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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 644--77th Congress

Chapter 472--2d Session

H. R. 6599

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DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 644

STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENTS APPROPRIATION ACT, 1943.

Title I - State Department. Appropriates the following contributions, quotas, etc.: Pan-American Union, $246,473.73; Pan-American Sanitary Bureau, $60,392.99; Inter-American Trade Marks Bureau, $14,330.20; International Council of Scientific Unions, $19.30; Inter-American Coffee Board, $8,000.

Appropriates $949,460 for the lower Rio Grande Flood Control Project, and $48,500 for special and technical investigations in connection with the British-American Waterway Treaty, from which transfers may be made to any Government agency. Appropriates $1,685,000 for cooperation with American republics and authorizes transfers from this appropriation to other Government agencies.

Title II- Justice Department. Appropriates $1,800,000 for enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws, and $3,000,000 for Lands Division.

Title III - Commerce Department. Appropriates $5,422,000 for Census Bureau. National Bureau of Stardards: Appropriates $1,044,000 for testing, inspection, and information service, including testing in connection with Government purchases and advisory services to governmental agencies on scientific and technical matters; $802,000 for research and development, including development of methods of chemical analysis and synthesis and investigations relating to utilization of liquid fuel; $187,500 for cooperation with Government purchasing agencies and other organizations in developing specifications encouraging standardization and use of latest building materials, etc. Authorizes any department having funds available for scientific investigations to trarsfer funds to the Bureau of Standards for such investigation. Appropriates $8,908,935 for the Weather Bureau.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON H. R. 6599

January 8, 1942	Hearings: House, H. R. 6599. Commerce Dept.
January 13, 1942	Hearings: House, H. R. 6599. Justice Dept.
January 20, 1942	Hearings: House, H. R. 6599. State Dept.
February 16, 1942	House Appropriations Committee reported H. R. 6599. Print of the Bill as reported. House Report 1771.
	House began debate.
February 18, 1942	House debate concluded. Passed with amendments.
February 19, 1942	H. R. 6599 was referred to the Senate Committee on Appropriations. Print of the bill as referred.
March 5, 1942	Hearings: Senate, H. R. 6599.
May 15, 1942	Amendments to H. R. 6599 proposed by Senator McCarran. Prints of the amendments.
May 18, 1942	Senate Committee reported H. R. 6599 with amendments. Senate Report 1247. Print of the bill as reported.
May 20, 1942	H. R. 6599 was made unfinished business in the Senate.
May 21, 1942	Senate debated and passed H. R. 6599 with amendments.
	Senate Conferees appointed.
	Print of H. R. 6599 with the amendments of the Senate numbered.
May 25, 1942	House Conferees appointed.
June 15, 1942	House received the Conference Report. House Report 2236.
June 18, 1942	Both Houses agreed to the Conference report, but requested further conference on items in disagreement.
	Senate appointed conferees for further conference.
June 22, 1942	House further insisted on disagreement to the Senate amendment.
June 29, 1942	Senate insisted on further conference and appointed Conferees.
	House concurred in the Senate amendments with amendments of its own.
June 30, 1942	Senate concurred in the House amendments to the Senate amendments.
July 2, 1942	Approved. Public Law 644

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77TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT
2d Session } { No. 1771

STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND THE JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1943

FEBRUARY 16, 1942.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. RABAUT, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 6599]

The Committee on Appropriations submit the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and for the Judiciary for the fiscal year 1943.

SCOPE OF THE BILL

The bill embraces regular annual appropriations for the various branches of the Government service under the jurisdiction of the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and for the Federal Judiciary.

APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES

The estimates of appropriation upon which the bill is based were submitted by the President in the Budget for the fiscal year 1943 and will be found in that document, as follows:

Department of State: Pages 821 to 846, inclusive.

Department of Justice: Pages 713 to 739, inclusive.

Department of Commerce: Pages 496 to 539, inclusive.

The Judiciary: Pages 27 to 36, inclusive.

The following table shows for each Department the appropriation for the fiscal year 1942, the estimate for the fiscal year 1943, the

amount recommended by the committee for 1943, the increase or decrease in the amount recommended by the committee for 1943 as compared with the 1942 appropriation and the increase or decrease in the amount recommended by the Committee as compared with the 1943 estimates:

Department	Appropriations for 1942	Estimates for 1943	Amount recommended in bill for 1943	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with 1942 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with 1943 estimates
State	$24,801,182	$27,432,480	$26,994,400	+$2,193,218	−$438,080
Justice	74,148,100	85,053,269	84,338,600	+10,190,500	−714,669
Commerce	260,284,178	82,091,063	97,307,000	−162,977,178	+15,215,937
Judiciary	12,368,655	12,748,287	12,429,700	+61,045	−318,587
Grand total, Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary	371,602,115	207,325,099	221,069,700	−150,532,415	+13,744,601

The bill, as reported by the committee, carries a total appropriation of $221,069,700. If each of the items constituting this aggregate sum are approved by the Congress, a reduction of $150,532,415 will have been effected in the appropriations for these four agencies as compared with the appropriations carried for the fiscal year 1942. The total indicated represents an increase of $13,744,601 over the estimates of the Budget. The decrease under the current year's appropriation is more than made up by the elimination from the bill of one item—the appropriation for the development of landing areas for national defense under the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics for which no Budget estimate was submitted for 1943. The appropriation for this purpose in 1942 was $159,600,000 in round numbers. The increase in the amount recommended in the bill over the Budget estimates is likewise chargeable to the office of the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics. The estimate for civilian pilot training has been increased by the committee from $20,069,919 to $36,000,000, or a net increase of $15,931,081. (Detailed explanation of this increase will be found under the appropriate heading at a subsequent part of the report.) It will be seen, therefore, that save for this one sizable increase, the Committee has reduced the other items in the bill in an aggregate of $2,185,481, thus making the net increase over the Budget estimates a total of $13,744,601, as previously stated.

As a general observation, it may be stated that all of the departments in the bill, with the possible exception of the judiciary establishment, have felt to a measurable degree the impact of accelerated governmental activity connected with the war program. It is probably safe to say that 75 percent of the total number of items under these three departments have been subjected to an increased volume of work, growing either directly or indirectly out of the tens of billions of dollars that are being made available for the prosecution of the war. The committee has endeavored to evaluate each item in the bill in terms of its contribution to the war effort, and in those items which were not immediately concerned with the prosecution of the war reductions have been made where the committee deemed such action practicable.

PROMOTIONS UNDER TERMS OF RAMSPECK ACT, OR APPLICATIONS OF PRINCIPLES OF SUCH ACT TO CERTAIN PROMOTIONS

Funds are required in all three of the departments appropriated for in the act for the purpose of making promotions of Government employees during the fiscal year 1943 under the terms of the Ramspeck Act, passed during the last session of Congress. Employees in the judiciary establishment, as well as certain employees in the Foreign Service of the Department of State, were not specifically covered by the terms of that Act. The committee has considered this matter, and has reached the conclusion that it would be entirely equitable to extend the promotional principle of the Ramspeck Act to these groups that were not specifically provided for under its terms in order that complete uniformity of treatment will be extended all employees for whom salaries are provided in the accompanying bill. The following table indicates the amount of funds carried in the bill, either to make promotions in 1943 under the terms of the Ramspeck Act or for promotions to which the principles of the Ramspeck Act are applied:

Department of State	$124, 370
Department of Justice	391, 898
Department of Commerce	370, 491
The Judiciary	34, 141
Total	920, 900

USE OF APPROPRIATED FUNDS

During the course of the hearings with some of the departmental officials appearing before the subcommittee, it developed that apparently there is some lack of understanding on the part of the administrative agencies for which appropriations are made in the bill as to the degree in which administrative officers are bound to follow the break-down of proposed expenditures of items given to the subcommittee in the justifications at the time hearings are had on the appropriation bills. In order to avoid any misunderstanding in the future, the subcommittee wishes to makes its position in this matter entirely clear. It is recognized that, particularly at this time with most processes of Government being augmented and changed from month to month, if not from day to day, that it is extremely difficult to predict a year in advance just exactly what the needs will be in these four agencies for additional personnel or other expenses. Again, it is realized that in rare instances emergencies arise that demand the appointment of additional personnel immediately (and such contingencies are permitted by the anti-deficiency act), and that to brook any delay that might be attendant upon submitting a deficiency request to Congress therefor would possibly interfere with the transaction of the emergent public business. The subcommittee is not critical of any administrative agency that finds it necessary to vary in some few particulars from the actual schedule of proposed expenditures submitted in the so-called green sheets at the time the Budget is prepared. On the other hand, if specific positions are approved by the subcommittee in express terms, funds for the compensation of those positions or other objects of expenditure should be used, if at all, for the purpose specifically indicated by the subcommittee and for no other, even though legally there would be no inhibition against

such action. Where conditions of emergency make it necessary that additional employees be placed on the roll, or additional expenses incurred over and above appropriations presently available, sanction should be had for this course by consultation with the subcommittee charged with the responsibility of making appropriations for the particular unit desiring such authority.

Just as soon thereafter as the matter of need crystallizes, recourse should be had through budgetary channels for a deficiency appropriation to meet the requirements indicated. Congress is jealous of its prerogative as protector of the public purse, and particularly must its responsibilities in this connection be acquitted with zeal and persistence during times of great emergency such as we are now going through. If a procedure such as herein suggested will be followed by the four administrative agencies provided for in the bill, the subcommittee will be fully in touch with all developments involving expenditures of funds.

NEED FOR ECONOMIES IN NON-WAR-EFFORT EXPENDITURES

Economies in governmental operation may be achieved in two ways: (1) Congress can reduce appropriations for any agency of Government or refuse to appropriate at all for any particular activity, or (2) the administrative branch of the Government can curtail activities after appropriations are made in such way as to cause unexpended balances to accrue that in turn revert to the Treasury as a saving. This latter course is much easier of attainment for the reason that expenditures are made on a day-to-day basis and retrenchment in expenditures can be made with the greatest amount of reason being applied throughout the course of the year as the means and methods of effecting the savings. On the other hand, reductions in appropriations which must be made a year in advance of expenditure must, in the very nature of things, be somewhat arbitrary. It is suggested to the three Cabinet officers under whose jurisdiction the departments of Government are supplied with funds in the accompanying bill, and to the Administrator of United States Courts, that they cause a review to be had of every proposed item of expenditure during the next fiscal year with the view of effecting every possible economy in the expenditure of appropriated funds. The committee will review the record made in this particular at the time of the hearings on the bill next year.

ROUNDING-OUT OF APPROPRIATION ESTIMATES

As a means of greatly facilitating the innumerable computations and tables that are part and parcel of the procedural phases of the making up and passage of appropriations acts, it is suggested to the Budget Bureau that much time could be saved in making these computations if Budget estimates would be submitted as nearly as possible in round figures. In the smaller estimates, the estimate could be computed to the nearest hundred dollars, whereas in the larger estimates the sum requested can be rounded out to the nearest thousand dollars. In addition to the factor of expediting the make-up of the bill and report, it might be pointed out that a tidy sum could be saved by reducing each Budget estimate to the nearest hundred- or thousand-dollar unit, as might be appropriate.

DETAILS OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES FROM ONE AGENCY OF THE GOVERNMENT TO ANOTHER

At several times in the past, the committee has taken occasion to enter strenuous objection to practices of the departments in detailing employees from work for which their salary appropriation is made to other activities which are carried on under other appropriations. In general, this situation has been cleared up in the departments appropriated for in this bill.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR PRINTING

Printing funds should be used only for processing material that is a necessary part and parcel of the responsibility that the various bureaus must acquit under the laws authorizing their creation and operation. All printing that might be interpreted in any way as being of a propaganda nature must not be sanctioned by the departmental officials charged with allocating the centralized printing fund to the constituent departmental agencies.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

During the current fiscal year, funds totaling $24,801,182 were provided in the regular act, as well as in supplemental and deficiency appropriation acts, to carry on the activities of the State Department. The committee is recommending an appropriation of $26,994,400 for the fiscal year 1943. If this sum is approved, it will amount to an increase of $2,193,218 over the current year figure and will be less than the Budget estimates by $438,080.

As usual, the hearings contain a very complete and interesting account given by Secretary Hull of the past, present, and projected activities of the Department. His statement will be found on pages 1 to 7 of the hearings.

The Department of State is no exception to the rule of a tremendous increase that has taken place throughout the defense agencies of the Government in meeting the demands of the war effort.

A considerable change has necessarily taken place in the matter of State Department field organization and foreign post operations. Although some 94 consulates, embassies, and legations have been closed, affecting 1,546 employees, of whom 315 were Foreign Service officer, the necessities of keeping ever posted in the matter of all political and war developments have impelled the State Department to open 49 new posts scattered throughout the world. At first glance, it would appear that inasmuch as the number of posts which have been closed exceeds to a considerable extent the new posts opened, a saving in personnel and maintenance costs might well be reflected in the estimates for future operation, but when it is considered that a pressing need has developed for implementation of our embassy and consulate staffs in South and Central America to keep pace with the greatly accelerated demands for cooperative assistance, growing out of the encouraging aid that South and Central America are rendering us in the consummation of the war effort, it appears that there not only will be no saving reflected, but on the contrary it will be necessary to increase the present personnel.

It is pleasing to the committee to note that the Department is giving immediate consideration and effect to practically all of the recommendations dealing with State Department activities that the subcommittee made as a result of its trip last fall to Central and South America. The departmental officials were interrogated at length with respect to each of the committee recommendations and the attitude of the Department was evidenced as being one of complete cooperation with the subcommittee in its efforts to improve the operational standards and procedures of the Department. The discussion of these matters will be found in the hearings on pages 417 to 447, inclusive.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Departmental salaries.—The committee has approved an item of $4,975,000 for all salaries of the State Department in the Washington office. This is an increase of $1,385,240 over the appropriations for 1942, and amounts to a reduction of $48,500 under the Budget estimates. The Budget recommendation for appropriation in 1943 looked to an increase of 504 positions in the departmental staff, of which number 65 were to be of a permanent character and 439 were to be charged to the emergency, making a total personnel estimated for 1943 of 1,469. The increases thus sought were to be allocated among some 34 different divisions of the State Department where it was felt that the increase of work made some augmentation of staff necessary. The action of the committee in reducing the estimate by $48,500 will necessitate some reduction in the number of additional employees projected. The committee, in recognition of the fact that it is impossible to predict with any measurable degree of accuracy what the needs of the Department will be even 1 month hence, let alone at a time 6 months to a year hereafter, has not felt it provident to earmark the particular divisions where the reduction should apply. It is felt that all reasonable elasticity in administration should be afforded at this time in order not to handicap in any particular the day-to-day needs of the Department for personnel adequate to meet its tremendous responsibility in the prosecution of the war. The committee does feel, however, that all doubts as to whether a new position proposed to be set up should be established on a permanent or an emergency basis should be definitely resolved in favor of the latter. It is always much easier to effect a transition of a position from an emergency status to a permanent status, if conditions justify such a change, than it is to abolish a position once made permanent. A general observation made in the forepart of this report with respect to the procedures that should be adopted in meeting deficiencies applies with particular force to the activities of the State Department. During the current fiscal year, an Economic Operations Board has been created to handle all of the various phases of the defense and war effort that now become the responsibility of the State Department. The Board is organized into various divisions, such as the Division of Defense Materials, the Division of Foreign Funds Control, the Division of Export and Import Aid, Division of World Trade Intelligence, and Division of Studies and Statistics. A report on the activities of these various divisions constituting the Board will be found on pages 18 to 25 of the hearings.

Aside from the Board of Economic Operations, the largest increase reflected in the salary estimates is for the Visa Division. The new procedure set up some few months ago, which requires every immigration visa to be approved in Washington before issuance, has entailed in its wake a considerably increased personnel to consider each application for a visa on its merits. Procedural methods have been adopted designed to insure to each visa applicant a complete and thorough consideration of his case with rights of hearing and appeal provided for. Inasmuch as there is a considerable interest on the part of Members of the House in just what the procedures in this connection are, the committee has developed the whole subject quite thoroughly and a reading of the hearings, pages 87 to 99, will afford considerable illumination on this subject.

Departmental contingent expenses.—The paragraph in the bill that carries all expenses for departmental operation other than salaries is fixed at $311,000, which represents an increase of $44,000 over the current year appropriation, and is $9,000 less than the Budget estimate. The decrease is made up of the following reductions:

Stationery and supplies	$1,000
Telephone service	2,000
Cultural objects	1,500
Motion-picture program	4,500
Total	9,000

The last-named item of decrease is directed primarily at the proposed increase of $7,100 for purchase of motion-picture projectors and equipment for distribution to embassies and legations in various parts of the world, other than Latin America. The funds allowed will be sufficient to permit expenditure of approximately $25,000 to send scientific and educational films to Latin America and display them to the citizens of those countries. This expenditure is only a small part of the amount expended for this purpose, the balance being a part of the program administered by the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

Printing and binding.—The committee has reduced the proposed Budget increase of $49,100 for this item by $6,000, making available a total of $254,000. The increase is made necessary, in the main, by two items—one of $22,000 for general printed supplies for which the allocation this year is entirely inadequate, and the other an increase of $40,000 to publish the Proclaimed List of Blocked Nationals, generally known as the blacklist. It is the thought of the committee that it will be possible to print the lists on this subject, which are constantly changing, at a smaller expense than anticipated in the estimate by reducing the size of type and hence the volume of paper involved in its publication. Consideration should be given to this matter with a view of endeavoring to have this printing work done within the limits of the sum of approximately $31,000 allowed by the committee.

Passport agencies.—The estimate of $54,400 has been allowed to carry on the activities of the four passport agencies located in New York, Boston, Chicago, and San Francisco. These agencies serve as a convenience to the traveling public in making facilities for acquiring passports more conveniently available. The committee suggests, as a measure of economy, that if receipts for these agencies should

continue to fall off within the next fiscal year as a result of decreased travel, that consideration be given to reduction of staff at some of the offices or even to their closing.

Collecting and editing official papers of Territories of the United States.—The appropriation of $14,200, recommended for this item, envisages the continuation of a small staff of four people to collect data and compile material for publication of future volume of the Official Papers of the Territories of the United States. No funds are contained in the sum allowed for printing any of the accumulated material.

FOREIGN INTERCOURSE

Salaries, ambassadors and ministers.—The Budget proposed an appropriation of $635,000 for this expense during 1943, which is the same amount as available for the current year. The committee has reduced this proposed sum by $40,000. The Budget estimate, as submitted, contains funds for maintaining our ambassadors in Germany, Italy, and Japan. Language authorizing this expenditure has been eliminated from the bill and authority has been inserted to pay for the salary of a minister to New Zealand, who has recently been appointed. In the light of these changes, it is felt that the sum of $595,000 will be adequate.

Salaries, Foreign Service officers.—A reduction of $74,700 has been made by the committee in the Budget estimate of $4,298,700 for the pay of 860 Foreign Service officers and for additional emoluments that accrue to officers who act as chargés d'affaires. It appears from the testimony given to the committee that on the first of next July the estimated obligations for the year will be $4,136,500, and that $35,000 additional to that sum will be required for the appointment of 14 new Foreign Service officers to fill vacancies in the authorized number which will exist at that time. It appears that there are 28 eligible individuals who have qualified as a result of examination for appointment as career Foreign Service officers, and the Department is desirous of appointing all these men at the beginning of the 1943 fiscal year in anticipation of future retirements, even though such procedure would increase temporarily the number of Foreign Service officers above the 860 officers which the committee has authorized. The committee is not impressed with the need for this procedure inasmuch as by the beginning of the next fiscal year, the Foreign Service officers who are now under protective custody in belligerent countries will in all probability have been returned home and hence will be available for future assignment. Furthermore, it is entirely feasible to appoint these individuals who have passed the examinations as clerks in the Foreign Service pending such time as they may be taken into the career service as the result of retirement of older officers. In consideration of these factors, the committee has reduced the estimate by $74,700.

Transportation, Foreign Service.—The committee has approved an appropriation of $717,000 for all expenses incident to the transportation of Foreign Service officers, their families and clerks on home leave and when transferred from one duty post to another. This figure is substantially the amount of both the Budget estimate and the appropriation for the current year. Inasmuch as a considerable deficiency in this item is anticipated during the current year resulting

from the burden placed upon the appropriation incident to transfers made necessary by the war, it is not felt that any reduction can be made.

Office and living quarters allowances, Foreign Service.—This appropriation makes available funds for the payment of all allowances to Foreign Service officers and clerks in the foreign field for the cost of their heat, light, fuel, and rent, as provided by substantive law. The appropriation of $2,080,000, recommended by the committee, is $20,000 less than the Budget estimate, and $58,000 less than the current year's appropriation. It is the opinion of the committee that the estimated savings that will accrue as the result of the closing of foreign diplomatic and consular offices will not be offset, in the degree estimated by the Department, by the additional costs incident to the opening of new posts and by the increase in costs at existing posts.

Cost of living allowances, Foreign Service.—These allowances are paid to Foreign Service officers and clerks in the field with a view of compensating them for the difference between the cost of living in Washington and the cost of living in the post to which they are officially assigned. The committee has allowed a total of $458,000 in the bill for this purpose (a reduction of $5,000 in the Budget estimates). Inasmuch as there is a substantial increase in the cost of living in practically all sections of the world in which our posts are located, it does not appear that any substantial reduction in the estimate would be justified.

Representation allowances, Foreign Service.—Under the act of February 23, 1931, appropriations are authorized to pay the costs of our diplomatic and consular representation in the various countries with whom we maintain diplomatic relations. The Budget submitted an estimate of $150,000 for this purpose, which the committee has approved, thus effecting a reduction of $13,000 under the amount made available for the current year. In the light of the fact that many of the posts that previously received this representation allowance have been closed as a result of war conditions, it appears that the reduced amount will be adequate, not alone to maintain the current rate of expenditure for these purposes, but also to increase allowances at some posts where the necessities of proper representation have measurably increased. Such a need is apparent in some posts in Latin America.

Foreign Service retirement and disability fund.—The appropriation of $630,800 for this purpose is made necessary in order to meet the Government's obligation to maintain the solvency of the fund from which retirement benefits are paid to career Foreign Service officers. Foreign Service officers contribute 5 percent of their salary as their contribution to the fund.

Salaries of clerks, Foreign Service.—The committee has approved the Budget estimate of $2,897,000 for the salaries of clerks in the Foreign Service. This sum represents an increase of $30,000 over the amount made available for the current year, and is to be used in continuation of the salary promotional policy devised at the instance of the committee as a means of affording a recognition of the faithful services of this group of employees. It was represented to the committee that even though there will be a net reduction of 45 diplomatic and consular posts in the number that will be operated during the next fiscal year, nonetheless there will actually be an increased need for clerks in

spite of this reduction of offices. It appears that the demands and requirements for clerical services in our Latin-American posts have grown to such a large extent that they offset savings that would otherwise be possible as a result of the closing of offices in other parts of the world.

Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service.—Funds appropriated under this heading are used to pay miscellaneous employees in the Foreign Service, such as custodians, translators, interpreters, supervisors of construction, messengers, guards, janitors, gardeners, chauffeurs, and so forth. The reduction in the number of diplomatic and consular offices which has been previously commented on makes possible a reduction of $26,000 which the committee has made in the Budget estimate for this item. The situation as regards these employees is different than that applicable to clerks as the great majority of personnel employed with these funds are aliens and it will not be necessary to employ in the 49 newly opened foreign offices nearly the number of alien personnel previously on the pay roll at the 94 offices that were closed. The amount allowed contains an item of $9,000 to continue a promotional policy for these employees similar to that adopted for the clerks, upon which comment was made in the preceding paragraph.

Auxiliary Foreign Service.—This appropriation of $750,000 is a direct outgrowth of the defense and war effort, and was made necessary as a means of providing funds to employ additional personnel in Latin America to keep pace with the growing demands for specialized services occasioned by our policy of close cooperation with the 20 republics to the south of us in matters political, economic, and cultural. The appropriation proposed is merely to place on an annual round-roll basis personnel who are employed during the current fiscal year on a partial year basis. The total personnel, including economic experts, cultural relations and agricultural specialists, and clerks, is 292. The table on pages 173 to 177, inclusive, of the hearings indicates the places of assignment of all of this personnel, and their individual salaries. This work is strictly of an emergency nature and the item is carried in the bill as a special emergency item with the result that immediately upon the termination of the emergency the funds allowed therefore will no longer be available.

Contingent expenses, Foreign Service.—The appropriation of $2,310,000 recommended in the bill under this title is charged with all expenditures other than salaries incident to the operation of our entire Foreign Service establishment. The committee has made a small reduction of $11,900 in the Budget estimate for this item although it is admitted that it is impossible at this time to predict what the demands will be for these expenditures. Approval is given to the continuance of the furniture program, designed to furnish homes for our Foreign Service officers abroad, provided that purchases may be made and deliveries had at reasonable costs, thus effecting savings in rental allowances that would otherwise be paid by the Government. Should it appear in individual instances that furniture prices have advanced beyond reason, the program should be modified to eliminate such posts from the immediate program.

Foreign Service buildings fund.—This item is the only State Department appropriation where the committee has seen fit to increase the amount requested in the Budget estimate. A total of $275,000 is

recommended under this heading, which is an increase of $42,000 in the amount of the Budget estimate, although there still remains a reduction of $175,000 under the amount made available for the current year. It appears that during the next fiscal year, with funds now on hand and being made available in this bill, the building program at Canberra, Australia, and Quito, Ecuador, will have been completed but that no funds will be available for furnishing the newly constructed buildings. At Canberra the legation and office buildings now under construction will reach a stage of completion in 1943, and at Quito a minister's residence and combined office quarters will be ready for occupancy in that year. It strikes the committee as being entirely foolhardy to permit finished buildings ready for occupancy to remain vacant for the want of sufficient funds to furnish them for use. Accordingly, an increase of $42,000 in the Budget estimates has been allowed, which is $3,000 less than the amount estimated by the State Department for furniture and furnishings of the two buildings. Request was also made by the Department for funds to build a combined office-quarters building for the legation at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, and to purchase a site for a legation at Wellington, New Zealand. The total required for these purposes was $80,000. The committee felt that these items might properly be deferred in the light of looking for economies in nondefense agencies' appropriations.

EMERGENCIES ARISING IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

An appropriation of $1,500,000 (the same as both the Budget estimate and the current year's appropriation) has been inserted in the bill to meet these emergency expenses. Inasmuch as a supplemental appropriation for this purpose of $5,000,000 for the current fiscal year has just been approved by the House, it is readily apparent that no justification can be found for reducing the sum under the figure stated. Language has been inserted in the bill making $500,000 of this fund available for protection of American citizens in foreign countries whenever a state of emergency exists endangering the lives of such citizens and permitting the appropriation to be reimbursed by repayments made on loans accorded American citizens who are without financial means.

CONTRIBUTIONS, QUOTAS, ETC.

The committee recommends an appropriation of $997,500 to meet the United States obligation to participate in the many cooperative unions, organizations, and associations in which our Government has accepted membership by treaty, convention, or congressional act. This sum is $47,900 less than the current year's appropriation and is less than the budget estimates by $29,980. The latter reduction results from the action of the committee in reducing by that figure the United States contribution to the International Labor Organization. The action of the committee in this particular is not to be construed as an unfriendly gesture toward the work which this organization is doing as it is realized that in the past definite constructive accomplishments have been made looking to raising the general living standards and purchasing power of labor throughout the world. The estimates, as submitted, proposed a contribution of $152,728.30 as a direct appropriation on the part of the United States to this

organization, which amount would be supplemented by approximately $100,000 additional in order that the contribution may be paid in terms of the value of the Swiss gold franc. It is the thought of the committee that a consideration of the need to economize in every possible nonwar item at this time, coupled with the further fact that the International Labor Organization must necessarily be faced with a measurable curtailment in the possible effectiveness of their operation, justifies a scaling down in the budget of this organization, and hence in the contribution that we make to the upkeep thereof. The reduction amounts to about 20 percent of the contribution proposed by the budget. The following table shows the amount of contributions made by the United States to the International Labor office over the past 5 years:

1938	$250, 456
1939	222, 707
1940	218, 707
1941	248, 392
1942	248, 392

It will be seen, therefore, that even with this reduction the amount of the contribution will still be in excess of the amount of our Government's contribution in either 1939 or 1940. In consideration of all the factors suggested by the committee, it would appear that the reduction is entirely reasonable.

Under the procedure adopted heretofore by the budget and by the committee, the amounts for the United States contribution to the various international organizations have been appropriated in accordance with the dollar value of the amount of our contribution as distinguished from the gold value of the obligation in which we must compute our payment under the terms of most, if not all, of the treaties and conventions providing for our Government's participation. In order to accomplish the payment in gold, an indefinite appropriation is made to meet the difference in the rate of exchange. The effect of this procedure is to give an incomplete picture as far as the appropriation in the bill is concerned as to the amount we are actually paying under the various contributions. The actual definite appropriation in the bill is augmented by a sum aggregating in excess of $100,000 as an indefinite appropriation to meet the loss on exchange. It is suggested in order that the direct definite appropriation may more nearly approximate the amount actually expended that beginning next year the budget be set up so as to include as nearly as can be approximated the total amount that will be needed under each heading, including the loss by exchange. Fluctuations in exchange that may take place between the time of the preparation of the estimates and the actual time of expending the money can be compensated for by a continuance of the indefinite appropriation.

The committee desires to take this occasion to commend the State Department for its efforts in reducing this item on their own volition by some $18,000, which sum represents the contribution made during the current year to organizations whose activities are definitely circumscribed by the war. Constant check should be maintained on all of the organizations in which we participate as a member through the various appropriations made herein, with a view of withdrawing or decreasing our monetary contribution in the event that conditions of the war so justify.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

The increase of $40,000 over the current year's appropriation for the salaries and expenses of the International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico, results from the need for a maintenance staff of employees to properly service the Rio Grande canalization project, including the American Dam, that will be completed during the next fiscal year. This project furnishes a means of control by the United States of the irrigation water supply released from storage reservoirs for irrigation of American lands and for deliveries to Mexico under a treaty ratified in 1906. The committee has approved the reappropriation of unexpended balances for the construction work incident to completion of this project during 1943.

The work of rectifying the channel of the Rio Grande has been completed and maintenance work in connection with this project likewise must be continued.

An appropriation of $950,000 has been approved by the committee in the amount of the budget estimate to continue the work on the lower Rio Grande flood-control project. This project is designed to afford flood protection for important agricultural areas and industrial developments located in the lower Rio Grande Valley. The project was started in 1937, and up to the end of the fiscal year 1942, $7,861,500 will have been expended on construction. If the appropriation of $950,000 proposed by the committee is approved, there will remain a sum of $578,500 yet to be appropriated if the entire authorization of funds is to be used up.

The Budget submitted a proposal for an appropriation of $90,000 to be used in furtherance of a sanitation project at Douglas, Ariz. It appears that the treatment of the Douglas sewage in septic tanks on the United States side of the border has been inadequate, with the result that the water flowing from the United States side of the border over into Mexico, containing this inadequately treated sewage, constitutes a health menace. The committee feel that a definite obligation rests on the city of Douglas to correct this nuisance the same as any other city would be called upon to do under like circumstances if a similar complaint was made and substantiated by a neighboring community. The mere fact that the sewage disposal flows into Mexico certainly does not relieve the municipality of Douglas from their responsibility to properly treat their sewage and abate the nuisance.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND CANADA, AND ALASKA AND CANADA

An appropriation of $43,800 is provided in the bill to meet the expenses of this Commission which is charged with the responsibility of marking and keeping clear the international boundary between the United States and Canada, and Alaska and Canada. The Commission maintains approximately 8,200 monuments along the 5,600 miles of boundary. The work of the Commission is of a continuing character as the boundary must be clearly demarked and underbrush and plant growth continuously removed so as to avoid obscuring boundary markings.

INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN

This Commission is charged by treaty with Great Britain with the responsibility of adjudicating all disputes and disagreements relating to the use of boundary waters between the United States and Canada. A discharge of the responsibility for this work entails continuing studies of water diversion and water levels which studies are conducted by representatives of the Interior and Agriculture Departments. The committee recommends an appropriation of $77,700 for all expenses of the Commission during 1943, which is a reduction of $2,000 in the Budget estimates. This decrease is directed at the proposed increase of $3,000 for traveling expenses.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSION

The International Fisheries Commission owes its existence to a convention between the United States and Canada concluded in 1937. The Commission engages itself in scientific studies and in promulgation of regulations relating to the halibut fishing industry on the west coast. Under the terms of the convention, Canada pays 50 percent of the cost of the work. By regulating the type of fishing gear and amount of catch per season, the Commission has been remarkably successful in increasing the supply of this important food. The annual halibut catch is valued at $7,000,000.

INTERNATIONAL PACIFIC SALMON FISHING COMMISSION

This Commission is engaged in investigations into the hatchery methods, spawning ground conditions, and other related matters affecting the sockeye salmon in the Frazier River. The extent of the problem involved becomes evident when it is known that in 1913 the run of salmon into the Frazier River through the American and Canadian waters was valued at $35,000,000 at present prices, whereas the largest run in the last 4 years was worth only $4,500,000. The Commission, which operates as a result of a convention concluded with Canada in 1930, is directing its efforts at restoring the salmon run to the numbers and value that existed 30 years ago. An appropriation of $40,000 is carried in the bill for the expenses of the Commission in this work, and a like sum will be made available by the Canadian Government.

It has come to the committee's attention that in all of these international commissions negotiated with Canada some difficulty arises because of the fact that our fiscal year does not coincide with the Canadian fiscal year. It is suggested that the Budget devise a uniform method of handling all the appropriations in this category in order that the funds may become available simultaneously with the availability of Canadian funds for a like purpose.

COOPERATION WITH THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

Under this heading in the bill, an appropriation of $1,700,000 is recommended which is an increase of approximately $1,000,000 over the current year's appropriation, and is $119,500 less than the Budget estimate. The funds thus made available are to be used in furtherance of the program of informing the Latin American people in terms

of our culture, our history, our Government, and our institutions, as well as to provide facilities and means whereby our citizens can become more familiar with those same factors existing in the life of the 20 neighboring republics to the south of us. The subcommittee has expressed itself in the report which was filed anent the trip of the subcommittee to the South and Central American countries as being convinced that this program of approach to a better understanding between the peoples of North America and of South and Central America, begun as it was in a modest way, was producing results. To quote the subcommittee's report, "The various projects that are being carried on at a relatively modest cost in Latin America by representatives of numerous agencies of our Government may be regarded, generally, as efficacious and productive of results." To whatever may be attributed the splendid spirit of cooperation recently shown by the Latin American countries at the recently concluded meeting at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, certainly it is fair to observe that the efforts that we have been making through this and related programs these last 2 years in endeavoring to have ourselves better understood and in trying to understand better our Latin American neighbors has contributed in a substantial way to the all-favorable result attained. This internation and inter-people understanding is one that has already been too long delayed. In the post-war days to come, it will be all important that our relationships as a nation with the countries to the south of us be built on foundations of complete respect for the sovereign attitudes of those republics, and a will to compose all our differences for the common good.

The appropriation proposed will permit expansion in many of the activities that are being carried on during the current year by the various agencies of our Government in furtherance of this program, and will also allow some funds for instituting new projects. The committee was at first disposed to earmark each of the projects in the bill in order that controls might be exercised over the expenditure of the money, but on reconsideration it was the thought of the committee that the relative need of the different South and Central American nations for the various services proposed under this heading essentially must change with the passage of time. If, therefore, the committee were to earmark the funds, the State Department would be powerless to meet situations arising that would justify curtailing of one proposed activity or enlarging the scope of another. The appropriation is made, therefore, in a lump sum with the understanding that, in general, the expenditures under the appropriation will follow the projects explained in detail before the committee with such minor adjustments, increases, or eliminations as changing circumstances might warrant. In order that the committee might be fully informed as to the direction in which the Department is moving with the use of these funds, it is suggested that a brief quarterly progress report be filed with the chairman of the subcommittee during the next fiscal year, giving the amount of expenditure during the preceding quarter under each project, and setting forth changes that have taken place in the complexion of the project as originally projected at the time of the hearings on this bill. The reduction by the committee of $119,500 in the budget estimates will, of course, necessitate some adjustment in the program as outlined before the committee. This adjustment will, of course, be reflected in the quarterly reports.

In connection with any work undertaken with this appropriation by the Bureau of Education of the Interior Department, the Committee desires to emphatically impress upon the Department the need for directing all energies at attaining a common denominator of language in order that we and the citizens of the various Latin-American republics may better understand each other. If funds can be expended in such manner as to encourage the teaching of English in the primary schools of Latin America, and if success can be attained in having courses installed for teaching of Spanish and Portuguese in the elementary schools of our own country, no more effective way can be found to insure future understanding, appreciation, and friendship, one people of the other.

In order that the Congress might be acquainted with just what is being done by the State Department in the field of cultural relations, a very complete report from the Director of the Division of Cultural Relations has been placed in the hearings, and will bear perusal by anyone interested in this program. The statement will be found on pages 102 to 132 of the State Department hearings.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The aggregate of the funds recommended by the Committee for the operations of the Department of Justice during the next fiscal year is $84,338,600. This sum is in excess of the appropriation for the current year by $10,190,500, and represents a decrease in the Budget estimates of $714,669. The increase is composed largely of additional sums of approximately $7,500,000 for the Federal Bureau of Investigation and $2,500,000 for the Immigration and Naturalization Service. The work of both of these agencies has been tremendously increased, first, as a result of the national defense work previously to our declaration of war and, secondly, the war effort. The factors entering into these increases will be explained at greater length in a subsequent part of the report.

Any augmentation of the investigating staffs of the Department of Justice necessarily brings in its wake an increase in activities and responsibilities in practically all of the other divisions of the Department in order to keep pace with the increased number of apprehensions. Thus, the Attorney General's office, the Criminal Division, the Administrative Division, the district attorneys, the marshals and related activities all feel the impact of the additional investigative work performed and the increased number of cases made.

The committee was privileged to have the Attorney General appear before it for an entire morning, and his comprehensive statement and comment covering the varied activities of the Department may be found in the hearings on pages 1 to 24, inclusive.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

SALARIES

Immediate office of the Attorney General.—An appropriation of $121,210 has been approved for the immediate office of the Attorney General. This is an increase of $19,210 over the current appropriation and will provide three additional attorneys and two stenographers to meet the expanding work occurring throughout the Department.

Particularly is the paper work extremely heavy, and the added personnel will serve to facilitate the disposition of the departmental business.

Office of the Solicitor General.—An increase of one position of attorney at $6,500 has been allowed for the Solicitor General. The Solicitor General's office is charged with the responsibility of representing the Department in the Supreme Court of the United States, and the increased number of appeals and certiorari determinations appears to fully justify the additional position sought.

Assistant Solicitor General.—The committee has approved an additional junior attorney at a salary of $2,600 to be engaged in research work, thus relieving for more important legal duties a $6,000 attorney now required to devote himself to legal research such as the history of statutes, search for reports, et cetera.

Office of the Assistant to the Attorney General.—An additional clerk-stenographer has been allowed for the office of the Assistant to the Attorney General to meet the increased demand for stenographic service arising from the general increased level of activity throughout the Department.

Administrative Division.—The appropriation of $831,000 for the Administrative Division is sufficient to permit the employment of four additional employees. The original Budget estimate made provision for six additional personnel, of whom four were to constitute a new Budget and Administrative Planning Unit. The committee is impressed with the possibility of economies being effected by the creation of such a Budget and Administrative Planning Unit. The design of the organization is to permit surveys to be made of field and departmental procedures with a view of eliminating waste motion and to standardize practices. The committee will expect definite results to flow from the work of this unit if its continuance is to be sanctioned in the future. One employee at $5,600, one at $4,600, and one at $2,600 will constitute the organization. The fourth additional employee approved by the committee is one library assistant at $1,440. The request for a cataloger at $1,800 has been disallowed.

Personnel Division.—The personnel work of the Department has been carried on in past years out of funds made available to the Administrative Division. It is proposed this year, because of the growing size and importance of the Division's work, that the Personnel Division be set up and appropriated for as a unit. The Budget estimate proposed that an increase of $29,000 be allowed for the employment of 13 additional personnel. It is the judgment of the committee that an increase of this proportion is not warranted, and accordingly approval has been given to an appropriation of $85,000 which represents an increase of $10,000 over the amount available during the current year. The Department may use its own discretion as to the character of personnel it employs with the additional funds allowed.

Tax Division.—The Tax Division is one of two units in the Department of Justice for which the committee has seen fit to increase the appropriation over the amount approved by the Budget. The committee is recommending an appropriation of $620,600 for this Division, which is an increase of $6,615 over the estimates of the Budget. Approval of the Budget figures would have compelled the Division to drop four stenographers now on its rolls. In the light of the fact

that millions of new taxpayers are being brought into the orbit of Federal taxation and that tax judgments bear interest at 6 percent against the Government, the committee would regard it as false economy to make any reduction in personnel in this unit, particularly when it has been represented that stenographic service is one of the bottlenecks that presently exists as far as the expeditious disposition of work is concerned. Based on the number and amount of cases filed against the Government, there is a potential interest charge of $6,000 a day on these cases. If all these suits against the Government were to be decided in favor of the plaintiff and there was a mere 1 day's delay in each case, the cost to the Government for that delay would equal the total yearly salaries of the stenographers whose continuance in employment has been provided for by the committee.

Criminal Division.—The committee has reduced the Budget estimate of $559,640 for the Criminal Division to $537,800. Under the figures approved by the committee, it will be possible to employ four additional attorneys and the same number of stenographers. While it is patent that there will be a measurable increase in the work of the Criminal Division next year resulting from the increased apprehensions by all enforcement agencies of the Government, it is not practicable at this time to predict with accuracy what this increased burden will be. If it develops that with the funds allowed the Division is not able to expeditiously handle the volume of work placed on them, appeal may be had through budgetary channels for a reconsideration of allowances.

Claims Division.—The Budget proposed an increase of $76,170 for the Claims Division, and the committee has approved all of the additional personnel, amounting to 23 in number, embraced in the increase. Any step up in governmental activity involving governmental contracts always brings a corresponding increase in the number of claims against the Government with the result that the personnel of the Claims Division must be augmented to keep the work current. Of the additional personnel granted 14 are attorneys and 9 are stenographers.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES

Language in this paragraph of the bill looking to replacement of three automobiles operated by the Department of Justice has been deleted. These cars will only be 3 years old during the next fiscal year, and it is felt reasonable that they should be operated for at least a 4-year period considering the unfavorable procurement situation respecting automobiles. The committee has allowed $420,000 for all Department contingent expenses, which is an increase of $40,000 over the appropriation for 1942 and is based upon the need of furnishing supplies for the increased number of personnel being allowed throughout the Department.

TRAVELING EXPENSES

A reduction of $35,000 has been made in the Budget estimate of $525,000 for all travel of the Department of Justice paid from the consolidated travel fund. The committee has made several reductions in the personnel requested in various agencies of the Department, and this factor, plus the additional consideration that the Department

expended only $458,000 for this travel during the fiscal year 1941, would seem to provide ample justification for the reduction proposed.

PRINTING AND BINDING

An increase of $37,500 over the current year's appropriation has been approved for all departmental printing and binding. The increase is made necessary in the main to provide additional forms and letterheads. The demand on the Department for these materials is unpredictable. In the light of all circumstances, it would appear that the increase allowed is deserved.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

The appropriations for the Federal Bureau of Investigation are contained in three separate paragraphs in the bill. One involves the funds for the regular continuing work of the Bureau. Another makes provision for all the emergency personnel and contingent expenses incident to the Bureau's responsibility in sabotage and espionage cases and other matters related to the national security and the third item provides a special fund to be used only in the event of emergencies arising in the kidnaping, extortion, or bank robbery fields. The total appropriation contained in the bill is $29,636,000, of which sum $21,883,000 is made available for the emergency activities of the Bureau. The total thus provided is $7,686,000 in excess of the fund appropriated for the current fiscal year. If the committee's recommendation is approved by the Congress, the Bureau will be able to employ during the next fiscal year approximately 10,000 employees, of whom approximately 6,400 will be clerks and 3,600 will be agents. This is a continuation of the organization that has been provided for the present fiscal year including 918 additional agents and 1,250 clerks for this fiscal year carried in the First Deficiency Bill now pending in the Senate.

In spite of overtime which has reached staggering proportions both in the Bureau's Washington office as well as in the field, it has still been impossible for the Bureau to keep abreast of the growing volume of work that it is called upon to perform. Although the committee has consistently recommended and the Congress has consistently allowed the amount of the Budget estimates in each of the several years past, the total number of cases pending, the average number of cases assigned to each agent, and the amount of overtime performed have all continued to grow. Just in the short period since the war was declared in December, the fingerprints being received by the Bureau have increased from an average of 29,000 to 36,000 per day. There are now over 32,000,000 fingerprint records on file in the Fingerprint Division. At the present time there is a current delinquency of approximately 600,000 sets of fingerprints on hand waiting to be filed and classified. When it is pointed out that the present staff can handle only 26,500 sets per day for filing and classification, it will be seen that not alone is it impossible to dispose of the currently delinquent group but, at the rate of receipt of 36,000 fingerprints per day, a further delinquency of 10,000 prints daily is being built up.

In addition to the delinquent group just mentioned, the Bureau has on file over 4,000,000 alien-registration prints, approximately

2,100,000 military prints, and 750,000 personal-identification prints, or a total of over 6,000,000 prints awaiting filing and classification.

It is interesting to note that the percentage of identification of previous police records effected on arrested persons whose fingerprints were received by the Bureau was 64 percent during the fiscal year 1942. This figure of percentage of identification has risen consistently for the past several years, indicating the value of the increased number of prints that are on file through which searches may be made for previous police records.

As a commentary on the ever-increasing efficiency being displayed by agents of the Bureau, it is worthy of observation that during the last fiscal year convictions in cases made by the Bureau amounted to 97½ percent of all those prosecuted as against 95½ percent in the previous year. The credit for this worthy record applies with equal force to the prosecuting staff of the Department of Justice.

As of January 1, 1941, there were 116,000 national defense matters pending, of which number 48,000 had not yet been assigned to agents for investigation. Also on that date each agent was handling a case load of approximately 15 National Security cases per man as compared with 7½ cases at the same period in 1940. During the month of December 1940, 2 cases were closed per agent, whereas in December 1941, 5½ cases per agent were disposed of. These figures indicate a very serious condition as regards need for implementation of staff to dispose of these pressing matters of national defense.

The Bureau received approximately 18,000 complaints involving espionage and 3,440 sabotage complaints during the 1941 fiscal year.

As regards the regular investigative work of the Bureau, the picture is somewhat brighter, as the average number of assignments per agent had decreased as of July 1, 1941, to 7½ cases per agent as compared with 12 cases in 1940. The number of unassigned cases as of that date, however, were about 2,000 in excess of the same number pending on January 1 of 1940, an increase of 28 percent.

There has been a most heartening decrease in the number of bank robberies, the number having gone down progressively from 417 in 1934 to 102 in 1940. This salutary result was accomplished in the main by the intensive enforcement activity of the agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Insurance rates on banks have decreased as much as 75 percent in some places as a result of the enforcement of this act.

The work of the technical laboratory shows an astounding increase. In the first 6 months of the present fiscal year the Bureau's laboratory technicians made approximately 13,000 examinations as against 3,500 for the comparable period of the previous year or an increase of 264 percent.

The volume of mail will have increased from 1,366,000 pieces in 1941 to 1,970,000 pieces in 1942, assuming that the present rate of mail receipt continues throughout the present year. This will amount to an increase of over 500,000 pieces of mail.

The National Police Academy which is conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the training of local law enforcement officers in scientific crime detection and procedures, has graduated to date 627 officers, and it is estimated that about 150 of this group will be offered positions with the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the duration of the war. This National Police Academy, in the opinion

of the committee, has done more than any other one factor to break down the barrier of jealousies and resentments between Federal, State, and local law enforcement officials.

A Defense Training School has been devised by the Federal Bureau of Investigation looking to training local police in the functions of law enforcement officers during wartime. Twenty-one schools have been held in 54 cities with some 5,600 officers attending. At the present time the Bureau is conducting 61 of these schools, and it is estimated that some 30,000 police officers will receive training through this medium. During this month the Bureau will inaugurate a series of 120 regional schools for police on the subject of war traffic control. The subjects taught will deal with the responsibility of law enforcement officers in the handling of traffic during the war with emphasis being placed on regulations dealing with vehicle lighting during blackouts, street lighting, common carrier lighting, et cetera. There are many other fields of activity in which the Bureau has had to enlarge existing operating units or set up new divisions to meet the war needs. All of these activities are explained at length in the hearings.

During the current year Congress made available $100,000 of the Bureau's appropriation for investigation of employees of the Federal Government who were members of subversive organizations or who advocate the overthrow of the Federal Government. The activities of the Bureau in this connection have been explained in detail to the committee and will be found on pages 125 to 129 of the hearings. It appears that up to date the Bureau has disposed of some 656 cases out of a total of 3,695 which have been received by the Bureau.

The committee in executive session had occasion to interrogate Director Hoover at considerable length with respect to the jurisdiction of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Hawaii and with regard to all of the facts known by the Federal Bureau of Investigation which relate to the Pearl Harbor episode. From the facts supplied to the committee by the Director of the Bureau, it would appear that the primary responsibility for investigation of subversive activity in Hawaii did not rest upon the Federal Bureau of Investigation. In spite of the fact, however, that they were not charged directly with that responsibility, it would appear that the agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation were entirely diligent in the matter of obtaining vital information which was placed in the hands of the responsible military and naval authorities in ample time to have been of most valuable assistance had it been heeded. The committee desires to commend Director Hoover and his organization for the alertness that was displayed by them even in the face of the fact that the primary responsibility was not on their doorstep.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

The committee is recommending an appropriation of $19,450,000 for the Immigration and Naturalization Service. This is a sum in excess of the current year's appropriation by $2,550,000 and represents a decrease in the budget estimates of $11,625. The decrease made by the committee is predicated upon the transfer of a fingerprint collection now maintained by the Service in El Paso, Tex., to the central fingerprint file of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the understanding of the committee that the border patrol maintains

a fingerprint file of approximately 100,000 cards in El Paso which are used as a check on persons apprehended along the border. While more convenience might be served the border patrol inspectors in the El Paso district by having the fingerprint file located there, it still becomes necessary for fingerprints of persons apprehended in any region other than El Paso to be sent to El Paso through the mails for proper check and identification. It would seem to the committee, therefore, that it would be much preferable for the file to be maintained in Washington where it may be used to check against the prints of law violators which are being sent daily into the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Thirty-six-hour service is rendered by the Bureau on all requests for identification of fingerprints, and it is thought that the processes of law enforcement will be better served by this consolidation.

The increase of $2,550,000 in funds allowed the Immigration and Naturalization Service will make provision for approximately 375 additional departmental personnel and 670 additional field employees. Of this field personnel total, 318 positions are for the Immigration Service, 140 for the naturalization phase of the work and 128 for the border patrol. In June of this past year the Departure Act was passed which required a check on every alien who leaves the United States. It therefore becomes the duty of the Immigration and Naturalization Service to inspect not only every alien entering the United States but every alien who departs. To acquit this responsibility will require 250 additional immigration inspectors and 65 immigration clerks to be scattered throughout the country in the various ports of entry and exit. Complementary to this enhancement of staffs at the ports, it is proposed to add 128 employees to the border patrol in order to more adequately patrol the vast areas of the Mexican border and the seacoast. The Naturalization Service proposes to add 140 positions in the field with a thought of concentrating a large proportion of this group at populous centers where there is a marked congestion and backlog of naturalization cases—Buffalo, Boston, Detroit, and New York being the principal point affected by this proposal. Progress is being made in reducing the arrearage of applications for citizenship. In this connection verification of arrival must be checked, and an arrearage of 120,000 applications that existed must be checked, and an arrearage of 125,000 applications that existed a year ago at Ellis Island has now been cleared up and the work is current.

The Bureau is maintaining 3 detention camps for enemy aliens. As of January 11 of this year, there were 2,645 aliens under restraint in these camps. It is expected that the camps will be filled to capacity during the next fiscal year, which will entail the increase of 10 additional employees to maintain proper custody and medical service.

It is also proposed to add 76 positions to the special inspection unit which is engaged in investigating those aliens who failed to register under the recent alien registration law and to handle a variety of work incident to the alien problem. It appears that the Special Inspection Division had pending as of the 1st of December of last year 7,372 cases. A table indicating the number of pending cases of each of the 23 classes will be found on page 147 of the hearings. To make expeditious disposition of these cases will require the services of additional inspectors. All of the above-mentioned increases in personnel relate to the field service.

In the Department by far the largest increase in personnel is to be found in the request for 278 additional employees in the Alien Registration Division, which request the committee has approved. This will make a permanent force of 482 in the Division. When the original estimates were made for the registering of aliens, it was estimated that approximately 3,500,000 would register. Actually, however, the total registration reached 5,000,000. This increase in the number of cards to be serviced, plus delays in the processing work which was unanticipated when the original estimate was made, would seem to justify the increase in personnel requested.

The committee is not impressed with the program of purchasing airplanes for border-patrol work. The war needs will make it difficult to procure any planes for this work, and again, the committee is not convinced that an airplane will be of any particular value in apprehending illegal alien entries along our borders. The committee has inserted a provision in the bill extending the exemption carried in the law this year for the employment of $200,000 of personnel without regard to the Civil Service Act and regulations in such a way as to also exempt these employees from the provision of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended. This further exemption is made with the express understanding that it will apply to no more than 12 positions, and that the permission will then be availed of only as a means of expedition and economy.

The committee has approved the use of $25,000 of the appropriation as a confidential fund to meet unforeseen emergencies.

Of the increase approximately $932,000 is for expenses other than salaries, and of this sum approximately 78 percent will be required for expenses incident to the operation of detention camps. The balance of the increase is needed to supply equipment and general office supplies for the additional personnel that will be employed.

CONDUCT OF CUSTOMS CASES

An appropriation of $146,900 is made available in the bill for the expenses of protecting the interests of the United States in the matter of payment of custom duties. The staff of 38 employees under this item are engaged largely in court actions designed to prevent custom duties already in the Treasury from being refunded to importers who seek to lower the customs classification on imported articles in order to secure refund of the custom duties previously paid on a classification bearing a higher rate of duty. The work is highly specialized in character, and the amount allowed will be sufficient to retain two additional junior attorneys at $2,000 each who will serve as attorney apprentices in familiarizing themselves with all the legal intricacies involved in this work.

ENFORCEMENT OF ANTITRUST AND KINDRED LAWS

During the current fiscal year $2,325,000 was made available to the Antitrust Division to enforce the antitrust and kindred laws. For next year the Budget has estimated an appropriation of $2,000,000, or a reduction of $225,000 under the amount made available in 1942. The committee has further reduced this figure to $1,800,000. The action of the committee is based upon the premise that inasmuch as price-control regulation has been imposed in another agency of the Government, the need for voluminous antitrust activity is not justi-

fied. The situation that exists today is considerably different than it was a year ago when the free enterprise system was working without measurable let or hindrance. At the present time the Government is exercising many forms of control measures over industrial production, and these controls are sufficiently broad in their scope as to negative the need for extensive antitrust investigations. With the sum allowed by the committee it should be possible, however, for the Antitrust Division to continue its investigations into monopolies on foreign products and into the matters of abuse of priorities and allocations. The committee feels that the Division should likewise continue to interest itself in matters of collusion between organizations interested in procuring Government contracts. Another field of activity which the Antitrust Division may well investigate is the loan-shark business. It was represented to the committee that there is $5,000,000,000 of small loan credit in the United States on which interest ranging from 20 to 240 percent annually is paid. If any of the activity in this field runs counter to the antitrust laws, the offending parties should be brought to the bar of justice.

BOND AND SPIRITS DIVISION

The appropriation of $170,000 provided in the bill for this unit will permit the continuance of its activities on a scale slightly reduced from that existing during the current year. In addition to its responsibilities of recommending to the Attorney General compromises in current alcoholic tax cases, this unit has been engaged in the review of bond and liquor permit cases that arose during the prohibition era with a view to recovering funds legally owing the Government. During the last fiscal year it appears that for the third consecutive year more than $1,000,000 was collected by this Division, thus establishing the grand total of recoveries since 1934 at a figure somewhat in excess of $6,000,000. Over that same period the expenses of maintaining the Division have been about $1,000,000, which would make a net return to the Government of about $5,000,000. It would appear that there is a good possibility of effecting another million-dollar return during the next fiscal year.

The committee called attention in its report last year to a most unsatisfactory situation that exists with respect to uncollected fines and judgments which amount to some $51,000,000. Something should be done within the immediate future to collect such amount of this credit as is collectible and to then eliminate from the books such proportion thereof as is determined definitely to be uncollectible. If legislation is required to facilitate the solution to this problem, the Department should make proper request therefor from the Judiciary Committee of the House.

EXAMINATION OF JUDICIAL OFFICES

The sum of $62,500 under this heading contemplates the continuance of the corps of 19 examiners and 2 stenographers. No increase in personnel is contemplated.

VETERANS' INSURANCE LITIGATION

An increase of approximately $4,600 over the Budget estimates for this Division has been approved by the committee. The Division

applies itself to the matter of defending the Government in suits against it under various statutes dealing with the issuance of insurance to members of the armed services. It appears that now the Division has cleaned up the large bulk of cases, and that those remaining are of a very complicated nature. Inasmuch as the preparation of cases on trial and appeal now assumes considerable importance because of the technical nature of the cases remaining, the committee has approved an additional attorney for the Appeals Division at a salary of $4,600 per annum. The record indicates that the Government has been successful in approximately 50 percent of the cases taken by the Government on appeal, and in about 90 percent of those appealed by the insured.

LANDS DIVISION

The committee is recommending an appropriation of $3,000,000 for all activities connected with the perfecting of title to lands being acquired by the Government. The tremendous program of land acquisition being undertaken by the armed services has thrown a terrific burden of work upon this Division. At the time of the hearings it was indicated that there was approximately $69,000,000 in land acquisitions planned by the various agencies of the Government during the fiscal year 1943 and that undoubtedly that sum would be considerably increased by the beginning of the next fiscal year. Tables in the hearings on pages 236 to 250, inclusive, show by department and project the land acquisitions proposed during the current fiscal year as well as during the next fiscal year. Just what may be needed by way of operating funds during 1943 is entirely conjectural at this time, and it is possible that the amount allowed by the committee will have to be supplemented with additional funds if the program of land acquisitions continues to grow at the pace presently indicated.

WAR EFFORT UNIT

Provision of $385,000 is made for the special unit in the Department directing itself to the multifarious activities connected with the prosecution of the war effort. This sum compares with a budget estimate of $423,270. The reduction made by the committee is predicated upon its judgment that the proposed staff of 140 employees is larger than actually will be required to carry on the responsibility that this division is assigned by the Attorney General. The unit, among other tasks, is making translations of all foreign-language newspapers and periodicals in the country with a view of ferreting out dangerous and subversive trends of thought. It is likewise charged with the registration of organizations under the terms of the Voorhis Act. The functions and activities of this unit are too varied to explain at length in the report. It is suggested that anyone particularly interested in the matter refer to pages 260 to 268 of the hearings.

MISCELLANEOUS SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The sum of $420,000 allowed by the committee for all salaries and expenses in the field service of the Department not covered by other appropriation items makes available a sum substantially the same as

for the current year. The appropriation for the current year was $452,000, but certain nonrecurring items reduce that total by approximately $33,000.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF DISTRICT ATTORNEYS AND THEIR ASSISTANTS

An increase of $72,000 over the current year's appropriation is approved by the committee. This increase, which results after deduction of nonrecurring items amounting to approximately $123,000, is made necessary to provide for promotions under the Ramspeck Act and to eliminate the figure for lapses in conformity with the new budgetary policy. It is estimated that the appropriation will provide for salaries of 1,092 employees, including district attorneys, assistant district attorneys, clerks, and custodians.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF SPECIAL ATTORNEYS

Provision is made in the bill for an appropriation of $200,000 for special assistants to the Attorney General. This fund defrays the cost of special attorneys assigned to particular cases and special matters, and is the same amount as made available for the current year.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF MARSHALS, DEPUTIES AND ASSISTANTS

The Budget estimate of $3,834,730 under this head has been reduced by the committee to $3,820,000. This appropriation is availed of to pay the salaries, travel and other expenses of approximately 1,100 marshals, deputy marshals and clerks. The figure allowed will be sufficient to meet the necessary promotions provided under the terms of the Ramspeck Act. The reduction made by the committee is predicated upon the expenditures during the first 6 months of the current fiscal year.

FEES OF WITNESSES

The appropriation for fees of witnesses is uncontrollable in the sense that all witnesses necessary to the proper presentation of cases must be called and the expenses therefor borne by the Government. On the basis of all of the testimony offered, it was the opinion of the committee that a reduction of $50,000 in the budget estimates could be made without courting a deficiency. Accordingly, an appropriation of $1,210,000 is recommended for 1943.

BUREAU OF PRISONS

For the first time in many years it appears that an abatement of the long-continued rise in prisoner population at the various Federal penal institutions may be expected. On the basis of the current year's appropriation, funds are available for the incarceration of 21,000 prisoners in the several Federal institutions. This is an increase of 15 percent over the preceding year. For the fiscal year 1943 it is likewise estimated that there will be 21,000 Federal criminals so the estimates do not reflect any increase on account of the population factor. The general increase in cost of supplies, equipment, and operating expenses is reflected in the estimates in an average increase

of 7½ cents per day per prisoner. In some institutions this increase is 10 cents and in others 5 cents, depending upon location of the institution and size of the prison population.

The only major change in the physical properties of the Bureau as compared with last year is a transfer of the Federal jail at Terminal Island, San Pedro, Calif., to the Navy Department. This waterfront property has been taken over by the Navy, and the committee is carrying authorization in the bill for a transfer of funds from the Navy Department to the Bureau of Prisons that will permit the latter to build another institution with prison labor to provide facilities for the number of prisoners vacated from the Terminal Island property and now incarcerated in local jails and county institutions at Federal Government expense. One of the major problems confronting the Prison Administration is the turn-over in the custodial service at the institutions, which amounts to approximately 33⅓ percent. This presents a serious problem to the Government in as much as considerable investment is made in the training of the guards at the Federal institutions, and their transfer to other governmental activities or their resignation means a considerable loss in the Government's investment in their training.

Information has been given to the committee that the Federal Parole Board considered over 100 parole cases in one single day at one of the Federal institutions. It is patent that it would be absolutely impossible for one man to give any measure of fair consideration to individual parole cases if disposition is made of that many cases in 8 or 10 hours. The Director of the Bureau of Prisons should give this matter immediate consideration with a view of providing adequate facilities and methods for a careful consideration of all parole requests. The possibility of parole or release is the one ray of hope in an otherwise dreary existence in penal institutions. If a prisoner's record is deserving, and the interests of society would be served by his release, his parole should be granted. Contrariwise, if the interests either of society or the individual would not be served by parole, it should be denied. Decisions in these cases should not be made hurriedly or without a painstaking examination of all the facts.

The committee wishes to express a word of warm commendation to the inmates of our Federal institutions who have displayed such a remarkable patriotic fervor in greatly increasing the rate of industrial production in the various prison industries. It is indeed gratifying to know that these of our citizens, even though they have transgressed the law and are paying the penalty of their folly, are still patriotically interested in their Nation's welfare. The performance of these men in the prisons in stepping up their production time to as much as 57 hours weekly in some institutions is a performance from which all of us can gain inspiration.

Departmental salaries.—The figure of $339,300 has been approved by the committee for all departmental salaries of the Bureau of Prisons for the next fiscal year. This sum will be sufficient to provide for the employment of an assistant mechanical inspector in the Washington office at a salary of $3,200 per year for the purpose of inspecting the power plants of the various penal institutions, and an additional stenographer at $1,620 in the personnel section. It was testified before the committee that an additional mechanical inspector would save many times his salary in economies that he can bring about in the matter of power-plant operation at the various institutions.

Penitentiaries and reformatories.—The committee recommends an appropriation of $7,995,000 for all expenses incident to the operation of the Federal penitentiaries and reformatories. This sum is approximately $100,000 under the Budget estimate. Request was made for 30 additional positions for the various institutions. Of these the committee has allowed 22. The following table indicates those positions allowed and disallowed:

Position	Number	Allowed	Disallowed	Position	Number	Allowed	Disallowed
Academic instructors	2	(*)		Lieutenant	1		(*)
Teacher	1	(*)		Junior steward	1	(*)	
Business managers	2	(*)		Vocational instructor	3	2	1
Assistant parole officer	1	(*)		Steamfitters	3	(*)	
Procurement clerk	1	(*)		Junior officers	4	3	1
Assistant storekeeper	1	(*)		Student interns	9	5	4
Chief cottage master	1		(*)				

Temporary employees—reduction of $2,000.

The estimates contain a sum of $150,000 for equipment replacements. The committee has reduced this sum to $100,000 in the light of priority considerations which would, no doubt, make impossible the attainment of the program originally anticipated.

In the item for special repairs and replacements the committee has eliminated the following items:

1. Alcatraz, gun detector and frisker	$2,000
2. Atlanta, replacement wooden sash	8,000
3. Leavenworth:	
Fire truck	5,000
Temperature control for heating system	2,000
4. Lewisburg, window screens	1,500
5. McNeil Island, fire truck	5,000
6. Dallas, irrigation water system	500
7. El Reno, Okla.:	
Fire truck	5,000
New boiler	2,500

Medical center for Federal prisoners.—The only change effected by the committee in the Budget estimates of $616,585 is to reduce the amount requested for five additional junior officers by a sum sufficient to eliminate the salaries for two of these guards. The balance of the increase results from promotions under the Ramspeck Act, added funds for maintenance and operation and a small item of $4,000 for special repairs and replacements.

Jails and correctional institutions.—An increase of $92,100 over the current year's appropriation is provided for the operation of all jails and correctional institutions in the Federal system. The sum of $3,278,000 recommended for this purpose will be sufficient to meet increased costs of maintenance and operation and will provide approximately $25,000 for equipment replacements rather than $37,000 estimated by the Budget. Request was made for 11 additional guards. The committee has allowed 7 of the 11 requested, having reduced by one the number allowed by the Budget for the jails at the La Tuna, Milan, New Orleans, and Tallahassee institutions. The item of $23,000 for special repairs and replacements has been reduced by $11,500. The items making up this decrease are as follows: Reduction in the estimate for a cold-storage bin at the Ashland, Ky., institution from $10,000 to $5,000; reduction of $500 in the estimate of $3,000 for

a boundary fence at the La Tuna, Tex., institution, and the elimination of a $5,000 item for switchboard enlargement likewise at the La Tuna jail.

Prison camps.—The appropriation of $704,000 recommended affords an increase of approximately $46,000 for the operation of the six Federal prison camps. The committee has eliminated the request for one junior officer at $1,860 and has reduced the increase of $2,500 for temporary services to $1,000. Of the sum allowed, approximately $40,000 is required for maintenance and operation to meet the increased daily cost per prisoner, and approximately $12,000 is for special repairs and replacements.

For several years the committee has been emphasizing the desirability of increasing the number of prison camps. The program has not moved along as rapidly as the committee would desire. Not alone is the maintenance of prisoners in prison camps measurably less than in other security institutions, but constant work opportunities are presented in areas surrounding the camps and the health of the prisoner is improved by permitting him to spend a large proportion of his time in the outdoors. A great many Civilian Conservation Corps camps have recently been abandoned, and it would seem to the committee that some of these could be converted for use as prison camps at a minimum of expense. It is hoped that the able Director of the Bureau of Prisons will make a study of this matter with a view of devising means of establishing additional prison camps to which some of the prisoners now in security institutions can be transferred.

Medical and hospital service.—A total of $1,015,000 has been inserted in the bill to meet the cost of all medical service given to prisoners in Federal institutions. This sum is approximately $15,000 more than the amount available for the current year and is made necessary to supply promotions and longevity increases to commissioned officers and other employees in the hospital service. The committee desires to congratulate the director of this service for his successful efforts in absorbing, within the regular appropriation, the considerably increased cost of materials and supplies thus obviating the need for deficiency appropriations.

Construction and repair, McNeil Island, Wash.—The estimate of $90,000 for construction and repair work at the McNeil Island institution has been eliminated from the bill. Funds have been made available for the past several years to develop McNeil Island along community lines and provide reasonable living, educational and recreational facilities for the civilian population of the island who are attached to the operation of the institution. The estimate proposed the expenditure of $30,000 for extension of the officers' dormitory, $30,000 for a new school and a like amount for the continuation of the community center development. It is the thought of the committee that this program might be deferred for the time being in the light of need for economies in nondefense expenditures.

Construction of buildings and facilities.—The committee has made a decrease of $20,000 in the Budget estimate of $300,000 for the cost of extensions to facilities at 10 of the Federal institutions. This reduction results from the elimination of the request for additional dwellings for personnel employed at two of the institutions. At the request of the committee, the Director of the Bureau of Prisons submitted a list of projects involving the construction of farm buildings of one type

or another which would aid in increasing the production of vegetables, dairy products, and meats consumed at the institutions. The aggregate of these projects was $188,000. The committee is extremely desirous that every effort be made to increase the production of farm items at all of the institutions. Accordingly the committee has disapproved an item of $125,000 for construction of a new dining-room at the Petersburg, Va., institution and has made those funds available for additional farm buildings and facilities to be selected from the list of projects heretofore mentioned. It is felt by the committee that the cane production at the Tallahassee, Fla., institution might be measurably increased as a means of stepping up the output of molasses, which is much in demand for war purposes.

Support of United States prisoners.—An appropriation of $1,380,000 contained in the bill under this heading defrays the cost of maintaining Federal prisoners in city and county penal institutions. It is difficult to estimate from one year to the next the exact number of these prisoners that will be boarded, but the committee has reduced the estimate by $20,000 to the figure cited in the expectation that the sum allowed will be sufficient for these expenses. An average of approximately 3,500 prisoners are boarded in these local institutions with the funds herein provided.

The Bureau of Prisons has maintained for several years a force of jail inspectors who visit these county and city jails in which Federal prisoners are kept, for the purpose of rating them in terms of their general condition and management. Some of the conditions that exist in these local institutions are appalling. The committee has inserted in the record a list of those jails where conditions are most glaringly bad, as well as a list of those highest on the list as far as their ratings are concerned. Over the past several years only a meager improvement appears to have taken place in the general picture of jail conditions in the cities and counties of the country. The committee is convinced that the only way now that any measurable improvement will take place is to have the glaring light of publicity focused on the institutions that are the worst offenders.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Appropriations totaling $97,307,000 are carried in the bill for all of the activities of the Department of Commerce for the fiscal year 1943. This compares with appropriations during the current year of $260,284,178 (a reduction of $162,977,178) and with Budget estimates for 1943 of $82,091,063 (an increase of $15,215,937). It should be explained that the substantial reduction in funds for 1943 as compared with the appropriations for the current year is attributable to the fact that the appropriation under the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics for development of landing areas for national defense, which amounted to approximately $160,000,000 during the current fiscal year, is dropped from the bill and no appropriation whatever appears for the next fiscal year under this heading. The increase over the Budget estimate of $15,200,000, in round numbers, is explained by the action of the committee in increasing the item for civilian pilot training from a total of $20,069,919 as proposed in the Budget to $36,000,000, making a step-up over the estimates in this item of $15,930,000, which sum is offset by decreases occurring throughout the bill totaling approximately $700,000, thus establishing

the net increase over the estimates of approximately $15,200,000. This item will be explained in some detail under the appropriate heading at a subsequent part of the report.

Without exception, all of the bureaus of the Department of Commerce have felt the impact of the war effort, with the result that additional funds required to meet the cost of these increased activities become necessary. The committee has endeavored to evaluate each appropriation in terms of the contribution of the agency involved to the fulfillment of the war effort, and reductions that have been made throughout the bill have been arrived at by directing the decreases at items not directly related to the war program.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries.—An appropriation of $513,600 has been provided for all salaries in the office of the Secretary of Commerce. A reduction of $3,000 under the Budget estimates appearing in this item encompasses a change in salary rates for three additional positions approved by the committee in the immediate office of the Secretary from proposed salaries of one at $5,600 and two at $1,620 to one at $4,600 and two at $1,440, and the elimination of one additional position requested for the Personnel Division at a salary of $1,620. In all, provision is made for six additional employees which the committee feels are justified in consideration of the increased work that the Secretary's office is being called upon to perform at this time.

Contingent expenses.—The appropriation for contingent expenses is set at $80,000, the same amount as the Budget estimate, and an increase of $11,000 over the current year's appropriation. The need for this additional sum appears justified as a means of providing additional equipment, supplies, and so forth, for personnel that have been added to the Washington office of the various bureaus in the department.

Traveling expenses.—The Budget proposed an appropriation of $283,000 for the traveling expenses of the various bureaus of the Department of Commerce, with the exception of the Civil Aeronautics Authority and the Weather Bureau. The committee has reduced this figure to $275,000, in keeping with the reduction made in the appropriation for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce hereinafter explained. The committee repeats its recommendation that all bureaus of the Department procure their traveling expenses from the central travel fund.

Printing and binding.—A reduction of $35,000 has been made in the Budget estimate of $585,000 for printing and binding for the various bureaus of the Department. This reduction looks to the elimination of a proposed increase of $32,000 in this fund for the publication of the so-called Bulletin W of the Weather Bureau. Bulletin W is a compilation of climatological data for the entire United States. It is a statistical survey giving pertinent facts on different localities throughout the United States bearing on precipitation, location, character of exposure, etc., and unquestionably is valuable in many particulars. Last year a request was made for funds to authorize the publication of these data and the committee rejected the item with the following comment: "The committee has no question that this information serves a useful purpose and in normal times would not be disposed to defer its publication." The attitude of the committee remains un-

changed in this regard and it is only necessary to observe that if the elimination of the item was justified last year because of the abnormality of the times, certainly it could not be justified this year on the basis of any return to normalcy. The balance of the reduction made can be applied to the printing allocation for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce as a corollary to the committee action in reducing the operating appropriations of that agency as hereinafter explained.

Salaries and expenses—National Inventors' Council Service Staff.—This organization, which was set up during the past fiscal year by order of the President, dedicates itself to the review of applications for patents, with a view of determining whether a proposed device has features therein that might be of value in the furtherance of the war effort. Up to date the council has reviewed some 45,000 patent applications for the purpose of making this determination, and as a result of such consideration has certified some 3,000 of these applications to either the War or Navy Department who, in turn, pass on the merits of the invention, as it relates to the possibility of use by the armed services. It should be pointed out that this council does not endeavor to dictate in any way to either the Army or the Navy Department as to whether the proposed invention should be adopted, but rather it merely refers the matter to either or both Departments with the suggestion that they have considered it and feel that the device may be of some value and is deserving of their consideration.

An appropriation of $120,000 is carried in the bill for this unit, a reduction of $30,000 under the amount available this year, such decrease being made possible because of the sizable unexpended balance which it is anticipated will revert to the Treasury at the end of the current year.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Completing Sixteenth Decennial Census of the United States.—The Budget estimate of $3,200,000 to complete the compilation and final publication of all data relating to the Sixteenth Decennial Census has been approved by the committee. If Congress, in turn, approves this appropriation, funds totaling $55,143,000 will have been made available in the fiscal years 1940 to 1943, inclusive, for the consummation of this task. This total is in excess of the authorizations by approximately $1,500,000, and this deficiency rises out of unforeseeable increases in cost. Salaries higher than originally anticipated had to be paid and costs of tabulations were in excess of estimates. The Budget language had proposed that all of this fund be obligated by December 31 of this calendar year. It was represented to the committee by the Director of the Census that this limitation might work a considerable hardship in the satisfactory completion of the work, so such language of limitation has been deleted from the bill. The effect of this action will be to make the funds appropriated in the bill available for the entire fiscal year 1943, thus extending the total census period from 3½ to 4 years.

Salaries and expenses—age and citizenship certification.—This appropriation of $556,500 will be used to defray expenses incident to supplying age and citizenship records from census data to individuals who make request therefor. The two principal groups of citizens served by this information are those making application for social security benefit coverage who must prove age, and those seeking employment

in defense industries who must prove citizenship. During the current fiscal year, approximately $115,000 is being expended by the W. P. A. in providing a searching staff, as a supplement to the staff provided by the appropriation contained in the bill, for the purpose of ascertaining from the census records the information sought by these requests. The Director of the Census has indicated that it is impossible for him to anticipate a continuance of this W. P. A. service during the next fiscal year as it is not known what W. P. A. funds will be made available. It would seem to the Committee that this is a most useful type of project for white-collared W. P. A. workers and it is certainly to be hoped that if and when additional funds are made available to the W. P. A. for the fiscal year 1943, means will be found of continuing this useful assistance rendered to the Bureau of the Census by the W. P. A. personnel. At the present time the Bureau has on hand between sixty and seventy thousand requests for this information. It is expected that approximately 632,000 requests will be received in 1943. The expense to the Government in rendering this service, will be in excess of one-half a million dollars next year. The Committee has given earnest consideration to this matter and has reached the conclusion that a fee sufficient to cover the cost to the Government of supplying the data should be charged everyone applying for this information. It is understood that this cost is approximately $1 per inquiry. It is suggested, therefore, that beginning on the first of July next the fee proposal be made to apply. This procedure may be adopted under the terms of existing laws which authorize the fixing of fees for services rendered to private individuals by the Department of Commerce.

Customs statistics.—Funds made available under this appropriation are used in meeting expenses incident to the compilation of the official Government statistics on exports and imports. These figures form the factual basis for official Government policies respecting economic and trade matters, and particularly are they of use in the negotiation of reciprocal trade treaties. It appears that at the present time there is not a sufficient staff to check all the figures to insure complete accuracy. The committee has approved, therefore, an increase of $24,365 over the current year's appropriation in order that additional personnel might be employed to check the statistics as a means of insuring greater accuracy.

Compiling census reports, etc.—This appropriation is for the regular continuing work of the Census Bureau and is made available in the bill for the 6 months' period from January 1, 1943, to the end of the 1943 fiscal year. The expenses of performing this work during the first 6 months' period of the fiscal year are contained in the appropriation for the Sixteenth Decennial Census. The estimate of $1,067,000 for this regular Census Bureau work is designed to cover 11 projects, which will be found set forth in the hearings on pages 77 to 81, inclusive. The Director of the Census, presented evidence to the committee which indicates that the appropriation allowed in the Budget would only be sufficient to maintain the Census Bureau on a level of expenditure comparable to that in effect some 40 years ago. Improvements in technological processes and mass production methods for statistics have, of course, tended to diminish the need for personnel in the work of compiling such data. It is argued by the Director, however, that the additional cost of operating in the many new

statistical fields in which the Census has ventured and the need of supplying statistical information to various defense organizations and groups both within and without the Government, more than offset this first-named factor. There were three projects which the Budget eliminated from the request of the Director of the Census for appropriations, one item of which the committee feels is definitely deserving of continuance. This project relates to an estimate of $190,000 for the census of wealth, debt, and taxation. This census has been regularly taken at 10-year intervals since 1850. There is at this time, and doubtless will continue to be, a growing need for these statistics which give essential facts on the wealth, debt, and taxation of local government units in the United States. This information is used by the agencies of the Federal Government cooperating with State and local government units, in matters of grants-in-aid, taxation problems, civilian defense and local and State wartime problems. Data are gathered on 175,000 distinct and separate political units, making up the political structure of the country. Convinced of the value of these statistics, the committee has increased the Budget estimate by $190,000, in order that the work of gathering this data may be carried on during the next fiscal year.

Licensed export statistics.—This project is designed to gather statistics on exports made under license, which data are essential for the use of those charged with the responsibility of controlling the flow of defense materials out of the country. The Budget estimated $58,000 for this purpose. The committee has approved $53,000.

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS

Funds totaling $65,098,000 appear in the bill for the carrying on of activities under the jurisdiction of the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics. This amount compares with the sum of approximately $225,000,000 during the current year and budget estimates, in round numbers, of $49,200,000.

With the exception of small reductions aimed at rounding out appropriations, the only item of substantial change is to be found under the heading of Civilian Pilot Training. The Bureau has undergone a considerable reorganization during the current fiscal year with many positions added and some few abolished, with the result that increases, over the current year's appropriation appear under the headings of "General Administration," and "Maintenance of Air Navigation Facilities."

General administration.—The increase of $645,000 under the appropriation for general administration is apparent, rather than real, inasmuch as approximately $512,000 of this amount is made up of transfers of appropriations for the purchase of gas and oil and repairs of airplanes that were previously carried under other headings in the bill. The balance of the amount, or approximately $130,000, is made necessary by the reorganization adverted to above and the decentralization of control to the field.

Maintenance of air navigation facilities.—The increase of $2,804,000 in the appropriation for maintenance and operation of air navigation facilities is made necessary because of the accelerated program of establishing air-navigation facilities which was embarked upon during the current year and for which installations funds must now be provided for maintenance.

Establishment of air navigation facilities.—A total of $5,640,000 is carried for establishment of air-navigation facilities. A list of the various projects which the Administrator plans to undertake with these funds during the next fiscal year will be found set forth on page 102 of the hearings. The normal year-to-year growth of civilian and commercial flying results in a continuing need for air-navigation facilities to reasonably insure the safety factor. It is proposed to continue the work of research and technical development with an appropriation of $380,000. This activity is designed to continue existing research and developmental projects and envisages no new projects. A list of the studies being undertaken will be found on page 113 of the hearings.

Safety regulation.—For safety regulation the committee recommends an appropriation of $2,590,000. While it would appear that this sum is $150,000 less than the amount made available during the current year, there are certain nonrecurring items and transfers which must be taken into account, which, when considered, have the effect of making the sum allowed an increase of approximately $307,000 over the appropriation for 1942. This increase is made up almost entirely of funds required to carry into effect reallocations made by the Civil Service Commission; to purchase additional automobiles, and to place the salaries of employees on a full-year basis rather than on a partial-year basis, as provided for the current year.

Washington National Airport.—The budget for the Washington National Airport has been increased over the 1942 appropriation in the amount of $171,000 by the committee in order to meet increased operating costs occasioned largely by the operation of hangars on a full-year basis rather than on a part-year basis, as during the current year. During the first 6 months of 1942 receipts from operation totaled $197,000 and it is expected that the revenues from the operation of the airport in 1943 will be approximately $515,000, or an amount approximately $50,000 in excess of the appropriation for that year.

The committee is much disturbed over the fact that the jurisdiction over the land upon which this national airport is situated has not been defined as between the State of Virginia and the District of Columbia. The matters of both police and tax jurisdiction are extremely important and some effort should be started through legal processes to have made a judicial determination of this annoying question.

Civilian pilot training.—The Budget for the fiscal year 1942 carried a recommendation for an appropriation of $18,000,000 to carry on the civilian pilot training work. Last year, the committee developed this entire subject very thoroughly, had before it representatives of both the Army and the Navy and, after much controversy and discussion, an agreement was worked out between the Army, the Navy, and the Department of Commerce which gave civilian pilot training graduates credit for the training they had undergone in the civilian pilot training school upon their entrance into the flying service of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps. The committee at that time increased the Budget estimate of $18,000,000 for this training to a total of $25,000,000, and that figure was made available by the Congress for expenditure in the current year. In the Budget for 1943 it is proposed that an appropriation of $20,069,919 be made for this activity. The committee has increased this sum to $36,000,000, which is the amount requested of the Budget Bureau by the Department of Commerce for the continuance of this training. This is an increase

of $15,930,081 over the approved Budget figure. Of the $36,000,000, a total of $8,000,000 is recommended to be made available immediately in order to get the accelerated program in prompt operation. The committee has no hesitancy whatever in recommending this substantial increase. If this war is to be won, obviously it will be won with planes and pilots. We are setting about on a huge expansion of our air power. Scores of thousands of pilots will be needed. The civilian pilot training program is the cheapest and safest program that has yet been devised for giving the primary training to those seeking to qualify for use in the armed air services of our country. Up to date the civilian pilot training program has trained some 70,000 pilots and over 21,000 of this group have gone into the armed services of our country. Over 3,000 have entered the flight services of Canada and England. Three-fourths of the fliers in the R. A. F. American Eagle Squadron are graduates of these schools. More than 35,000 C. P. T. flyers who have completed one or more courses are still in college and nearly all of them are pledged to fly for our armed services—a splendid reservoir of pilots. The safety record achieved in this work is equally impressive and it is worthy of citation that since the last trainee fatality these civilian pilot training students have flown over 17,000,000 miles in the course of their training. The following table indicates the number of individuals that would be trained; first, under the appropriation of $20,069,919 proposed by the Budget and, secondly, under the appropriation of $36,000,000 which the committee is recommending:

Courses	Appropriation of $20,069,919	Appropriation of $36,000,000
Elementary college	20,000	25,000
Elementary noncollege	2,400	4,000
Secondary	7,500	14,000
Cross country and commercial, instructor	2,000	6,500

It was represented to the committee that the Civil Aeronauties Authority could expand their program of civilian pilot training to absorb an appropriation of $89,000,000 without the necessity of purchasing one additional piece of equipment, and with this sum it would be possible to train 45,000 of the elementary college group, 30,000 of the elementary noncollege group, 10,000 in the secondary training course, 2,000 individuals on instrument flying and 3,000 on multi-engined ferry pilot work. It is to be hoped that both the War and the Navy Departments will make use of every facility for training now available rather than to incur the additional expense incident to the purchase of additional equipment and establishment of additional training areas.

In October of 1941, 5 weeks before Pearl Harbor, Mr. Robert H. Hinckley, the Assistant Secretary of Commerce, sent the following telegram to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget:

> Have just finished day's tour of flight training schools with Major General Yount, Air Corps, and Air Marshall Garrod, air member of Air Council, Royal Air Force, for all training. Both Yount and Garrod emphatic in their statements regarding value civilian pilot training. Air Marshall Garrod said "It is vital that all existing forms of training be preserved and extended if possible. It is my experience that since our expansion began in 1934 that training facilities have never grown fast enough to care for expansion. I am tremendously impressed with the value of civilian pilot training."

Here, Marshall Garrod echoed the precise sentiments of the committee in this matter. We are likewise tremendously impressed with

the value of civilian-pilot training and are hopeful that its facilities will be used to the utmost. Secretary Hinckley is to be congratulated on his foresight and persistence, sometimes in the face of discouraging setbacks, in establishing this training program on the highly successful basis of operation that it has achieved.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

The committee recommends an appropriation of $1,249,500 for the operating expenses of the Civil Aeronautics Board. This is an increase of $70,500 over the appropriation for 1942, a reduction of $31,237 under the amount estimated by the Budget. The increase will permit the addition of nine positions in the office of the secretary of the Board (position of messenger at $1,080 and stenographer at $1,620 eliminated); one additional position in the office of the General Counsel; three employees in the Accident Section of the Safety Bureau (one stenographer at $1,440 eliminated); two positions in the Analysis Section of the Safety Bureau (one statistician at $2,600 and one clerk-stenographer at $1,260 eliminated); and three investigators and five stenographers in the Accident Section of the Safety Bureau (five stenographers and two investigators eliminated).

The testimony given to the committee by the officials of this organization indicate that there has been a steady increase in the burden of work being handled by the Board and it would appear that the implementation of staff approved by the committee is justified in the light of this increase. During the past year investigations were made of 5,526 accidents involving all types of aircraft. Of this number 6 concerned vital or serious accidents involving aircraft engaged in scheduled air transportation.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

The appropriations recommended for the Coast and Geodetic Survey total $3,760,000, a reduction of $642,705 under the appropriation for the current fiscal year, and a decrease of $384,750 under the Budget estimate. The principal change made by the committee in the estimate relates to the item for geodetic control surveys. The Budget had submitted an estimate of $450,000 for work in the field in establishing bench-mark controls for mapping throughout the country. This work is a primary basic activity that must antecede the work of topographic mapping carried on by the Geological Survey of the Interior Department. The Army has called upon the Coast and Geodetic Survey for special control markings along the coast and in other strategic areas for subsequent topographic mapping. Inasmuch as this work is being done for defense purposes and at the request of the Army, it is the thought of the committee that funds required for this purpose should be transferred from War Department funds, and that the regular work of the Bureau in making general control surveys might well be deferred as an economy measure until the national emergency is past. The appropriation recommended by the committee of $80,000 will serve to continue these control surveys on a level of expenditure comparable to that provided in the fiscal years 1939 and 1940.

The increase of $29,000 in the item for coastal surveys is designed primarily to permit the Bureau to compile maps of areas along the

Pacific, Alaska, and North Atlantic coasts from photographs previously made of these areas. Funds are also provided for the purchase of certain aerophotographic equipment.

In the item for magnetic and seismological work, the committee has eliminated an increase of $2,500 for the replacement of seismograph instruments at Ukiah, Calif., and has reduced by $900 the increase of $6,000 proposed for the operation of magnetic seismological laboratories.

The increase of $20,000 over the current appropriation for repair of vessels results from previous postponement of repairs to old ships of the Bureau which repairs now have become urgent.

Under the item for pay and allowances of commissioned officers, an increase of $22,000 appears, which is solely for automatic promotions under existing law.

The increase of approximately $31,000 over the 1942 appropriation in the item for the office force of the Bureau in Washington will provide some 15 additional personnel urgently needed to meet the tremendous increase in demands for nautical charts.

In connection with the item for aeronautical charts, the committee has allowed an increase of $98,000 over the current year's appropriation, in order to employ approximately 14 additional employees, purchase a chart printing press, chart paper and miscellaneous supplies and materials, all as a means of meeting the ever-increasing demand for aeronautical charts which are used by our expanding air forces and in pilot-training courses. In 1941 orders were received for approximately 912,000 of these charts (an increase of 97 percent over the previous fiscal year) and during the first 6 months of the current year over 1,150,000 copies have been used, as compared with 408,000 copies for the same 6-month period a year previously. With the funds available all chart printing presses will be operated on a 24-hour-day basis in order to keep pace with the demand.

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

The committee has reduced the Budget estimates of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce by $368,000, thus establishing a figure of $1,485,000 recommended for appropriation. This appropriation compares with a total of $1,827,625 made available for 1942. This reduction is divided among the two appropriating paragraphs in the bill, with $283,000 having been deducted from the item for salaries in Washington, and $85,000 from field office salaries. In arriving at the conclusion that this item should be reduced under the amount available for the current year, the committee was prompted by the consideration that even though approximately 40 percent of the entire Budget for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce is being devoted to work designed to assist the Board of Economic Warfare in the State Department, that nonetheless there are many nondefense services being rendered by the Bureau that can be postponed at this time in consideration of the need for economy in nondefense expenditures. As stated in the hearings, "The Secretary of Commerce recognizes that you cannot promote commerce during the war except as you fit in into the war program. It was agreed to pool our resources." There is certainly no question at the present time of endeavoring to find markets for American business. Rather, it is a matter of endeavoring to stimulate production so that markets already existing and needing productive goods can be supplied. It

would be the desire of the committee that the activities of the small business unit established last year be continued if possible to do so within the limits of the reduced appropriation.

The regular appropriations of the Bureau are being supplemented at the present time by emergency funds which are used for the employment of economists whose services are used in connection with the economic rapprochement with Central and South America. The subcommittee is already on record as stressing the all importance of economic hemispheric solidarity.

BUREAU OF MARINE INSPECTION AND NAVIGATION

The appropriation of $3,100,000 provided for this agency represents an increase of approximately $132,000 over the amount made available for the current year and is required to employ on a full-year basis employees compensated only on a partial-year basis during the current year. This group of personnel is made up largely of assistant marine inspectors engaged in inspecting the new vessels constructed by means of the accelerated shipbuilding program.

The committee had occasion to interrogate Commander Field, the Director of the Bureau, with respect to possible duplication of work performed by the inspectors of the Maritime Commission and by those of the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation. It is appreciated that under existing law the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation is charged specifically with the responsibility for safety and seaworthiness of vessels. At the present time the United States Maritime Commission is building hundreds of ships and has its own group of inspectors that is engaged in seeing that the vessels when completed comply in every respect with the requirements of the Commission's building specifications. Certainly it would be no great additional burden for these Maritime Commission inspectors to bear if, simultaneous with their general inspection work, they were to inspect for safety and seaworthiness factors. Such a procedure would obviate the necessity of having two groups of inspectors inspecting the same ships. It is suggested that the elimination of this duplication might be accomplished during the war period under the President's authority in the First War Powers Act. There is no doubt but that considerable economies will result if examination of all of the facts would justify following the course suggested.

PATENT OFFICE

Provision is made in the accompanying bill for appropriations totaling $5,049,000 for the Patent Office. This is an increase of $110,235 over current funds and is a reduction of $17,000 in the Budget estimates.

The reduction of $4,000 in the item for salaries results from the disallowance by the committee of a request in approximately that amount for three employees in the microfilm laboratory.

The increase of $85,000 in the item for salaries over the amount available this year is to provide for Ramspeck Act promotions and to place on a full-year-salary basis certain personnel employed this year on a partial year basis of operation.

The increase of $25,000 over the present year's allowance for photolithographing results from an increase of 18 percent in the cost of this

work. The Government sells all copies of patents and designs processed out of this appropriation and the result is a net profit running between $65,000 and $95,000 annually.

The reduction of $13,000 under the Budget allowance in the item for miscellaneous expenses results from a disallowance by the committee of an increase of $11,500 for steel-filing equipment; $1,000 for exchange of foreign patents, and $500 for office supplies. With all steel under priority control, the committee does not believe it would be possible under any circumstance for the Patent Office to procure an increase in the number of files over the amount obtainable this year.

The general work of the Patent Office appears to have fallen off somewhat during the current fiscal year as compared with the previous year so it may now be possible to reduce the arrearage of work that exists in some of the examining divisions. In 1941 there was a net deficit in the operation of the Patent Office of approximately $375,000 that is, the receipts during that year were $375,000 less than the appropriations. This compares with a deficit of approximately $100,000 in the fiscal year 1940. It is an interesting factor to observe that since the Patent Office was instituted in 1836 the Government has not been out of pocket one cent in the matter of the cost of operating the Office. In fact, the earnings from 1836 up to the present time are about $5,000,000 in excess of the total appropriations that were made to the Patent Office over that same period of time.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

While the appropriation of $2,410,500 recommended by the committee for the National Bureau of Standards is $676,441 less than the appropriation for the current year, nonrecurring items totaling approximately $830,000 were appropriated to the Bureau during 1942 so that, in effect, there is an increase of approximately $150,000 in the funds provided for 1943 as compared with 1942. The only substantial change made by the committee in the estimates of the Budget was to increase the item for research and development by $22,000, making $802,000 available for this work.

The committee regards the contribution being made by the Bureau of Standards to the defense and war effort to be one of the most important being rendered by any agency of the Government. The work is nonspectacular and for that reason attracts little public notice, but the fact remains that through the research, testing, and standardization activities being performed by the eminent scientists of this agency, developments of immediate concern to the Army and Navy are constantly taking place. It was testified before the committee that 90 percent of the work of the Bureau of Standards at this time is directly related to the war effort.

The increase of $22,000 over the Budget estimates allowed by the committee will simply serve to prevent the discharge of employees now on the pay roll of the Bureau who are doing work of vital importance in our war program. The committee is convinced that the restoration of this sum will bring about a wise and effective expenditure of funds on investigations of immediate concern to the Army and Navy.

The increase allowed over the current year's appropriation of approximately $75,000 in the item for operation and administration will

provide a few additional maintenance personnel and three instrument makers, and will also allow $30,000 for machine-tool replacement and approximately $12,000 for plant equipment.

The increase of approximately $123,000 over the current funds for the testing inspection and information service looks to the expansion of testing and inspection for the Government. A list of the various projects to be undertaken by the Bureau with this increase of funds will be found on pages 214 and 215 of the hearings.

The committee has approved an increase of approximately $47,000 under the heading of "Standards for Commerce." These additional funds will be used primarily to augment the force now engaged in endeavoring to reduce the excess varieties of different commodities as an aid in determining priorities for strategic materials. It will also afford funds to add approximately three additional employees to the work on trade and export standards which deals with the development of standards of quality and performance for various commodities. These standards provide a definite basis for an understanding between buyer and seller and promote competition on the basis of known quality of the article. These standards are particularly helpful in developing South American trade.

It is interesting to note that the Bureau of Standards is manufacturing high-grade optical glass at the rate of about 150,000 pounds per year for the Army and the Navy. This glass is used in gun sights, binoculars, and range finders and, according to the testimony of the Director of the Bureau, it is every bit as good as any optical glass produced in Germany.

WEATHER BUREAU

For the current fiscal year a total of $7,984,730 was provided to operate all activities of the Government connected with the furnishing of weather information. For next year the committee is recommending an appropriation of $8,129,900, or an increase of $145,170 over the previously quoted figure. Inasmuch as there were several nonrecurring items during the current fiscal year, however, the actual increase amounts to approximately $500,000. Of this increase, approximately $175,000 is required to pay for the cost of promotions under the Ramspeck Act and to continue on a full-year basis personnel placed on the rolls for a part year during the current fiscal year. The remaining $325,000 of the increase is made up of three items:

(1) Expenditure of $150,000 for establishment of an air mass analysis unit to prepare and compile accurate weather charts over the entire United States, including the upper air at flying levels, and to furnish the analyzed information in brief and secret form to Weather Bureau stations and to the Army and Navy for their forces in the field. (This work is being started during the current fiscal year out of regular funds appropriated to the Weather Bureau.) The Budget estimate for this new activity was $175,000, which the committee has reduced to $150,000.

(2) An item of $25,000 for the establishment of four pilot balloon observations at additional stations in the United States as a means of determining upper wind conditions in places where stations do not now exist.

(3) The use of $150,000 for the establishment of five new radiosonde stations in areas where no observations are presently being made. These stations cost $30,000 each and data on temperature,

pressure, and humidity are obtained by means of an instrument sent aloft on a balloon filled with helium. The machine sends out radio impulses as it ascends, which impulses are recorded in terms of pressure, temperature, and humidity by a radio receiver on the ground.

Inasmuch as all of these additional items are directly related to the matter of accurate weather reporting for both Army, Navy, and commercial flying services, it is not felt that any reduction other than the comparatively small decrease of $25,000, previously referred to, would be justified.

It is realized by the committee that the necessities of the war effort make necessary the withholding of certain weather information from the public at large. It is highly important, however, that the civilian population be acquainted with weather conditions that might result in a serious disruption of civilian life or destruction of civilian property. The committee has developed this subject at some length in the hearings and expresses the hope that means and methods will be worked out that will insure adequate weather reporting to areas or industries that might be seriously affected by sudden changes in weather conditions.

THE JUDICIARY

A total appropriation of $12,429,700 is carried in the bill to meet the expenses of the operation of the Federal judiciary during the next fiscal year. This total, which includes appropriations for the Supreme Court, is $61,045 in excess of the appropriation for the fiscal year 1942, which represents a reduction of $318,587 under the Budget estimate.

It appears from the enlightening statement of Mr. Chandler, the Administrator of the United States Courts, made before the committee (pp. 49 to 65, inclusive), that progress is being made in expediting the disposition of business in the Federal courts. It was pointed out to the committee that the median time for disposition of a civil case in the United States district courts, exclusive of the District of Columbia, is 10⅘ months. In the District of Columbia courts approximately 15 months elapse between the time of filing and the time of disposition of the case, whereas in one judicial circuit the time is only 5½ months. It is the hope of the Administrator to reduce the median time for the disposition of these cases to a 6-month period between filing and disposition. One of the means for relieving this congestion in particular courts is by the assignment of either temporary judges or retired judges placed on active-duty status for this definite purpose.

The committee is pleased to report that as a result of a questionnaire sent to 197 district judges by the Administrator of United States Courts, and to which reply was made by 178 justices, it develops that a total of 111 of the Federal district judges are employing some form of pretrial procedure. The committee is much interested in the expansion of the pretrial procedure and it is very heartening to have evidence of the fact that the Federal judiciary is employing this procedure with increased frequency. Not alone does the pretrial procedure save considerable expense to litigants but it also serves to lighten the burden of the courts' work and thus serve as a means of either relieving congestion on the dockets or preventing such congestion from coming into being.

The Administrator of this office made request of the committee for the insertion of language in the bill that would authorize transfers to

be made between the various judiciary appropriations in an amount not to exceed 5 percent. Generally, the committee does not look with favor on transfer clauses particularly with respect to agencies, the work of which is reasonable predictable and not subject to violent fluctuations or unanticipated contingencies. This request for transfer authority has accordingly been disallowed.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

A total appropriation of $595,100 is carried in the bill for the expenses of the Supreme Court. This is a reduction of $40,577 in the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year, which is more than accounted for by the elimination of a special nonrecurring item carried for the current year for the preparation of rules for criminal proceedings. The amounts approved by the committee will allow two additional positions, necessitated by the appointment of new justices to the Supreme Court, the only change being a reduction in the amount allocated for a stenographer from $2,400 to $1,860. An increase of $4,200 appears under the item for printing and binding which is made necessary by increased printing costs.

The reduction in the item of $2,150 for structural and mechanical care of the Supreme Court results from the elimination of a proposed increase of $2,000 for painting and a reduction of $150 in the proposed increase of $1,500 for air-conditioning improvements. In the light of the need for economies in nondefense items, it is felt that the painting item may be deferred for another year.

JUDICIARY, EXCLUSIVE OF SUPREME COURT

District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, repairs and improvements.—The appropriation of $12,300 contained in the bill for this work carried on under the supervision of the Architect of the Capitol will provide funds amounting to approximately $3,500 for needed painting in the building and $5,000 for a continuation of the program of installing steam risers. The reduction made by the committee of $12,300 in the Budget estimate looks to the elimination of an item of $4,500 for rubber tiling which must be postponed in the light of the war needs for rubber; the elmination of an item of $1,500 for pointing up stone work on the exterior of the building, and a reduction in the item for painting from $9,800 to $3,500.

United States Court of Appeals, District of Columbia, repairs and improvements.—A reduction of $500 has been made in the Budget estimate of $3,000 for maintenance of the Court of Appeals building in the District of Columbia. Three hundred dollars of the decrease is directed at the item of $1,000 for maintaining the air-conditioning system, and the other $200 reduction is applied to the item of general repairs. This maintenance work likewise comes under the supervision of the Architect of the Capitol.

In this connection, it is the thought of the committee that the Architect of the Capitol should be relieved at this time from all responsibility in connection with the upkeep and repair of the District Court Building, the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, the Court of Claims Building, and the Columbia Hospital. These responsibilities were attached to the Architect's Office at different times

in the past by law, and he has performed his responsibility in this connection for many years. The committee is unable to find any rule of reason that would justify burdening the Architect of the Capitol with these added duties, particularly at a time such as the present when his responsibilities are increased manyfold in insuring the protection and upkeep of the Capitol Building, House Office Building, Library of Congress and annex, and the Supreme Court. In further justification of this thought, it appears that it has been necessary to use the services of personnel that are paid out of legislative appropriations in order to satisfactorily service the needs of these various buildings. This is neither a satisfactory arrangement nor does it lend to proper bookkeeping. The Public Works Administration is equipped by experience, personnel, and equipment to handle the responsibility of the proper upkeep of the buildings, and logically they should be charged with the responsibility. It is suggested, therefore, that the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds give consideration to relieving the Architect of the Capitol of these additional duties that are completely foreign to his responsibility, as Architect of the Capitol, of maintaining the Capitol and adjacent buildings.

Court of Customs and Patent Appeals.—A total of $117,200 is carried for the expenses of the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals during the next fiscal year. This sum varies from the current year's appropriation only to the extent of the additional funds provided to pay salary increases incident to applying the principles of the Ramspeck Act providing for automatic salary increases within certain defined categories. Evidence discloses that the work of the court, both in customs and patent cases, has fallen off to some degree during the past year as compared with previous years, and that the work of the court is current.

United States Customs Court.—Provision is made in the bill for a total of $254,500 to operate the Customs Court during the next fiscal year. This amount is substantially the same as approved for the current year's operations and should be adequate to permit the efficient functioning of the court. The court disposed of some 44,000 cases during the past fiscal year, and on June 30, 1941, had 175,000 cases pending. Not infrequently many hundreds of cases are disposed of with the settlement of an issue in one test case. This explains the large number of cases pending and disposed of. The court sits in judgment on cases involving litigation dealing, in the main, with the matter of the proper classification for tariff purposes of imported goods. The funds allowed permit the reclassification of messengers at a salary more commensurate with the duties that they are called upon to perform.

Court of Claims.—The bill contains three items of appropriation for the Court of Claims, which aggregate $252,000. This amount is approximately $10,000 over the amount made available for the current year, and will permit certain salary reclassification of court employees that the committee regards as well deserved, and will allow approximately $700 for temporary services of a relief fireman during the winter months. Of the increase, approximately $1,000 is for the increased cost of printing and $3,000 in round numbers will apply to the allocation for travel expenses made necessary by the increase in per diem allowance for judges of the court from $5

to $10 per day. In connection with this increased per diem allowance for judges when in a travel status, the committee deems it proper to suggest that although Congress has given permissive authority for Federal judges to incur per diem expense of $10 per day every effort should be made to economize in these expenditures rather than to automatically avail of the maximum amount permitted by the law. Other Government employees, when in a travel status, receive only $5 per day, and in consideration of the need for all practicable economy, it should be possible for some savings to be shown in this connection by the Federal judiciary.

Salaries of Territorial judges.—An appropriation of $103,500 is carried for the salaries of the chief justices and associate justices of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii and the judges of the circuit courts in Hawaii. This is a fixed charge and is the same amount as provided during the current year.

District Court, Panama Canal Zone.—The appropriation of $27,300 under this heading affords an increase of $1,300 over the current year's appropriation, and will be used for promotions under the principles of the Ramspeck Act and for certain reclassifications of salary which the judge of the court feels are necessary. A $500 increase for temporary personnel is made necessary because of the increased work of the court.

United States Court for China.—A reduction of $2,080 has been made in the Budget estimate of $28,080 submitted for the expenses of this court. Inasmuch as the court and the employees of the court are under detention at the present time in Shanghai it is not anticipated that any expenses will be incurred during the next fiscal year. This accounts for the decrease made by the committee.

Salaries of circuit and district judges.—This paragraph in the bill makes provision for the salaries of all circuit, district, and retired judges. The committee is proposing an appropriation of $3,170,000, a reduction of $7,500 in the Budget estimate. The sum allowed will make provision for a new judgeship in the northern Ohio district, and will allow an increase of approximately $57,000 for pay of retired judges. Provision is made for the pay of 57 circuit judges and 197 district judges.

Salaries and expenses, clerks of court.—An increase of $98,150 over the current year's appropriation was proposed by the Administrator of Federal Courts. Of this increase, $63,000 was requested in order to reclassify the salaries of all deputy clerks in such manner as to establish a minimum salary of $1,800 for this class of court employees. The committee is cognizant of the fact that there is a need for some measure of reclassification among the lower paid deputy clerks. It does not feel, however, that an arbitrary reclassification designed to place an absolute minimum of $1,800 on salaries is justified in the light of the fact that there are varying degrees of responsibility that attach to these deputy clerks in the different court districts throughout the United States. In order that the subject may have proper consideration, however, it is suggested that the Administrator of Federal Courts call on the Civil Service Commission in an advisory capacity to make a survey of the positions and responsibilities of deputy clerks in the various courts throughout the country with a view of establishing a classification schedule that will provide compensation commen-

surate with the responsibilities that the deputy clerk is called upon to acquit. Upon the completion of such a survey, the Administrator of the Courts will be justified in immediately submitting a request for a deficiency appropriation to carry out the proposed plan, which request may then be reviewed by the Committee. Pending the accomplishment of this, it is suggested that the item of $63,000 be eliminated from the bill, leaving an increase of approximately $35,000 over the current appropriation to provide certain adjustments for lapses and to take care of promotions patterned after the principles of the Ramspeck Act.

Probation service.—An appropriation of $988,000 is recommended for inclusion in the bill to meet all expenses of operating the Federal probation system. This sum is an increase of approximately $121,000 over the amount available for the current year, and is to be used to employ additional probation officers and clerks in order to reduce the average case-load per probation officer from 143 cases to approximately 130 cases. Considering the reduction of $28,484 made in the estimates by the committee, it should still be possible for the Department to employ approximately 25 additional probation officers and 15 additional clerks. The additional amount of $18,884 sought for the purpose of establishing a minimum salary of $2,300 for probation officers and $1,440 for clerks has been approved, as have increases amounting to $8,000 in round numbers for communication and equipment costs incident to the employment of the additional probation officers and clerks. As of June 30, 1941, there were approximately 29,000 persons on probation, 2,800 on parole, and 3,100 conditional parolees, all being supervised by probation officers. When it is considered that an individual can be maintained in a probation status at a cost of approximately 10 percent of the expense involved in maintaining him in an institution, the benefits of our probational policy, from the standpoint of economy, are clearly evident. The proportion of prisoners found guilty of criminal offenses by the Federal courts last year and placed on probation amounts to about 35 percent of the total number of convictions, this figure increasing over the previous year in spite of the fact that there was a decline in the number of criminal cases. This presents a most encouraging picture. It appears that only about 5 percent of those placed on probation violate their trust by transgressing the terms of the probation.

Fees of Commissioners.—The committee is of the opinion that some consideration should be given to the desirability of requiring that United States Commissioners appointed in the future should be trained in the law. At the present time it would appear that there is no such qualification prescribed, with the result that some individuals occupy judicial positions who are thoroughly unfamiliar with legal procedures which form the basis of their duties. It is, of course, beyond the purview of this committee to institute any such change, as it is a matter that requires consideration by the proper legislative committee of the House. An appropriation of $350,000 is recommended for fees to be paid both United States Commissioners and Conciliation Commissioners, the same amount as provided for the current year.

Fees of jurors.—The committee have reduced the estimate of $2,040,000 for fees of jurors by $100,000. Evidence presented to the committee indicates that a larger percentage of cases are being decided

by court rather than jury trial, and in addition to that fact, the further development of pretrial procedures obviates the necessity for the impaneling of as many jurors as heretofore. The item is uncontrollable in the sense that jury service must be provided to whatever extent it is needed, but the committee feel that the reduction made is reasonable in the light of conditions as they exist at this time.

Miscellaneous salaries.—The committee is recommending an appropriation of $890,600 for the salaries of all officials and employees of the Federal judiciary not otherwise specifically appropriated for. This group includes law clerks, secretaries to district and circuit judges, court reporters, and custodial employees. The committee has eliminated from the Budget estimates the funds for 11 additional law clerks to district judges, proposed to be assigned to a district judge in each of the Federal circuits, and it has likewise disapproved the estimate of $23,000 for a reclassification of the salary of law clerks and secretaries to circuit judges. The committee wishes it understood that in taking this action it is not to be construed as an act unfriendly to the purpose of the increase, but rather is prompted by a consideration that this work is in nowise connected with the war effort, and accordingly the additional employees and reclassifications can reasonably be deferred for purposes of economy. The request for two secretaries for retired judges on active status is approved with the understanding that the secretaries' pay will be terminated as of the date that any retired judge to whom any such secretary may be assigned, reverts to a retired status.

Miscellaneous expenses other than salaries.—The appropriation of $307,200 recommended in this item is sufficient to meet the cost of all general expenses of the Federal judiciary other than salaries. The increase of $6,000 will permit the reimbursement for psychiatric service rendered to the courts by doctors of the Public Health Service, and will afford a small addition for the increased cost of supplies, materials, and equipment.

Traveling expenses.—The Budget estimate of $582,800 for this item of expense has been reduced by the committee in the amount of $15,800. This reduction is based on the disallowance of a request of $10,000 for a meeting of clerks of courts in Washington during the next fiscal year, and a reduction of $5,800 in the proposed travel increase of $31,000 for probation officers. This reduction in probation officer travel is in keeping with the reduction in the proposed increase in the number of probation officers.

Printing and binding.—The committee has allowed an increase of $7,000 over the appropriation for the current year for printing and binding to meet the general increase in printing costs and to provide for rebinding of court records as a means of insuring their proper preservation.

Salaries, Office of Director.—An appropriation of $242,500 is recommended for salaries in the office of the administrator of the United States Courts. This is an increase of $22,500 over the amount available during the current year and is less than the Budget estimates by approximately $6,000. The committee has considered individually each of the additional positions requested and has approved 10 of the 13 desired. The positions that have been disallowed are as follows:

1 field representative, at $3,200, in the Assistant Director's office; 1 typist, at $1,440, in the Division of Procedural Studies, and 1 typist, at $1,440, in the Service Section. In approving the 3 additional positions in the Division of Procedural Studies, the committee was swayed by the representation of the Director of the Division that by this addition to the staff he will be able, by effecting reforms in judicial procedures based upon accurate studies, to show savings that will more than compensate for the additional cost of the personnel allowed. The committee will review this matter next year to determine whether these savings have been accomplished.

The office of Administrator of United States Courts is a comparatively small agency, and as such every effort should be made to have all divisions highly integrated and avoid the processes of bureaucracy and divisionalism that become a part and parcel of the larger agencies of Government. Training of personnel of the various offices in all phases of the work of the office by rotation of work assignments will be conducive to flexibility of administration and will make possible interoffice transfers of personnel among different divisions to meet periodic work loads as they arise.

Miscellaneous expenses, office of Director.—An increase of $2,000 over the current year's appropriation for these expenses is recommended by the committee on the basis of increased cost of supplies and materials, and in order to supply essential working equipment for the additional personnel that the committee has approved for the office of the Administrator.

Limitations and Legislative Provisions

Limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in any appropriation bills as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

On page 28 and page 29 in connection with the appropriation for "cooperation with the American Republics":

"the establishment and operation of agricultural and other experiment and demonstration stations in other American countries, on land acquired by gift or lease for the duration of the experiments and demonstrations, and construction of necessary buildings, thereon;

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

On page 32, in connection with the appropriation for contingent expenses:

: Provided, further, That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes shall not be construed to apply to any purchase or service rendered under this appropriation when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed $50.

On page 38 in connection with the appropriation for the Immigration and Naturalization Service:

, and not to exceed $25,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General, who shall make a certificate of the amount of any such expenditure the purpose of which he may think it advisable not to specify, and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been expended.

On page 46, in connection with the appropriation "Fees of witnesses":

Provided further, That whenever an employee of the United States performs travel in order to appear as a witness on behalf of the United States in any case involving the activity in connection with which such person is employed, his travel expenses in connection therewith shall be payable from the appropriation otherwise available for the travel expenses of such employee.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

On page 58, in connection with appropriations for the Census Bureau:

Licensed exports statistics: For all salaries and expenses necessary for the preparation, at the New York section of customs statistics of the Bureau of the Census, of reports of licensed exports on a daily cumulative basis, including traveling expenses, rental of tabulating equipment, and printing and binding, $53,000.

Compliance With Clause 2A, Rule VIII

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

PROPOSED LAW	EXISTING LAW
On page 44, in connection with the appropriation for salaries and expenses of marshals:	
Including the actual and necessary expenses incident to the transfer of prisoners in the custody of United States marshals to narcotic farms without regard to the provisions of the Act approved January 19, 1929 (21 U. S. C. 227);	The authority vested with the power to designate the place of confinement of a prisoner is hereby authorized and directed to transfer to the United States narcotic farms, as accommodations become available, all addicts, as herein defined, who are now or shall hereafter be sentenced to confinement in or be confined in any penal, correctional, disciplinary, or reformatory institution of the United States, including those addicts convicted of offenses against the United States who are confined in State and Territorial prisons, penitentiaries, and reformatories: *Provided,* That no addict shall be transferred to a United States narcotic farm who, in the opinion of the officer authorized to direct the transfer, is not a proper subject for confinement in such an institution either because of the nature of the crime he has committed, or his apparent incorrigibility. The authority vested with the power to designate the place of confinement of a prisoner is authorized to transfer from a United States narcotic farm to the institution from which he was received, or to such other institution as may be designated by the proper authority, any addict whose presence at a United States narcotic farm is detrimental to the well-being of the institution, or who does not continue to be a narcotic addict under the terms of this chapter. All transfers to or from a narcotic farm shall be made by the officer in charge of such farm, and the actual and necessary expenses incident to such transfers shall be paid from the appropriation for the maintenance of such farm.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1942, THE ESTIMATES FOR 1943, AND THE INCREASE OR DECREASE PROPOSED IN THE ESTIMATES AS COMPARED WITH THE CURRENT APPROPRIATIONS

TITLE I.—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Object	Appropriations, 1942	Estimates, 1943	Amount recommended in bill for 1943	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with 1942 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with 1943 Budget estimates
DOMESTIC					
Secretary's office, salaries	[1] $3,589,760	$5,023,500	$4,975,000	+$1,385,240	−$48,500
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses	[2] 306,600	320,000	311,000	+4,400	−9,000
Printing and binding	210,900	260,000	254,000	+43,100	−6,000
Passport agencies	[3] 53,745	54,400	54,400	+655	----------
Collecting and editing official papers of Territories of the United States	14,000	14,200	14,200	+200	----------
Total, Department of State proper	4,175,005	5,672,100	5,608,600	+1,433,595	−63,500
FOREIGN SERVICE					
Ambassadors, Ministers, etc	635,000	635,000	595,000	−40,000	−40,000
Foreign Service officers, salaries of	4,232,600	4,298,700	4,224,000	−8,600	−74,700
Transportation of Foreign Service officers	717,200	717,200	717,000	−200	−200
Rent, heat, fuel, and light, Foreign Service	2,138,000	2,100,000	2,080,000	−58,000	−20,000
Cost-of-living allowances, Foreign Service	[4] 458,500	458,500	458,000	−500	−500
Representation allowances, Foreign Service	163,000	150,000	150,000	−13,000	----------

Foreign Service retirement and disability fund	621,700	630,800	630,800	+9,100	
Salaries of clerks, Foreign Service	2,867,000	2,897,000	2,897,000	+30,000	
Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service	[5] 739,000	748,000	722,000	−17,000	−26,000
Foreign Service, auxiliary	150,000	750,000	750,000	+600,000	
Contingent expenses, Foreign Service	[6] 2,330,400	2,321,900	2,310,000	−20,400	−11,900
Foreign Service buildings fund	450,000	233,000	275,000	−175,000	+42,000
Emergencies arising in Diplomatic and Consular Service	[7] 1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000		
Total, Foreign Service	17,002,400	17,440,100	17,308,800	+306,300	−131,300
INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS, COMMISSIONS, ETC.					
Contributions, quotas, etc	[8] 1,045,400	1,027,480	997,500	−47,900	−29,980
International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico:					
Salaries and expenses	200,000	241,800	240,000	+40,000	−1,800
Public Works construction	1,421,500	1,040,000	950,000	−471,500	−90,000

[1] Includes $835,000 appropriated in the Second Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942; and $30,320 appropriated in the Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942.
[2] Includes $140,000 appropriated in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941.
[3] Includes $1,245 appropriated in the Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942.
[4] Includes $120,000 appropriated in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941.
[5] Includes $9,000 appropriated in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941.
[6] Includes $1,000,000 appropriated in the Second Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942; and $91,500 appropriated in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941.
[7] Includes $1,000,000 appropriated in Second Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942.
[8] Includes $35,000 appropriated in Second Deficiency Act, 1941, and $27,300 in Second Supplemental National Defense Act, 1942.

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1942, the estimates for 1943, and the increase or decrease proposed in the estimates as compared with the current appropriations—Continued

TITLE I.—DEPARTMENT OF STATE—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1942	Estimates, 1943	Amount recommended in bill for 1943	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with 1942 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with 1943 Budget estimates
FOREIGN SERVICE—Continued					
INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS, COMMISSIONS, ETC.—continued					
International Boundary Commission, United States and Canada and Alaska and Canada	[9] $43,577	$43,800	$43,800	+$223	
International Joint Commission Waterways Treaty, United States and Great Britain	[10] 87,500	79,700	77,700	−9,800	−$2,000
International Fisheries Commission, United States and Great Britain	28,000	28,000	28,000		
International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission, United States and Canada	40,000	40,000	40,000		
Arbitration of claim between United States and the Netherlands	14,000			−14,000	
Second Inter-American Travel Congress	3,500			−3,500	
Eighth American Scientific Congress	[11]				
Agrarian Claims Commission, United States and Mexico	15,000			−15,000	
International Meteorological Congress	14,500			−14,500	

International Committee on Political Refugees	[11]				
Fourth Pan American Highway Congress	6,500			−6,500	
Alaska International Highway Commission	4,000			−4,000	
Meeting of Treasury representatives in Quito, Ecuador	[11]				
Total, international obligation, commissions, etc	2,923,477	2,500,780	2,377,000	−546,477	−123,780
Cooperation with the American republics	700,300	1,819,500	1,700,000	+999,700	−119,500
Total, Department of State, regular annual appropriations	24,801,182	27,432,480	26,994,400	+2,193,218	−438,080

[9] Includes $577 appropriated in Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942.
[10] Includes $12,000 appropriated in Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942.
[11] Unexpended balance reappropriated.

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1942, the estimates for 1943, and the increase or decrease proposed in the estimates as compared with the current appropriations—Continued

TITLE II.—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Object	Appropriations, 1942	Estimates, 1943	Amount recommended in bill for 1943	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with 1942 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with 1943 Budget estimates
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL					
Attorney General's office, salaries	[1] $2,735,500	$3,065,406	$3,024,000	+$288,500	−$41,406
Contingent expenses	380,000	426,000	420,000	+40,000	−6,000
Traveling expenses	510,000	525,000	490,000	−20,000	−35,000
Printing and binding	530,000	575,000	567,500	+37,500	−7,500
Federal Bureau of Investigation:					
Salaries and expenses (regular)	7,500,000	7,653,382	7,653,000	+153,000	−382
Salaries and expenses (emergency)	[2] 14,350,000	[3] 21,883,405	21,883,000	+7,533,000	−405
Special emergencies	100,000	100,000	100,000		
Bureau of Prisons, salaries and expenses, office of	[4] 330,000	341,100	339,300	+9,300	−1,800
Immigration and Naturalization Service	[5] 16,900,000	19,461,625	19,450,000	+2,550,000	−11,625
Customs cases, conduct of	[6] 138,300	146,920	146,900	+8,600	−20
Enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws	2,325,000	2,000,000	1,800,000	−525,000	−200,000
Bond and Spirits Division	[7] 176,700	179,600	170,000	−6,700	−9,600

Examination of judicial offices	[8] 61,600	62,545	62,500	+900	−45
Veterans' insurance litigation	[9] 355,000	358,852	363,400	+8,400	+4,548
Lands Division	[10] 2,750,000	3,018,065	3,000,000	+250,000	−18,065
Special War Effort Unit	[11] 380,060	423,270	385,000	+5,000	−38,270
Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field	452,000	426,610	420,000	−32,000	−6,610
District and assistant district attorneys	[12] 3,316,000	3,265,272	3,265,000	−51,000	−272
Special assistants to the Attorney General	200,000	200,000	200,000		
Marshals and deputy marshals	4,147,000	3,834,730	3,820,000	−327,000	−14,730
Pay and expenses of bailiffs	307,000	307,000	305,000	−2,000	−2,000
Fees of witnesses	1,400,000	1,260,000	1,210,000	−190,000	−50,000
Total, Office of the Attorney General	59,344,100	69,513,782	69,074,600	+9,730,500	−439,182

[1] Includes $110,000 appropriated in Second Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942 and $16,500 appropriated in Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942.
[2] Includes $5,600,000 appropriated in Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941.
[3] $3,800,000 of this amount represents supplemental estimate contained in H. Doc.
[4] Includes $2,500 appropriated in Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942.
[5] Includes $1,100,000 appropriated in Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942.
[6] Includes $1,300 appropriated in Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942.
[7] Includes $1,700 appropriated in Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942.
[8] Includes $600 appropriated in Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942.
[9] Includes $5,000 appropriated in Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942.
[10] Includes $750,000 appropriated in Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942.
[11] Includes $180,000 appropriated in Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942.
[12] Includes $24,000 appropriated in Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942.

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1942, the estimates for 1943, and the increase or decrease proposed in the estimates as compared with the current appropriations—Continued

TITLE II.—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1942	Estimates, 1943	Amount recommended in bill for 1943	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with 1942 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with 1943 Budget estimates
PENAL AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS					
Penitentiaries and reformatories	[13] $7, 511, 800	$8, 095, 290	$7, 995, 000	+$483, 200	−$100, 290
Medical center for Federal prisoners	[14] 597, 300	616, 585	612, 000	+14, 700	−4, 585
Federal jails and correctional institutions	[15] 3, 185, 900	3, 310, 035	3, 278, 000	+92, 100	−32, 035
Prison camps	[16] 657, 800	706, 970	704, 000	+46, 200	−2, 970
Medical and hospital service	[17] 1, 004, 200	1, 019, 827	1, 015, 000	+10, 800	−4, 827
McNeil Island, construction and repair	63, 000	90, 000		−63, 000	−90, 000
Buildings and equipment, Public Works	284, 000	300, 000	280, 000	−4, 000	−20, 000
Support of prisoners	1, 500, 000	1, 400, 780	1, 380, 000	−120, 000	−20, 780
Total, penal and correctional institutions	14, 804, 000	15, 539, 487	15, 264, 000	+460, 000	−275, 487
Total, Department of Justice, regular annual appropriations	74, 148, 100	85, 053, 269	84, 338, 600	+10, 190, 500	−714, 669

TITLE III.—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Secretary's office, salaries	[1] $488, 905	$516, 600	$513, 600	+$24, 695	−$3, 000

Contingent and miscellaneous expenses	69,000	80,000	80,000	+11,000	
Printing and binding	489,000	585,000	550,000	+61,000	−35,000
Traveling expenses	228,000	283,000	275,000	+47,000	−8,000
National Inventors Council, service staff	150,000	120,000	120,000	−30,000	
Total, Secretary's office	1,424,905	1,584,600	1,538,600	+113,695	−46,000
Census Bureau:					
Salaries and expenses (including expenses of the Sixteenth Decennial Census)	[3] 7,193,000	3,200,000	3,200,000	−3,993,000	
Furnishing age and citizenship information	[4] 110,360	[2] 556,500	556,500	+446,140	
Customs statistics	[5] 395,635	430,000	420,000	+24,365	−10,000
Compiling census reports, etc		1,067,000	1,257,000	+1,257,000	+190,000
Licensed export statistics		58,000	53,000	+53,000	−5,000
Total, Census Bureau	7,698,995	5,311,500	5,486,500	−2,212,495	+175,000

[13] Includes $26,800 appropriated in Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942.
[14] Includes $2,300 appropriated in Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942.
[15] Includes $13,900 appropriated in Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942.
[16] Includes $1,800 appropriated in Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942.
[17] Includes $4,200 appropriated in Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942.
[1] Includes $905 appropriated in Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942.
[2] Includes $395,000 transferred from appropriation "Expenses of the Sixteenth Census."
[3] Includes $393,000 appropriated in Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941.
[4] Includes $360 appropriated in Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942.
[5] Includes $635 appropriated in Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942.

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1942, the estimates for 1943, and the increase or decrease proposed in the estimates as compared with the current appropriations—Continued

TITLE III.—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1942	Estimates, 1943	Amount recommended in bill for 1943	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with 1942 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with 1943 Budget estimates
Administrator of Civil Aeronautics:					
General administration	$990,000	$1,646,684	$1,635,000	+$645,000	−$11,684
Air navigation facilities:					
Maintenance and operation of	[6] 15,584,000	18,388,978	18,388,000	+2,804,000	−978
Establishment of	[7] 19,828,290	5,641,965	5,640,000	−14,188,290	−1,965
Technical development	[8] 743,702	382,464	380,000	−363,702	−2,464
Safety regulation	2,740,000	2,593,842	2,590,000	−150,000	−3,842
Civilian pilot training	25,000,000	20,069,919	36,000,000	+11,000,000	+15,930,081
Washington National Airport, operation and maintenance	[9] 293,645	467,549	465,000	+171,355	−2,549
Development of landing areas for National defense	[10] 159,593,050			−159,593,050	
Total, Administrator of Civil Aeronautics	224,772,687	49,191,401	65,098,000	−159,674,687	+15,906,599

Civil Aeronautics Board:					
Salaries and expenses	1, 153, 000	1, 254, 737	1, 225, 500	+72, 500	−29, 237
Printing and binding	26, 000	26, 000	24, 000	−2, 000	−2, 000
Total, Civil Aeronautics Board	1, 179, 000	1, 280, 737	1, 249, 500	+70, 500	−31. 237
Coast and Geodetic Survey:					
Coast surveys	500, 000	529, 000	529, 000	+29, 000	
Magnetic work	[11] 79, 695	84, 400	81, 000	+1, 305	−3, 400
Geodetic control surveys	450, 000	450, 000	80, 000	−370, 000	−370, 000
Vessels, repairs of	[12] 100, 000	130, 000	120, 000	+20, 000	−10, 000
Pay, etc., men on vessels	827, 000	832, 000	832, 000	+5, 000	
Pay and allowances, commissioned officers	863, 000	885, 000	885, 000	+22, 000	

[6] Includes $1,100,000 includes in First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942; and $84,000 appropriated in Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942.

[7] Includes $5,586,000 appropriated in First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942; and $7,792,290 appropriated in Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942.

[8] Includes $223,702 appropriated in Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942.

[9] Includes $3,645 appropriated in Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942.

[10] Includes $5,500,000 appropriated in First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942; and $59,115,300 appropriated in Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942.

[11] Includes $5,795 appropriated in Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942.

[12] Includes $116,000 appropriated in Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941.

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1942, the estimates for 1943, and the increase or decrease proposed in the estimates as compared with the current appropriations—Continued

TITLE III—.DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1942	Estimates, 1943	Amount recommended in bill for 1943	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with 1942 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with 1943 Budget estimates
Coast and Geodetic Surveys—Continued.					
Office force, salaries	[13] $739, 910	$771, 000	$771, 000	+$31, 090	
General expenses, office	[14] 175, 000	132, 000	132, 000	−43, 000	
Aeronautical charts	[15] 232, 000	331, 350	330, 000	+98, 000	−$1, 350
Construction of vessels	[16] 436, 100			−436, 100	
Total, Coast and Geodetic Survey	4, 402, 705	4, 144, 750	3, 760, 000	−642, 705	−384, 750
Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Bureau of:					
Washington Commerce Service, salaries and expenses	[17] 1, 403, 230	1, 423, 000	1, 140, 000	−263, 230	−283, 000
Field office service	[18] 424, 395	430, 000	345, 000	−79, 395	−85, 000
Total, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce	1, 827, 625	1, 853, 000	1, 485, 000	−342, 625	−368, 000
Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation:					
Salaries, departmental	400, 000	400, 000	400, 000		

Salaries and general expenses	[19] 2,567,825	2,712,000	2,700,000	+132,175	−12,000
Total, Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation	2,967,825	3,112,000	3,100,000	+132,175	−12,000
Patent Office:					
Salaries	[20] 3,807,765	3,897,000	3,893,000	+85,235	−4,000
General expenses:					
Weekly issue of patents	200,000	225,000	225,000	+25,000	
Miscellaneous expenses	71,000	84,000	71,000		−13,000
Printing and binding	860,000	860,000	860,000		
Total, Patent Office	4,938,765	5,066,000	5,049,000	+110,235	−17,000
National Bureau of Standards:					
Operation and administration	[21] 381,145	379,000	377,000	−4,145	−2,000
Testing, inspection, and information service	[22] 959,695	1,045,200	1,044,000	+84,305	−1,200

[13] Includes $47,910 appropriated in Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942.
[14] Includes $77,000 appropriated in Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942.
[15] Includes $52,000 appropriated in Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942.
[16] Includes $245,000 appropriated in Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941.
[17] Includes $3,230 appropriated in Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942.
[18] Includes $2,395 appropriated in Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942.
[19] Includes $167,825 appropriated in Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942.
[20] Includes $48,000 appropriated in Second Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942; and $30,565 appropriated in Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942.
[21] Includes $10,420 appropriated in Second Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942; and $2,225 appropriated in Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942.
[22] Includes $53,500 appropriated in Second Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942; and $8,195 appropriated in Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942.

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1942, the estimates for 1943, and the increase or decrease proposed in the estimated as compared with the current appropriations—Continued

TITLE III.—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1942	Estimates, 1943	Amount recommended in bill for 1943	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with 1942 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with 1943 Budget estimates
National Bureau of Standards—Con.					
Research and development	[23] $774, 895	$780, 000	$802, 000	+$27, 105	+$22, 000
Standards for commerce	[24] 141, 206	187, 500	187, 500	+46, 294	
Station for broadcasting standard frequencies	230, 000			−230, 000	
Materials, testing laboratory, and equipment	600, 000			−600, 000	
Total, National Bureau of Standards	3, 086, 941	2, 391, 700	2, 410, 500	−676, 441	+18, 800
Weather Bureau:					
General administrative expenses	[25] 146, 280	147, 875	147, 800	+1, 520	−75
Observations, warnings, and general weather service	[26] 7, 838, 450	8, 007, 500	7, 982, 100	+143, 650	−25, 400
Total, Weather Bureau	7, 984, 730	8, 155, 375	8, 129, 900	+145, 170	−25, 475
Total, Department of Commerce, regular annual appropriations	260, 284, 178	82, 091, 063	97, 307, 000	−162, 977, 178	+15, 215, 937

Supreme Court of the United States:					
Salaries, Court and employees	[1] $465,160	$472,980	$472,400	+$7,240	−$580
Preparation of rules for criminal proceedings	[2] 50,000			−50,000	
Printing and binding	23,500	27,700	27,700	+4,200	
Miscellaneous expenses	27,000	27,000	27,000		
Structural and mechanical service	[3] 70,017	70,150	68,000	−2,017	−2,150
Total, Supreme Court	635,677	597,830	595,100	−40,577	−2,730
District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia:					
Repairs and improvements, courthouse	14,000	24,600	12,300	−1,700	−12,300
United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia:					
Repairs and improvements, courthouse	5,000	3,000	2,500	−2,500	−500

[23] Includes $15,950 appropriated in Second Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942; and $8,945 appropriated in Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942.

[24] Includes $18,540 appropriated in Second Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942; and $1,166 appropriated in Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942.

[25] Includes $1,280 appropriated in Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942.

[26] Includes $559,300 appropriated in Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942.

[1] Includes $5,400 appropriated in Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, and $1,760 appropriated in Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942.

[2] Includes $25,000 appropriated in Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942.

[3] Includes $390 appropriated in Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942.

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1942, the estimates for 1943, and the increase or decrease proposed in the estimates as compared with the current appropriations—Continued

TITLE IV.—THE JUDICIARY—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1942	Estimates, 1943	Amount recommended in bill for 1943	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with 1942 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with 1943 Budget estimates
Court of Customs and Patent Appeals:					
Salaries	[4] $106,955	$107,495	$107,500	+$545	+$5
Contingent expenses	3,000	3,000	3,000	----------	----------
Printing and binding	6,720	6,720	6,700	−20	−20
Customs Court:					
Salaries	234,500	236,510	236,500	+2,000	−10
Contingent expenses	19,000	17,000	17,000	−2,000	----------
Printing and binding	800	1,000	1,000	+200	----------
Court of Claims:					
Salaries	[5] 202,108	207,650	207,000	+4,892	−650
Contingent expenses	14,620	18,810	18,500	+3,880	−310
Printing and binding	25,500	26,850	26,500	+1,000	−350
Repairs to buildings	12,000	28,000	----------	−12,000	−28,000
Territorial and extra-territorial courts:					
Hawaii, salaries of judges	103,500	103,500	103,500	----------	----------
District Court, Panama Canal Zone	26,000	27,305	27,300	+1,300	−5
United States Court for China	28,000	28,080	26,000	−2,000	−2,080

Salaries of judges	3, 115, 000	3, 177, 500	3, 170, 000	+55, 000	−7, 500
Clerks of courts, salaries of	2, 418, 000	2, 516, 150	2, 456, 000	+38, 000	−60, 150
Probation system	[6] 867, 075	1, 016, 484	988, 000	+120, 925	−28, 484
Fees of commissioners and justices of the peace	350, 000	350, 000	350, 000		
Fees of jurors	2, 040, 000	2, 040, 000	1, 940, 000	−100, 000	−100, 000
Miseellaneous salaries	866, 200	940, 885	890, 600	+24, 400	−50, 285
Miscellaneous expenses	398, 000	309, 000	307, 200	−90, 800	−1, 800
Traveling expenses	538, 000	582, 800	567, 000	+29, 000	−15, 800
Printing and binding	82, 000	89, 400	89, 000	+7, 000	−400
Administrative Office of United States Courts:					
Salaries	220, 000	248, 578	242, 500	+22, 500	−6, 078
Miscellaneous expenses	37, 000	40, 140	39, 000	+2, 000	−1, 140
Total, Judiciary exclusive of Supreme Court	11, 732, 978	12, 150, 457	11, 834, 600	+101, 622	−315, 857
Total, Judiciary inclusive of Supreme Court, regular annual appropriations	12, 368, 655	12, 748, 287	12, 429, 700	+61, 045	−318, 587
Grand total, Department of State, Justice, Commerce and the Federal Judiciary, regular annual appropriations	371, 602, 115	207, 325, 099	221, 069, 700	−150, 532, 415	+13, 744, 601

[4] Includes $875 appropriated in Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942.
[5] Includes $1,518 appropriated in Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942.
[6] Includes $7,075 appropriated in Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942.

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FILE COPY

Union Calendar No. 631

77TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 6599

[Report No. 1771]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 16, 1942

Mr. RABAUT, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Department of State, the Department of Justice, the Department of Commerce, and the Federal Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Department of State, the Department of Justice, the Department of Commerce, and the Federal Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Salaries: For Secretary of State; Under Secretary of State, $10,000; counselor, $10,000; and other personal services in the District of Columbia, including temporary employees, and not to exceed $6,500 for employees engaged on piece work at rates to be fixed by the Secretary of State; $4,975,000.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES, (DEPARTMENTAL)

Contingent expenses: For contingent and miscellaneous expenses, including stationery, furniture, fixtures; typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices, including rental, exchange, and repair thereof (not to exceed $50,000); microfilming equipment, including rental and repair thereof; translating services by contract without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5); purchase and presentation of various objects of a cultural nature suitable for presentation (through diplomatic and consular offices) to foreign governments, schools, or other cultural or patriotic organizations, the purchase, rental, distribution, and operation of motion-picture projection equipment and supplies, including rental of halls, hire of motion-picture projector operators, and all other necessary services by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of

the Revised Statutes, purchase and exchange of books, maps, and periodicals, domestic and foreign, and, when authorized by the Secretary of State, dues for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only, or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members, newspapers, teletype rentals, and tolls (not to exceed $13,400); purchase of one passenger-carrying automobile; maintenance and repair of motor trucks and motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; streetcar fare; traveling expenses, including not to exceed $5,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Department of State when authorized by the Secretary of State; refund of fees erroneously charged and paid for the issue of passports to persons who are exempted from the payment of such fee by section 1 of the Act making appropriations for the Diplomatic and Consular Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, approved June 4, 1920 (22 U. S. C. 214, 214a); the examination of estimates of appropriations in the field; and other miscellaneous items not included in the foregoing, $311,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed $3,000 of this appropriation may be expended for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of section 4 of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Tariff Act of 1930", approved June 12, 1934, as amended

(54 Stat. 107), this sum to be available in addition to the other authorized purposes of this appropriation for stenographic reporting services, by contract if deemed necessary, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, and such other expenses as the President may deem necessary.

PRINTING AND BINDING

Printing and binding: For all printing and binding in the Department of State, including all of its bureaus, offices, institutions, and services, located in Washington, District of Columbia, and elsewhere, $254,000.

PASSPORT AGENCIES

Passport agencies: For salaries and expenses of maintenance, rent, cost of insurance covering shipments of money by messenger, registered mail, or otherwise, and traveling expenses not to exceed $500, for not to exceed five passport agencies, $54,400.

Collecting and editing official papers of Territories of the United States: For the expenses of collecting, editing, copying, and arranging for publication the official papers of the Territories of the United States, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, printing and binding, and contingent and traveling expenses, as provided by the Act approved February 28, 1929, as amended by the Act approved June 28, 1937 (5 U. S. C. 168–168b), $14,200.

FOREIGN INTERCOURSE

AMBASSADORS AND MINISTERS

Salaries, ambassadors and ministers: For salaries of ambassadors and ministers, including salaries as authorized by Section 1740, Revised Statutes, as amended by the Act of April 24, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 3, 121), as follows: Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Argentina, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, France, Great Britain, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Poland, Spain, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay, and Venezuela, at $17,500 each;

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Belgium and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Luxembourg, $17,500;

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Netherlands, $12,000;

Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary to Albania, Australia, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Dominion of Canada, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Liberia, Lithuania, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Paraguay, Portugal, Rumania, Union of South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, and Yugoslavia, at $10,000 each; to Egypt and Saudi

Arabia, $10,000; to Iran and Afghanistan, $10,000; and to Estonia and Latvia, $10,000;

In all, not to exceed $595,000:

Provided, That no salary herein appropriated shall be paid to any official receiving any other salary from the United States Government.

SALARIES OF FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS

Salaries, Foreign Service officers: For salaries of Foreign Service officers as provided in the Act approved February 23, 1931, as amended by the Act of April 24, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 3, 3a), including salaries of such officers for the period actually and necessarily occupied in receiving instructions and in making transits to and from their posts, and while awaiting recognition and authority to act in pursuance with the provisions of section 1740 of the Revised Statutes (22 U. S. C. 121); and salaries of Foreign Service officers or vice consuls while acting as Chargés d'Affaires ad interim or while in charge of a consulate general or consulate during the absence of the principal officer (22 U. S. C. 20); $4,224,000.

TRANSPORTATION, FOREIGN SERVICE

Transportation, Foreign Service: To pay the traveling expenses, including travel by airplane when specifically authorized by the Secretary of State, of Diplomatic, Consular, and Foreign Service officers, and other employees of the Foreign Service, including Foreign Service inspectors, and

under such regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe, of their families and expenses of transportation of effects, in going to and returning from their posts, and in removing the family and effects of any such officer or employee from any foreign post, and thereafter transporting such family and effects to his post of assignment, to whatever extent may be determined necessary by the Secretary of State by reason of emergency conditions in any country that in his opinion may endanger the life of such officer or employee or any member of his family, including automobiles as authorized by the Act of April 30, 1940 (54 Stat. 174), and storage of effects while such officers or employees are absent from their permanent posts of duty, including also not to exceed $190,000 for expenses in connection with leaves of absence; attendance at trade and other conferences and congresses under orders of the Secretary of State as authorized by the Act approved February 23, 1931 (22 U. S. C. 16, 17); preparation and transportation of the remains of those officers and employees of the Foreign Service, who have died or may die abroad or in transit while in the discharge of their official duties, to their former homes in this country or to a place not more distant for interment, and for the ordinary expenses of such interment, and also for payment under the provisions of section 1749 of the Revised Statutes (22 U. S. C. 130) of allowances to the widows

or heirs at law of Diplomatic, Consular, and Foreign Service officers of the United States dying in foreign countries in the discharge of their duties, $717,000, of which amount not to exceed $50,000 shall be available until June 30, 1944, for disbursement for expenses of travel under orders issued by the Secretary of State during the fiscal year 1943: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available also for the authorized subsistence expenses of Consular and Foreign Service officers while on temporary detail under commission.

Office and living quarters allowances, Foreign Service: For rent, heat, fuel, and light for the Foreign Service for offices and grounds, and, as authorized by the Act approved June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), for living quarters and for allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, $2,080,000: *Provided*, That payment for rent may be made in advance: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of State may enter into leases for such offices, grounds, and living quarters for periods not exceeding ten years and without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5): *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, in an amount exceeding $3,000 for an ambassador, minister, or chargé d'affaires, and not exceeding $1,700 for any other Foreign Service officer: *Provided fur-*

ther, That under this appropriation and the appropriations herein for "Contingent expenses, Foreign Service", and "Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service", not more than $5,000 shall be expended for heat, fuel, and light for living quarters for each ambassador or minister occupying a Government-owned building for residence or residence and office purposes, and not more than $1,700 for such purposes in the case of any other Foreign Service officer, and during the incumbency of a chargé d'affaires the limitation on such expenditures shall be the same as for the occupancy by the principal officer.

Cost of living allowances, Foreign Service: To carry out the provisions of the Act approved February 23, 1931, as amended by the Act of April 24, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 12, 23c), relating to allowances and additional compensation to diplomatic, consular, and Foreign Service officers, clerks, and other employees when such allowances and additional compensation are necessary to enable such officers, clerks, and other employees to carry on their work efficiently, $458,000: *Provided,* That such allowances and additional compensation shall be granted only in the discretion of the President, and under such regulations as he may prescribe.

Representation allowances, Foreign Service: For representation allowances as authorized by the Act approved February 23, 1931 (22 U. S. C. 12), $150,000.

Foreign Service retirement and disability fund: For financing the liability of the United States, created by the Act approved February 23, 1931, as amended by the Act of April 24, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 21–21 (o)), $630,800, which amount shall be placed to the credit of the "Foreign Service retirement and disability fund".

Salaries of clerks, Foreign Service: For salaries of clerks in the Foreign Service, as provided in the Act approved February 23, 1931 (22 U. S. C. 23a), including salaries while under instruction in the United States and during transit to and from homes in the United States upon the beginning and after termination of service, $2,897,000.

Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service: For salaries or compensation of kavasses, guards, dragomans, porters, interpreters, prison keepers, translators, archive collators, Chinese writers, messengers, couriers, telephone operators, supervisors of construction, and custodial and operating force for maintenance and operation of Government-owned and leased diplomatic and consular properties in foreign countries, including salaries while under instruction in the United States and during transit to and from their homes in the United States upon the beginning and after termination of service in foreign countries; compensation of agents and employees of dispatch agencies at New York, San Francisco, Seattle, and New Orleans; operation of motor-propelled and

other passenger and non-passenger-carrying vehicles; for allowances to consular officers, who are paid in whole or in part by fees, for services necessarily rendered to American vessels and seamen, as provided in the Act of June 26, 1884 (22 U. S. C. 89; 46 U. S. C. 101); and such other miscellaneous personal services as the President may deem necessary, $722,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for salaries or wages of persons not American citizens performing clerical services (except interpreters, translators, and messengers), whether officially designated as clerks or not, in any foreign mission: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Navy is authorized, upon request by the Secretary of State, to assign enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps to serve as custodians, under the immediate supervision of the Secretary of State or the chief of mission, whichever the Secretary of State shall direct, at embassies, legations, or consulates of the United States located in foreign countries.

Foreign Service, auxiliary (emergency): For all necessary expenses to enable the Department of State during the fiscal year 1943 to continue to perform functions or activities in connection with the Auxiliary Foreign Service for the performance of which, during the fiscal years 1941 and 1942, the Department of State received allocations of funds from the appropriations "Emergency fund for the President" con-

tained in the Military Appropriation Act, 1941, and the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, including the objects for which and subject to the conditions under which such allocations were provided or expended during the fiscal years 1941 and 1942, $750,000.

Contingent expenses, Foreign Service: For stationery; blanks; record and other books; seals; presses; flags; signs; military equipment and supplies; repairs and alterations; repairs, preservation, and maintenance of Government-owned and leased diplomatic and consular properties in foreign countries, including water, materials, supplies, tools, seeds, plants, shrubs, and similar objects; newspapers (foreign and domestic); freight; postage; telegrams; advertising; ice and drinking water for office purposes; purchase, exchange, maintenance, and hire of motor-propelled or horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles, and exchange, purchase, maintenance, and hire of other passenger-carrying vehicles; exchange of trucks; insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries when required by the law of such countries; funds for establishment and maintenance of commissary service; uniforms; furniture; household furniture and furnishings, except as provided by the Act of May 7, 1926, as amended (22 U. S. C. 292–299), for Government-owned or rented buildings; typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices, and exchange of same; maintenance and rental of

launch for embassy in Turkey, not exceeding $3,500, including personnel for operation; rent and other expenses for dispatch agencies at New York, San Francisco, Seattle, and New Orleans; traveling expenses, including the transportation of members of families and personal effects of diplomatic officers or Foreign Service officers acting as chargés d'affaires in traveling to seats of government at which they are accredited other than the city of usual residence and returning to the city of usual residence; loss by exchange; payment in advance for subscriptions to commercial information, telephone and other similar services, including telephone service in residences as authorized by the Act of April 30, 1940 (54 Stat. 175); burial expenses and expenses in connection with last illness and death of certain native employees, as authorized by and in accordance with the Act of July 15, 1939 (5 U. S. C. 118f); expenses of vice consulates and consular agencies for any of the foregoing objects; allowances for special instruction, education, and individual training of Foreign Service officers at home and abroad, not to exceed $7,500; cost, not exceeding $500 per annum each, of the tuition of Foreign Service officers assigned for the study of the languages of Asia and eastern Europe; for relief, protection, and burial of American seamen in foreign countries, in the Panama Canal Zone, and in the Philippine Islands, and shipwrecked American seamen in the Territory

of Alaska, in the Hawaiian Islands, in Puerto Rico, and in the Virgin Islands, and for expenses which may be incurred in the acknowledgment of the services of masters and crews of foreign vessels in rescuing American seamen or citizens from shipwreck or other catastrophe at sea; for expenses of maintaining in China, Egypt, Ethiopia, Morocco, and Muscat, institutions for incarcerating American convicts and persons declared insane by any consular court, rent of quarters for prisons, ice and drinking water for prison purposes, and for the expenses of keeping, feeding, and transportation of prisoners and persons declared insane by any consular court in China, Egypt, Ethiopia, Morocco, and Muscat; for every expenditure requisite for or incident to the bringing home from foreign countries of persons charged with crime as authorized by section 5275 of the Revised Statutes (18 U. S. C. 659); and such other miscellaneous expenses as the President may deem necessary; $2,310,000: *Provided,* That this appropriation shall be available for reimbursement of appropriations for the Navy Department, in an amount not to exceed $40,000, for materials, supplies, equipment, and services furnished by the Navy Department, including pay, subsistence, allowances, and transportation of enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps who may be assigned by the Secretary of the Navy, upon request of the Secretary of State, to embassies, legations, or

consular offices of the United States located in foreign countries.

Not to exceed 10 per centum of any of the foregoing appropriations under the caption "Foreign Intercourse" for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, may be transferred, with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, to any other foregoing appropriation or appropriations under such caption for such fiscal year, but no appropriation shall be increased more than 10 per centum thereby: *Provided,* That all such transfers and contemplated transfers shall be set forth in the Budget for the fiscal year 1944.

FOREIGN SERVICE BUILDINGS FUND

Foreign Service Buildings Fund: For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the Act of May 25, 1938, entitled "An Act to provide additional funds for buildings for the use of the diplomatic and consular establishments of the United States" (52 Stat. 441), including the initial alterations, repair, and furnishing of buildings acquired under said Act, $275,000, to remain available until expended.

EMERGENCIES ARISING IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

Emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service: To enable the President to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, and to extend the commercial and other interests of the United

States and to meet the necessary expenses attendant upon the execution of the Neutrality Act, to be expended pursuant to the requirement of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 107), $1,500,000, of which not to exceed $25,000 shall, in the discretion of the President, be available for personal services in the District of Columbia; and of which (without in any way restricting the use of other moneys herein appropriated) $500,000 shall be available for the protection of American citizens in any foreign country whenever the President shall find that a state of emergency exists endangering the lives of such citizens; and reimbursements by American citizens to whom relief has been extended hereunder shall be credited to this appropriation.

During the period of the existing state of emergency proclaimed by the President on September 8, 1939. American citizens holding positions in the Foreign Service of the United States and who on account of emergent conditions abroad are unable properly to serve the United States at their regular posts of duty may be assigned to the Department of State to perform temporary services in that Department or to be detailed for temporary services of comparable importance, difficulty, responsibility, and value in any other department or agency of the United States, in cases where there is found to be a need of services for the performance of which such persons have the requisite qualifications. The salaries of such

persons shall, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, continue to be paid during the periods of such assignments from the appropriations under the caption "Foreign Intercourse" in the Department of State Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1943.

Contracts entered into in foreign countries involving expenditures from any of the foregoing appropriations under the caption "Foreign Intercourse" shall not be subject to the provisions of section 3741 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 22).

CONTRIBUTIONS, QUOTAS, AND SO FORTH

For payment of the annual contributions, quotas, and expenses, including loss by exchange in discharge of the obligations of the United States in connection with international commissions, congresses, bureaus, and other objects, in not to exceed the respective amounts, as follows: Cape Spartel and Tangier Light, Coast of Morocco, $1,176; Pan American Union, $246,473.73, including not to exceed $20,000 for printing and binding; Bureau of Interparliamentary Union for Promotion of International Arbitration, $10,000; Pan American Sanitary Bureau, $60,392.99; Bureau of International Telecommunication Union, Radio Section, $5,790; Inter-American Radio Office, $6,794; Government of Panama, $430,000; International Hydrographic

Bureau, $5,404; Inter-American Trade-Mark Bureau, $14,330.20; International Bureau for Protection of Industrial Property, $1,471.63; Gorgas Memorial Laboratory, $50,000: *Provided*, That hereafter, notwithstanding the provisions of section 3 of the Act of May 7, 1928 (45 Stat. 491), the report of the operation and work of the laboratory, including the statement of the receipts and expenditures, shall be made to Congress during the first week of each regular session thereof, such a report to cover a fiscal year period ending on June 30 of the calendar year immediately preceding the convening of each such session; American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood, $2,000; International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale, $50; International Penal and Penitentiary Commission, $4,332, including not to exceed $800 for the necessary expenses of the Commissioner to represent the United States on the Commission at its annual meetings, personal services without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, printing and binding, traveling expenses, and such other expenses as the Secretary of State may deem necessary; International Labor Organization, $121,748.30, including not to exceed $6,000 for the expenses of participation by the United States in the meetings of the General Conference and of the Governing Body of the International Labor Office and in such regional, indus-

trial, or other special meetings as may be duly called by such Governing Body, including personal services, in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, rent, traveling expenses, purchase of books, documents, newspapers, periodicals, and charts, stationery, official cards, printing and binding, entertainment, hire, maintenance, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and such other expenses as may be authorized by the Secretary of State; Implementing the Narcotics Convention of 1931, $10,551.85; International Council of Scientific Unions and Associated Unions, as follows: International Council of Scientific Unions, $19.30; International Astronomical Union, $617.60; International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics, $2,316; International Scientific Radio Union, $232.40; in all, $3,185.30; Pan American Institute of Geography and History, $10,000; Inter-American Coffee Board, $8,000; and Inter-American Indian Institute, $4,800; in all, $997,500, together with such additional sums, due to increase in rates of exchange as the Secretary of State may determine and certify to the Secretary of the Treasury to be necessary to pay, in foreign currencies, the quotas and contributions required by the several treaties, conventions, or laws establishing the amount of the obligation.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

Salaries and expenses: For expenses of meeting the obligations of the United States under the treaties of 1884, 1889, 1905, 1906, and 1933 between the United States and Mexico, and of compliance with the Act approved August 19, 1935, as amended (49 Stat. 660, 1370), operation and maintenance of the Rio Grande rectification and canalization projects; construction and operation of gaging stations where necessary and their equipment; personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; rent; fees for professional or expert services at rates and in amounts to be determined by the Secretary of State; expenses of attendance at meetings which, in the discretion of the Commissioner, may be necessary for the efficient discharge of the responsibilities of the Commission (not to exceed $500); traveling expenses, including transfer of household goods and effects, as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder; printing and binding; lawbooks and books of reference; subscriptions to foreign and domestic newspapers and periodicals; purchase, exchange, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger- and freight-carrying vehicles, machinery and equipment and parts thereof, typewriters, including those electrically operated, adding machines, calculating machines,

mimeographs, multigraphs, and map-reproduction machines; hire with or without personal services, of work animals, and animal-drawn and motor-propelled vehicles and equipment; reimbursement to other agencies of the Government for expenses incurred by them in connection with the making of maps or making of photographs by airplane; purchase of rubber boots and waders, asbestos gloves and welders' goggles, for official use of employees; purchase of ice and drinking water; inspection of equipment, supplies, and materials by contract; advertising in newspapers and technical publications without regard to section 3828 of the Revised Statutes; drilling and testing of foundations and dam sites, by contract if deemed necessary, purchase in the field of planographs and lithographs, and leasing of private property to remove therefrom sand, gravel, stone, and other materials without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5); equipment and such other miscellaneous expenses as the Secretary of State may deem proper, $240,000.

Construction, operation, and maintenance, Public Works projects: For the construction (including surveys and operation and maintenance and protection during construction) of the following projects under the supervision of the International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico, United States section, including salaries and wages of employees, laborers, and mechanics; fees for professional or

expert services at rates and in amounts to be determined by the Secretary of State; traveling expenses; rents; construction and operation of gaging stations; purchase, exchange, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger- and freight-carrying vehicles, machinery and equipment and parts thereof, typewriters, including those electrically operated, adding machines, calculating machines, mimeographs, multigraphs, and map reproduction machines; drilling and testing of foundations and dam sites, by contract if deemed necessary, and purchase in the field of planographs and lithographs and leasing of private property to remove therefrom sand, gravel, stone, and other materials without regard to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5); hire, with or without personal services, of work animals and animal-drawn and motor-propelled vehicles and equipment; acquisition by donation, purchase, or condemnation, of real and personal property, including expenses of abstracts and certificates of title; inspection of equipment, supplies, and materials by contract; advertising in newspapers and technical publications without regard to section 3828 of the Revised Statutes; transportation of things (including household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder); printing and binding; communication services; equipment, materials and supplies, including

purchase of ice, drinking water where suitable drinking water is otherwise unobtainable, rubber boots, waders, asbestos gloves and welders' goggles, for official use of employees, and such other miscellaneous expenses as the Secretary of State may deem necessary:

Lower Rio Grande flood-control project: For the United States portion of the project for flood control on the Lower Rio Grande, as authorized by the Act approved August 19, 1935, as amended (49 Stat. 660, 1370), including obligations chargeable against the appropriations for this purpose for the fiscal year 1942, $950,000, together with the unexpended balances of the appropriations for this purpose for the fiscal year 1942: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation for the Lower Rio Grande flood-control project shall be expended for construction on any land, site, or easement until title thereto has been conveyed to the United States by donation and the same has been approved by the Attorney General of the United States.

Rio Grande canalization project: For completion of the Rio Grande canalization project as authorized by the Acts approved August 29, 1935 (49 Stat. 961), and June 4, 1936 (49 Stat. 1463), including the reconstruction or replacement of certain bridges as authorized by the Act approved April 22, 1940 (54 Stat. 151), and including obligations chargeable against the appropriations for these

purposes for the fiscal year 1942, the funds made available under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1942, are continued available until June 30, 1943.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND CANADA AND ALASKA AND CANADA

To enable the President to perform the obligations of the United States under the treaty between the United States and Great Britain in respect of Canada, signed February 24, 1925; for salaries and expenses, including the salary of the Commissioner and salaries of the necessary engineers, clerks, and other employees for duty at the seat of government and in the field; cost of office equipment and supplies; necessary traveling expenses; commutation of subsistence to employees while on field duty, not to exceed $4 per day each, but not to exceed $1.75 per day each when a member of a field party and subsisting in camp; for payment for timber necessarily cut in keeping the boundary line clear, not to exceed $500; and for all other necessary and reasonable expenses incurred by the United States in maintaining an effective demarcation of the international boundary line between the United States and Canada, and Alaska and Canada under the terms of the treaty aforesaid, including the completion of such remaining work as may be required under the award of the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal and existing treaties between the United

States and Great Britain, and including the hire of freight- and passenger-carrying vehicles from temporary field employees, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State, $43,800.

WATERWAYS TREATY, UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN:

INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses, including not to exceed $7,500 for the salary of one Commissioner on the part of the United States, who shall serve at the pleasure of the President (the other Commissioners to serve in that capacity without compensation therefor), and salaries of clerks and other employees appointed by the Commissioners on the part of the United States, with the approval solely of the Secretary of State; for necessary traveling expenses, and for expenses incident to holding hearings and conferences at such places in Canada and the United States as shall be determined by the Commission or by the American Commissioners to be necessary, including traveling expense and compensation of necessary witnesses, making necessary transcript of testimony and proceedings; for cost of lawbooks, books of reference and periodicals, office equipment and supplies; and for one-half of all reasonable and necessary joint expenses of the International Joint Commission incurred under the terms of the treaty between the United States

and Great Britain concerning the use of boundary waters between the United States and Canada, and for other purposes, signed January 11, 1909, $29,200, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State.

Special and technical investigations: For an additional amount for necessary special or technical investigations in connection with matters which fall within the scope of the jurisdiction of the International Joint Commission, including personal services in the District of Columbia or elsewhere, traveling expenses, procurement of technical and scientific equipment, and the purchase, exchange, hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles, $48,500, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State, who is authorized to transfer to any department or independent establishment of the Government, with the consent of the head thereof, any part of this amount for direct expenditure by such department or establishment for the purposes of this appropriation.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For the share of the United States of the expenses of the International Fisheries Commission, under the convention between the United States and Canada, concluded January 29, 1937, including salaries of two members and other employees of the Commission, traveling expenses, charter of vessels, purchase of books, periodicals, furniture, and scientific instruments, contingent

expenses, rent, and such other expenses in the United States and elsewhere as the Secretary of State may deem proper, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State, $28,000, to be available immediately: *Provided*, That not to exceed $750 shall be expended by the Commissioners in attending meetings of the Commission.

INTERNATIONAL PACIFIC SALMON FISHERIES COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For the share of the United States of the expenses of the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission, under the convention between the United States and Canada, concluded May 26, 1930, including personal services; traveling expenses; purchase, exchange, maintenance, repair, and operation of not to exceed four motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; charter of vessels; purchase of books, periodicals, furniture, and scientific instruments; contingent expenses; rent; and such other expenses in the United States and elsewhere as the Secretary of State may deem proper, including the reimbursement of other appropriations from which payments may have been made for any of the purposes herein specified, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State, $40,000, to be available immediately.

COOPERATION WITH THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of State to meet the obligations of the

United States under the Convention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations between the United States and the other American Republics, signed at Buenos Aires, December 23, 1936, and to carry out the purposes of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the President to render closer and more effective the relationship between the American Republics", approved August 9, 1939, and to supplement appropriations available for carrying out other provisions of law authorizing related activities, including the establishment and operation of agricultural and other experiment and demonstration stations in other American countries, on land acquired by gift or lease for the duration of the experiments and demonstrations, and construction of necessary buildings thereon; such expenses to include personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed $100,000 for printing and binding; stenographic reporting, translating and other services by contract, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5); expenses of attendance at meetings or conventions of societies and associations concerned with the furtherance of the purposes hereof; tuition, compensation, and monthly allowances while not in travel status, all to be fixed by the Secretary of State, and traveling expenses in the United States and abroad in accordance with the Standardized Gov-

ernment Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3, 1926, as amended, of educational, professional, and artistic leaders, and professors, students, and persons possessing special scientific or other technical qualifications, who are citizens of the United States or the other American republics: *Provided*, That the Secretary of State is authorized under such regulations as he may adopt, to pay the actual transportation expenses and not to exceed ten dollars per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses, of citizens of the other American republics while traveling in the Western Hemisphere, without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, and to make advances of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes; traveling expenses of members of advisory committees in accordance with section 2 of said Act of August 9, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 249a); purchase and exchange (not to exceed $6,000), hire, maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled and animal-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles; and purchase of books and periodicals, $1,700,000; and the Secretary of State is hereby authorized, subject to the approval of the President, to transfer from this appropriation to other departments, agencies, and independent establishments of the Government for expenditure in the United States and in the other American republics any part of this amount for direct

expenditure by such department or independent establishment for the purposes of this appropriation: *Provided further*, That any funds herein appropriated which may be transferred to the Federal Security Agency for the Public Health Service shall be available for the salaries and expenses of not to exceed two additional regular active commissioned officers: *Provided further*, That the unobligated balance of the $10,000 transferred to the Civil Aeronautics Board under the authority contained in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1942, under this heading, is hereby continued available until June 30, 1943.

The President, in his discretion, may assign officers of the Army or Navy or officers or employees of the Treasury Department or Federal Works Agency for duty as inspectors of buildings owned or occupied by the United States in foreign countries, or as inspectors or supervisors of buildings under construction or repair by or for the United States in foreign countries, under the jurisdiction of the Department of State, or for duty as couriers of the Department of State, and when so assigned they may receive the same traveling expenses as are authorized for officers of the Foreign Service, payable from the applicable appropriations of the Department of State.

This title may be cited as the Department of State appropriation Act, 1943.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

For personal services in the District of Columbia and for special attorneys and special assistants to the Attorney General in the District of Columbia or elsewhere as follows:

For the Office of the Attorney General, $121,200.

For the Office of the Solicitor General, $99,100.

For the Office of the Assistant Solicitor General, $89,100.

For the Office of Assistant to the Attorney General, $106,300.

For the Administrative Division, $831,000.

For the Personnel Division, $85,000.

For the Tax Division, $620,600.

For the Criminal Division, $537,800.

For the Claims Division, $504,600.

For the Office of Pardon Attorney, $29,300.

Total, personal services, Office of the Attorney General, $3,024,000: *Provided,* That not to exceed 5 per centum of the foregoing appropriations for personal services shall be available interchangeably, subject to the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, for expenditures in the various offices and divisions named, but not more than 5 per centum shall be added to the amount appropriated for any one of said offices or divisions and any interchange of appropria-

tions hereunder shall be reported to Congress in the annual Budget, and not to exceed $250,000 of said appropriations shall be available for the employment, on duties properly chargeable to each of said appropriations, of special assistants to the Attorney General without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

Contingent expenses: For stationery, furniture and repairs, floor coverings, file holders and cases; miscellaneous expenditures, including telegraphing and telephones, and teletype, rentals and tolls, postage, labor, typewriters and adding machines and the exchange thereof and repairs thereto, streetcar fares, newspapers not exceeding $500, stenographic reporting services by contract or otherwise, repair, maintenance, and operation of five motor-driven passenger cars; purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, and periodicals, including the exchange thereof; examination of estimates of appropriation in the field; and miscellaneous and emergency expenses authorized or approved by the Attorney General, to be expended at his discretion, $420,000: *Provided,* That not to exceed $2 per volume shall be paid for the current and future volumes of the United States Code Annotated: *Provided, further,* That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes shall not be construed to apply to any purchase or service rendered under this appropriation when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed $50.

Traveling expenses: For all necessary traveling expenses, Department of Justice, not including traveling expenses otherwise payable under any appropriations for "Federal Bureau of Investigation", "Salaries and expenses of marshals", "Fees of witnesses", "Enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws", "Immigration and Naturalization Service", "Salaries and expenses, Special War Effort Unit", and "Penal and correctional institutions" (except as otherwise hereinbefore provided), $490,000: *Provided*, That this sum shall be available, in an amount not to exceed $3,500, for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Bureau of Prisons when incurred on the written authorization of the Attorney General.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Department of Justice, $567,500.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of crimes: For the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States; for the protection of the person of the President of the United States; the acquisition, collection, classification, and preservation of identification and other records and their exchange with the duly authorized officials of the Federal Government, of States, cities, and other institutions; for such other investigations regarding official matters under the control of the Department of Justice and the

Department of State as may be directed by the Attorney General; purchase and exchange not to exceed $135,000, and hire, maintenance, upkeep, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, to be used only on official business; purchase (including exchange) at not to exceed $7,000 of one, and maintenance, upkeep, and operation, without regard to the provision of any Act limiting the amount that may be expended for repairs to automobiles, of not more than four armored automobiles; firearms and ammunition; such stationery, supplies, floor coverings, equipment, and telegraph, teletype, and telephone service at the seat of government or elsewhere as the Attorney General may direct; not to exceed $10,000 for taxicab hire to be used exclusively for the purposes set forth in this paragraph and to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General; traveling expenses, including expenses in an amount not to exceed $4,500, of attendance at meetings, concerned with the work of such Bureau when authorized in writing by the Attorney General; not to exceed $1,500 for membership in the International Criminal Police Commission; transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder; payment of rewards when specifically authorized by the Attorney General for information leading to the apprehension of fugitives from justice,

including not to exceed $20,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General, who shall make a certificate of the amount of such expenditure as he may think it advisable not to specify, and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been expended; and including not to exceed $2,500,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, $7,653,000.

Salaries and expenses for certain emergencies: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, including the same purposes and under the same conditions specified in the preceding paragraph, $100,000, to be held as a reserve for emergencies arising in connection with kidnaping, extortion, bank robbery, and to be released for expenditure in such amounts and at such times as the Attorney General may determine.

Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of crimes (emergency): For salaries and expenses, during the limited national emergency, in the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States; for the protection of the person of the President of the United States; the acquisition, collection, classification, and preservation of identification and other records and their exchange with the duly authorized officials of the Federal Government, of States,

cities, and other institutions; for such other investigations regarding official matters under the control of the Department of Justice and the Department of State as may be directed by the Attorney General; purchase and exchange not to exceed $150,000, and hire, maintenance, upkeep, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, to be used only on official business; firearms and ammunition; such stationery, supplies, floor coverings, equipment, and telegraph, teletype, and telephone service at the seat of government or elsewhere as the Attorney General may direct; not to exceed $3,000 for taxicab hire to be used exclusively for the purposes set forth in this paragraph and to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General; transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder; traveling expenses; payment of rewards when specifically authorized by the Attorney General for information leading to the apprehension of fugitives from justice, including not to exceed $100,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General, who shall make a certificate of the amount of such expenditure as he may think it advisable not to specify, and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been expended; and including not to exceed $5,250,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia; $21,883,000; of which

$200,000 shall be available immediately to investigate the employees of every department, agency, and independent establishment of the Federal Government who are members of subversive organizations or advocate the overthrow of the Federal Government by force, and report the findings forthwith to Congress.

None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of any civil-service employee.

BUREAU OF PRISONS

Salaries: For salaries in the District of Columbia and elsewhere in connection with the supervision of the maintenance and care of United States prisoners, $339,300.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service: For all expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the administration and enforcement of the laws relating to immigration, naturalization, alien registration, and Chinese exclusion; including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; care, detention, maintenance, transportation, and other expenses incident to the deportation, removal, and exclusion of aliens, and persons subject to the Chinese exclusion laws, in the United States and to, through, or in foreign countries; payment of rewards; purchase, exchange, and rental of typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices, including electric typewriting

machines; traveling expenses, including attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; purchase (including exchange), hire, maintenance, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, boats, and aircraft; firearms and ammunition; lawbooks, books of reference, and periodicals, including the exchange thereof; refunds of head tax, maintenance bills, immigration fines, and other items properly returnable; mileage and fees of witnesses subpenaed on behalf of the United States; stenographic reporting services by contract or otherwise; operation, maintenance, remodeling, and repair of buildings and the purchase of equipment incident thereto; and allowances (not exceeding $1,700 for any one person) for living quarters, and so forth, as authorized by the Act of June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), $19,450,000: *Provided*, That the Attorney General may transfer to, or reimburse, any other department, agency, or office of Federal, State, or local governments, funds in such amounts as may be necessary for salaries and expenses incurred by them in rendering authorized assistance to the Department of Justice in connection with the administration and enforcement of said laws: *Provided further*, That not to exceed $200,000 of this appropriation may be expended for the employment of personnel, exclusive of attorneys, without regard to the Civil Service Act and regulations or the Classification Act of 1923 as amended, and not to exceed $25,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to

be expended under the direction of the Attorney General, who shall make a certificate of the amount of any such expenditure the purpose of which he may think it advisable not to specify, and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been expended: *Provided further*, That the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization may contract with officers and employees for the use, on official business, of privately owned horses: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available for the acquisition or construction of temporary buildings necessary for or incident to the detention of aliens, and when authorized or approved by the Attorney General obligations may be incurred for such purposes without reference to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes: *Provided further*, That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes shall not be construed to apply to any purchase or service rendered for the Immigration and Naturalization Service in the field when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed $100.

MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS

Conduct of customs cases: Assistant Attorney General, special attorneys and counselors at law in the conduct of customs cases, to be employed and their compensation fixed by the Attorney General; necessary clerical assistance and other employees at the seat of government and elsewhere, to be employed and their compensation fixed by the Attorney General, including experts at such rates of compensa-

tion as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General; expenses of procuring evidence, supplies, Supreme Court Reports and Digests, and Federal Reporter and Digests, and other miscellaneous and incidental expenses, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General; in all, $146,900.

Enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws: For the enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws, including traveling expenses, and experts at such rates of compensation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General, except that the compensation paid to any person employed hereunder shall not exceed the rate of $10,000 per annum, including personal services in the District of Columbia, $1,800,000: *Provided,* That none of this appropriation shall be expended for the establishment and maintenance of permanent regional offices of the Antitrust Division.

Bond and Spirits Division: For salaries and expenses in connection with the preliminary determination of civil liabilities arising under acts pursuant to the eighteenth amendment before repeal; the preliminary determination of compromises and petitions for remission of forfeitures arising out of current internal-revenue liquor laws; the supervision of the collection on forfeited bail bonds and judgments and fines imposed in criminal cases; personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and such other expenditures as may be necessary, $170,000: *Provided,* That no part of

this appropriation shall be used to compensate any person not appointed pursuant to civil-service laws and regulations, but this limitation shall not apply to attorneys or the head of the division.

Examination of judicial offices: For the investigation of the official acts, records, and accounts of marshals, attorneys, clerks of the United States courts and Territorial courts, probation officers, and United States commissioners, for which purpose all the official papers, records, and dockets of said officers, without exception, shall be examined by the agents of the Attorney General at any time; and also the official acts, records, and accounts of referees and trustees of such courts; in all, $62,500, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General.

Salaries and expenses, veterans' insurance litigation: For salaries and expenses incident to the defense of suits against the United States under section 19, of the World War Veterans' Act, 1924, approved June 7, 1924, as amended and supplemented, or the compromise of the same under the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1934, approved June 16, 1933, including office expenses, lawbooks, supplies, equipment, stenographic reporting services by contract or otherwise, including notarial fees or like services and stenographic work in taking depositions at such rates of compensation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General, printing and binding, the employ-

ment of experts at such rates of compensation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General, and personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, $363,400.

Salaries and expenses, Lands Division: For personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and for other necessary expenses, including employment of experts at such rates of compensation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General, purchase and exchange of typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices, stenographic reporting services by contract or otherwise, and notarial fees or like services, $3,000,000.

Salaries and expenses, special war effort unit: For personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, including supplies and equipment, and all other expenses (except printing and binding) necessary for the enforcement of the Voorhis Act and other Acts relating to the national security and defense, including the purchase, exchange, and rental of typewriters; travel expenses, including attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; stenographic reporting services by contract or otherwise; and books of reference, periodicals, newspapers (not exceeding $2,500), and press clippings, $385,000.

Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field: For salaries not otherwise specifically provided for (not to exceed

$100,000), and for such other expenses for the field service, Department of Justice, as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General, including experts, and notarial fees or like services and stenographic work in taking depositions, at such rates of compensation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General, so much as may be necessary in the discretion of the Attorney General for such expenses in the District of Alaska, and in courts other than Federal courts; patent applications and contested proceedings involving inventions; supplies and equipment, including the exchange of typewriting and adding machines, firearms and ammunition therefor; purchase of lawbooks, including exchange thereof, and the Federal Reporter and continuations thereto as issued, $420,000.

Salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so forth: For salaries and expenses of United States district attorneys and their regular assistants, clerks, and other employees, including the office expenses of United States district attorneys in Alaska, and for salaries of regularly appointed clerks to United States district attorneys for services rendered during vacancy in the office of the United States district attorney, $3,265,000.

Salaries and expenses of special attorneys, and so forth: For compensation of special attorneys and assistants to the Attorney General and to United States district attorneys not

otherwise provided for employed by the Attorney General to aid in special matters and cases, and for payment of foreign counsel employed by the Attorney General in special cases, $200,000, no part of which, except for payment of foreign counsel, shall be used to pay the compensation of any persons except attorneys duly licensed and authorized to practice under the laws of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That the amount paid as compensation out of the funds herein appropriated to any person employed hereunder shall not exceed the rate of $10,000 per annum: *Provided further*, That reports be submitted to the Congress on the 1st day of July and January showing the names of the persons employed hereunder, the annual rate of compensation or amount of any fee paid to each together with a description of their duties.

Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth: For salaries, fees, and expenses of United States marshals, deputy marshals, and clerical assistants, including services rendered in behalf of the United States or otherwise; services in Alaska in collecting evidence for the United States when so specifically directed by the Attorney General; traveling expenses, including the actual and necessary expenses incident to the transfer of prisoners in the custody of United States marshals to narcotic farms without regard to the provisions of the Act approved January 19, 1929 (21 U. S. C. 227); purchase,

when authorized by the Attorney General, of ten motor-propelled passenger-carrying vans at not to exceed $2,000 each; and maintenance, alteration, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles used in connection with the transaction of the official business of the United States marshals; $3,820,000: *Provided*, That United States marshals and their deputies may be allowed, in lieu of actual expenses of transportation, not to exceed 3 cents per mile for the use of privately owned automobiles for transportation when traveling on official business within the limits of their official station.

Fees of witnesses: For expenses, mileage, and per diems of witnesses and for per diems in lieu of subsistence, including the expenses, mileage, and per diems of witnesses on behalf of the Government before the United States Customs Court, such payments to be made on the certification of the attorney for the United States and to be conclusive as provided by section 846, Revised Statutes (28 U. S. C. 577), $1,210,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed $25,000 of this amount shall be available for such compensation and expenses of witnesses or informants as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General, which approval shall be conclusive: *Provided further*, That no part of the sum herein appropriated shall be used to pay any witness more than one attendance fee for any one calendar day, which fee shall not exceed $1.50

except in the District of Alaska: *Provided further,* That whenever an employee of the United States performs travel in order to appear as a witness on behalf of the United States in any case involving the activity in connection with which such person is employed, his travel expenses in connection therewith shall be payable from the appropriation otherwise available for the travel expenses of such employee.

Pay and expenses of bailiffs: For pay of bailiffs, not exceeding three bailiffs in each court, except in the southern district of New York and the northern district of Illinois; and meals and lodging for bailiffs or deputy marshals in attendance upon juries in United States cases, when ordered by the court, $305,000: *Provided,* That, except in the case of bailiffs in charge of juries over Sundays and holidays, no per diem shall be paid to any bailiff unless the judge is present and presiding in court or present in chambers: *Provided further,* That none of this appropriation shall be used for the pay of bailiffs when deputy marshals or marshals are available for the duties ordinarily executed by bailiffs, the fact of unavailability to be determined by the certificate of the marshal.

PENAL AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Salaries and expenses: For every expenditure authorized by law or by orders and regulations made in pursuance of law, not otherwise provided for, requisite for and incident to

the support of prisoners, and the maintenance and operation of Federal penal and correctional institutions; expenses of interment or transporting remains of deceased inmates to their relatives or friends in the United States; purchase of not to exceed fourteen passenger-carrying automobiles; purchase of one bus at not to exceed $2,000; maintenance and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Prison Service when authorized in writing by the Attorney General; traveling expenses, including traveling expenses of members of advisory boards authorized by law incurred in the discharge of their official duties; transfer of household goods and effects, as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder; furnishing of uniforms and other distinctive wearing apparel necessary for employees in the performance of their official duties; newspapers, books, and periodicals; firearms and ammunition; purchase and exchange of farm products and livestock; under the following heads: *Provided,* That any part of the appropriations under this heading used for payment of salaries of personnel employed in the operation of prison commissaries shall be reimbursed from commissary earnings, and such reimbursement shall be in addition to the amounts appropriated herein.

Penitentiaries and reformatories: For maintenance and operation of United States penitentiaries and reformatories,

including not to exceed $4,470,000 for salaries and wages of all officers and employees, $7,995,000.

Medical Center for Federal Prisoners: For maintenance and operation of the Medical Center for Federal Prisoners at Springfield, Missouri, including not to exceed $260,000 for salaries and wages of all officers and employees, $612,000.

Jails and correctional institutions: For maintenance and operation of Federal jails and correctional institutions, including not to exceed $1,913,000 for salaries and wages of all officers and employees, $3,278,000.

Prison camps: For the construction and repair of buildings at prison camps and for maintenance and operation of prison camps, $704,000.

Medical and hospital service: For medical relief for inmates of penal and correctional institutions and appliances necessary for patients including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; and furnishing and laundering of uniforms and other distinctive wearing apparel necessary for the employees in the performance of their official duties, $1,015,000: *Provided*, That there may be transferred without limitation accounts to the appropriation "Pay, and so forth, commissioned officers, Public Health Service", such amount as may be necessary for the pay of not to exceed thirty officers assigned to the Federal Prison Service, and to other appropriations of the Public Health

Service such amounts as may be necessary, in the discretion of the Attorney General, for direct expenditure by that Service for the other objects mentioned above.

Construction of buildings and facilities: For construction, remodeling, and equipping necessary buildings and facilities at existing penal and correctional institutions and all necessary expenses incident thereto, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General by contract or purchase of material and hire of labor and services and utilization of labor of United States prisoners as the Attorney General may direct, $280,000: *Provided,* That there is hereby authorized to be transferred to this appropriation not in excess of $2,000,000 from any appropriation of the Navy Department available for construction purposes, with which to acquire a site and begin construction of an institution to replace the Federal Correctional Institution on Terminal Island, California, heretofore taken over by the Navy Department as a war emergency measure.

Support of United States prisoners: For support of United States prisoners in non-Federal institutions and in the Territory of Alaska, including necessary clothing and medical aid, discharge gratuities provided by law, and transportation to place of conviction or place of bona fide residence in the United States, or such other place within the United States as may be authorized by the Attorney General; and includ-

ing rent, repair, alteration, and maintenance of buildings and the maintenance of prisoners therein, occupied under authority of sections 4 and 5 of the Act of May 14, 1930 (18 U. S. C. 753c, 753d); support of prisoners becoming insane during imprisonment and who continue insane after expiration of sentence, who have no relatives or friends to whom they can be sent; shipping remains of deceased prisoners to their relatives or friends in the United States and interment of deceased prisoners whose remains are unclaimed; expenses incurred in identifying, pursuing, and returning escaped prisoners and for rewards for their recapture; and for repairs, betterments, and improvements of United States jails, including sidewalks, $1,380,000.

None of the money appropriated by this title shall be used to pay any witness or bailiff more than one per diem for any one day's service even though he serves in more than one of such capacities on the same day.

None of the funds appropriated by this title may be used to pay the compensation of any person hereafter employed as an attorney unless such person shall be duly licensed and authorized to practice as an attorney under the laws of a State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

The appropriations in this title for "Traveling Expenses, Department of Justice", and "Salaries and Expenses of Marshals, and so forth, Department of Justice", shall be

available, respectively, for traveling expenses of the district attorney and of the marshal of the United States Court for China and of employees of their offices and, under such regulations as the Attorney General may prescribe, of their families and effects in going to and returning from their posts, including travel expenses of said officers and employees and their families for travel performed from their posts to their homes in the United States and return to their posts while on authorized leave of absence; for the expenses of preparation and transportation of remains of such officers and employees who may die abroad or in transit while in the discharge of their official duties to their former homes in the United States or to a place not more distant for interment; and for the traveling expenses of said officers and employees and their dependents while en route to or from places of temporary refuge in time of war, political disturbance, earthquake, epidemic, or similar emergency, and for per diem in lieu of subsistence of such officers, employees, and their dependents while in a refugee status; and the appropriations "Salaries and Expenses of District Attorneys, and so forth, Department of Justice", and "Salaries and Expenses of Marshals, and so forth, Department of Justice", shall be available, respectively, to the district attorney and marshal of the United States Court for China and to employees in their offices for allowances for living quarters, including heat,

fuel, and light as authorized by the Act of June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), not to exceed $1,700 for any one person, in no event to exceed the amount actually and reasonably expended by the recipient of such allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light; lawbooks and other books of reference; ice and drinking water for office purposes; and expenses of maintaining in China American convicts and persons declared insane by the Court; rent of quarters for prisoners; ice and drinking water for prison purposes; wages of prison keepers; and the expense of keeping, feeding, and transporting prisoners and persons declared insane by the Court.

Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the offices of the United States District Attorney and the United States Marshal for the District of Columbia from all appropriations in this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from any funds in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the District of Columbia.

This title may be cited as the "Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1943".

TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries: Secretary of Commerce, Under Secretary of Commerce, Assistant Secretary, and other personal services in the District of Columbia, including the Chief Clerk and

Superintendent, who shall be chief executive officer of the Department and who may be designated by the Secretary of Commerce to sign minor routine official papers and documents during the temporary absence of the Secretary, the Under Secretary, and the Assistant Secretary of the Department, $513,600.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Contingent expenses: For contingent and miscellaneous expenses of the offices and bureaus of the Department, except the Patent Office, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, the Civil Aeronautics Board, and for the period July 1, 1942, to December 31, 1942, the Bureau of the Census, including those for which appropriations for contingent and miscellaneous expenses are specifically made, including professional and scientific books, lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, blank books, pamphlets, maps, newspapers (not exceeding $1,500); purchase of atlases or maps, stationery, furniture and repairs to same; carpets, matting, oilcloth, file cases, towels, ice, brooms, soap, sponges; fuel, lighting and heating; purchase and exchange of motortrucks and bicycles; maintenance, repair, and operation of three motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles (one for the Secretary of Commerce and two for the general use of the Department), and motortrucks and bicycles, to be used only for official purposes; freight and express charges; postage to foreign coun-

tries; telegraph and telephone service; teletype service and tolls (not to exceed $1,000), typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices, including their repair and exchange; first-aid outfits for use in the buildings occupied by employees of this Department; uniforms for guards of Weather Bureau property; $80,000.

Traveling expenses: For all necessary traveling expenses of the Department of Commerce, including all bureaus and divisions thereunder except the Bureau of the Census for the period July 1, 1942, to December 31, 1942, the Weather Bureau, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, and Civil Aeronautics Board, and including the examination of estimates of appropriations in the field, $275,000: *Provided,* That not exceeding $2,500 of this appropriation shall be available for the hire of automobiles for travel on official business, without regard to the provisions of the Act of July 16, 1914 (5 U. S. C. 78), and not exceeding $2,000 shall be available for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Office of the Secretary of Commerce.

Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for the Department of Commerce, including all of its bureaus, offices, institutions, and services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, except the Patent Office, the Bureau of the Census for the period July 1, 1942, to December 31,

1942, the Civil Aeronautics Board, and work done at the field printing plants of the Weather Bureau authorized by the Joint Committee on Printing, in accordance with the Act approved March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111, 220), $550,000: *Provided,* That an amount not to exceed $2,000 of this appropriation may be expended for salaries of persons detailed from the Government Printing Office for service as copy editors.

Salaries and expenses, National Inventors Council Service Staff: For all necessary expenses of the servicing staff of the National Inventors Council, including personal services in the District of Columbia, printing and binding and traveling expenses, $120,000.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

For completing the work of taking, compiling, and publishing the Sixteenth Census of the United States, as authorized by the Act of June 18, 1929 (13 U. S. C. 201–218), and the national census of housing as authorized by the Act of August 11, 1939 (13 U. S. C. 106, 107), and for carrying on other authorized census work, including personal services and rentals in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; the cost of transcribing State, municipal, and other records; contracts for the preparation of monographs on census subjects and other work of specialized character which cannot be accomplished through ordinary employment; per

diem compensation of employees of the Department of Commerce and other departments and independent establishments of the Government who may be detailed for field work; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the collection of statistics, when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Commerce; purchase of books of reference, periodicals, maps, newspapers, manuscripts, first-aid outfits for use in the buildings occupied by employees of the census; maintenance, operation, and repair of a passenger-carrying automobile to be used on official business; construction, purchase, exchange, or rental of punching, tabulating, sorting, and other labor-saving machines, including technical, mechanical, and other services in connection therewith; printing and binding, traveling expenses, streetcar fares, and all other contingent expenses in the District of Columbia and in the field, including the obligations chargeable against the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1942, $3,200,000, together with the unexpended balance of the appropriation under this head for the fiscal year 1942.

Salaries and expenses, age and citizenship certification: For salaries and expenses necessary for searching census records and supplying information incident to carrying out the provisions of the Social Security Act, and other statutory requirements with respect to citizenship, including personal services in the District of Columbia and binding records, $556,500: *Provided,* That the procedure hereunder for the

furnishing from census records of evidence for the establishment of age of individuals shall be pursuant to regulations approved jointly by the Secretary of Commerce and the Social Security Board.

Customs statistics: For all expenses necessary for the operation of the section of customs statistics transferred to the Department of Commerce from the Treasury Department by the Act approved January 5, 1923 (15 U. S. C. 194), and expenses connected with the monthly publication of statistics showing the United States exports and imports by customs districts and destinations, including personal services in the District of Columbia (not to exceed $68,500) and elsewhere; rent of or purchase of tabulating, punching, sorting, and other mechanical labor-saving machinery or devices, including adding, typewriting, billing, computing, mimeographic, multigraphing, photostat, and other duplicating machines and devices, including their exchange and repair; telegraph and telephone service; freight, express, drayage; tabulating cards, stationery, and miscellaneous office supplies; books of reference and periodicals; furniture and equipment; ice, water, heat, light, and power; streetcar fare; and all other necessary incidental expenses not included in the foregoing, $420,000.

Compiling census reports and so forth: For salaries and expenses necessary for securing information for and

compiling the census reports provided for by law, including personal services in the District of Columbia; temporary employees at per diem rates to be fixed by the Director of the Census; the cost of transcribing State, municipal, and other records; preparation of monographs on census subjects and other work of specialized character by contract or otherwise; construction and repair of tabulating machines and other mechanical appliances, and the rental or purchase and exchange of necessary machinery, appliances, and supplies, $1,257,000, to become available January 1, 1943.

Licensed exports statistics: For all salaries and expenses necessary for the preparation, at the New York section of customs statistics of the Bureau of the Census, of reports of licensed exports on a daily cumulative basis, including traveling expenses, rental of tabulating equipment, and printing and binding, $53,000.

The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses shall be available for the Census Bureau, in an amount not to exceed $500, for attendance at meetings concerned with the collection of statistics when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Commerce.

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS

General administration, Office of the Administrator: For necessary expenses of the Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics in carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aero-

nautics Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting services; fees and mileage of expert and other witnesses; expenses of examination of estimates of appropriations in the field; purchase (including exchange), operation, maintenance, and repair of aircraft, aircraft engines, propellers, instruments, equipment, and spare parts therefor; hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles, and the purchase (including exchange) of one such vehicle; $1,635,000.

Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities: For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of air-navigation facilities and air-traffic control, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; purchase and exchange (not to exceed $20,850), hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles; and not to exceed 3 cents per mile for travel, in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official posts of duty, of employees engaged in the maintenance and operation of remotely controlled air-navigation facilities; $18,388,000.

Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For the acquisition and establishment by contract or purchase and hire of air-navigation facilities, including the equipment of addi-

tional civil airways for day and night flying; the construction of additional necessary lighting, radio, and other signaling and communicating structures and apparatus; the alteration and modernization of existing air-navigation facilities; the acquisition of the necessary sites by lease or grant; and purchase, including exchange (not to exceed $1,000), hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles, $5,640,000.

Technical development: For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 relative to such developmental work and service testing as tends to the creation of improved air-navigation facilities, including landing areas, aircraft, aircraft engines, propellers, appliances, personnel, and operation methods, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles; and purchase of reports, documents, plans, and specifications, $380,000.

Enforcement of safety regulations: For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 relating to safety regulation, except air-traffic control, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting services; fees and mileage of expert and other witnesses; employment of attorneys and examiners on a fee basis (not to exceed

$7,500); and purchase and exchange (not to exceed $16,650), hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles; $2,590,000.

Civilian pilot training: For all necessary expenses of the Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics in carrying out the duties, powers, and functions devolving upon it pursuant to the authority contained in the Civilian Pilot Training Act of 1939 (49 U. S. C. 751, 752), including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; traveling expenses; hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles; $36,000,000, of which sum $8,000,000 shall be available immediately: *Provided*, That not to exceed $402,000 of this amount may be transferred to the appropriation "Enforcement of Safety Regulations, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics", for expenditure in connection with payment of salaries and travel of aeronautical inspectors engaged in supervision and promotion of the safety features of the civilian pilot training program.

Maintenance and operation, Washington National Airport: For salaries and expenses incident to the care, operation, maintenance, and protection of the Washington National Airport, including the operation, repair, and maintenance of passenger-carrying automobiles, and not to exceed $750 for the purchase, cleaning, and repair of uniforms for the guards, $465,000.

Section 3709 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (41 U. S. C. 5) shall not be construed to apply to any purchase or service rendered for the office of the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed $100.

The foregoing appropriations under the Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics shall be available when specifically authorized by the Administrator for expenses of attendance at meetings of associations and other properly constituted bodies concerned with aeronautics (not to exceed $4,000); the transfer of household goods and effects, as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder; the purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, atlases, maps, and periodicals; traveling expenses; salaries and traveling expenses of employees detailed to attend courses of training conducted by the Government or other agencies serving aviation; and the purchase, cleaning, and repair of special wearing apparel (including skis and snowshoes).

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

Civil Aeronautics Board, Salaries and Expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Civil Aeronautics Board in exercising the powers and performing the duties vested in and imposed upon it by the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 (49 U. S. C. 681), as amended, including personal services in the

District of Columbia and elsewhere; traveling expenses (including travel and miscellaneous expenses incidental to the investigation of accidents involving certificated aircraft operated by air carriers occurring outside the continental limits of the United States); contract stenographic reporting services; fees and mileage of expert and other witnesses; temporary employment of attorneys, examiners, consultants, experts, and guards on a contract or fee basis without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; salaries and traveling expenses of employees detailed to attend courses of training conducted by the Government or industries serving aviation; expenses of examination of estimates of appropriations in the field; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals and newspapers; hire and operation of aircraft; purchase and exchange, hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles; purchase and hire of special wearing apparel and equipment for aviation purposes (including rubber boots, snowshoes, and skis); $1,225,500: *Provided,* That this appropriation shall be available, when specifically authorized by the Chairman of the Board, for expenses of attendance at meetings of associations, organizations, or other properly constituted bodies concerned with aeronautics (not to exceed $4,000); and for transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding, $24,000.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

For every expenditure requisite for and incident to the work of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, including purchase of not more than four motor-propelled station wagons and maintenance, repair, exchange, and operation of motor-propelled or horse-drawn vehicles for official use in field work, purchase of motorcycles with side cars, including their exchange, not to exceed $500, surveying instruments, including their exchange, rubber boots, canvas and rubber gloves, goggles, and caps, coats, and aprons for stewards' departments on vessels, packing, crating, and transporting personal household effects of commissioned officers and civilian personnel when transferred from one official station to another for permanent duty, and of commissioned officers who die while on active duty and funeral expenses of commissioned officers, as authorized by section 9 of the Act of January 19, 1942 (Public Law 402), extra compensation at not to exceed $15 per month to each member of the crew of a vessel when assigned duties as bomber or fathometer reader, extra compensation at not to exceed $1 per day for each station to employees of the Coast Guard and the Weather Bureau while observing tides or currents or tending seismographs; services of one tide observer in the District of Columbia at not to ex-

ceed $1 per day, and compensation, not otherwise appropriated for, of persons employed in the field work, for operation, maintenance, and repair of an airplane for photographic survey, and expenses incident to the execution of field work upon approval by the head of the Bureau, to be expended in accordance with the regulations relating to the Coast and Geodetic Survey subscribed by the Secretary of Commerce, and under the following heads:

Field expenses, coastal surveys: For surveys and necessary resurveys of coasts on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and the Gulf of Mexico under the jurisdiction of the United States; continuing researches in physical hydrography relating to harbors and bars, and for tidal and current observations on the coasts of the United States or other coasts under the jurisdiction of the United States; compilation of the Coast Pilot, including the employment of pilots and nautical experts; the preparation or purchase of plans and specifications of vessels and the employment of hull draftsmen; the reimbursement, under rules prescribed by the Secretary of Commerce, of officers of the Coast and Geodetic Survey for food, clothing, medicines, and other supplies furnished for the temporary relief of distressed persons in remote localities and to shipwrecked persons temporarily provided for by them, not to exceed a total of $500 and actual necessary expenses of officers of the field force temporarily ordered to the office in

the District of Columbia for consultation with the director, $529,000, of which amount not to exceed $21,200 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Magnetic and seismological work: For continuing magnetic and seismological observations and to establish meridian lines in connection therewith in all parts of the United States; making magnetic and seismological observations in other regions under the jurisdiction of the United States; purchase of additional magnetic and seismological instruments; lease of sites where necessary and the erection of temporary magnetic and seismological buildings; and including the employment in the field and office of such magnetic and seismological observers, and instrument makers and stenographic services as may be necessary, $81,000.

Geodetic control surveys: For continuing lines of exact levels between the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf coasts; determining geographic positions by triangulation and traverse to establish the control for a national mapping program, and for the control of Federal, State, boundary, county, city, and other surveys and engineering works in all parts of the United States; including printing and binding, traveling and all other expenses necessary therefor; special geodetic surveys of first-order triangulation and leveling in regions subject to earthquakes, not exceeding $10,000; determining field astronomic positions and the variation of lati-

tude, including the maintenance and operation of the latitude observatories at Ukiah, California, and Gaithersburg, Maryland, not exceeding $2,700 each; establishing lines of exact levels, determining geographic positions by triangulation and traverse, and making astronomic observations in Alaska; and continuing gravity observations in the United States and for making such observations in regions under the jurisdiction of the United States and also on islands and coasts adjacent thereto, $80,000, of which amount not to exceed $75,640, may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia;

Vessels: For repair of vessels, and replacement of equipment thereon, exclusive of engineers' supplies and other ship chandlery, $120,000.

Pay of officers and men on vessels: For all necessary employees to man and equip the vessels, including professional seamen serving as mates on vessels of the Survey, to execute the work of the Survey herein provided for and authorized by law, $832,000.

Pay, commissioned officers: For pay and allowances prescribed by law for not to exceed one hundred and seventy-one commissioned officers on the active list and of officers retired in accordance with existing law, including payment of six months' death gratuity as authorized by section 9 of the Act of January 19, 1942 (Public Law 402), $885,000:

Provided, That the Secretary of Commerce may designate one of the hydrographic and geodetic engineers to act as assistant director.

Office force: For personal services, $771,000.

Office expenses: For purchase of new instruments (except surveying instruments), including their exchange, materials, equipment, and supplies required in the instrument shop, carpenter shop, and chart division; books, scientific and technical books, journals, books of reference, maps, charts, and subscriptions; copper plates, chart paper, printer's ink, copper, zinc, and chemicals for electrotyping and photographing; engraving, printing, photographing, rubber gloves, and electrotyping supplies; photolithographing and printing charts for immediate use; stationery for office and field parties; transportation of instruments and supplies when not charged to field expenses; telegrams; washing; office furniture, repairs; miscellaneous expenses, contingencies of all kinds, not exceeding $90 for streetcar fares, $132,000.

Aeronautical charts: For compilation and printing of aeronautical charts, including personal services in the District of Columbia (not to exceed $194,000), operation of airplane for check flights, and aerial photographs, execution of ground surveys at air terminals, and the purchase of drafting, photographic, photolithographic, and printing supplies and equipment, $330,000.

Appropriations herein made for traveling expenses or for the Coast and Geodetic Survey shall not be available for allowance to civilian or other officers for subsistence while on duty at Washington (except as hereinbefore provided for officers of the field force ordered to Washington for short periods for consultation with the director), except as now provided by law.

The appropriation in this title herein for traveling expenses shall be available, in an amount not to exceed $650, for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Coast and Geodetic Survey when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Commerce.

Not to exceed $2,500 of the appropriations herein made for the Coast and Geodetic Survey shall be available for the payment of part-time or intermittent employment in the District of Columbia, or elsewhere, of such architects, engineers, scientists, and technicists as may be contracted for by the Secretary of Commerce, in his discretion, at a rate of pay not exceeding $25 per diem for any person so employed.

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

Departmental salaries and expenses: For personal services (not to exceed $1,380,000) and other necessary expenses of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at the seat of Government in performing the duties imposed by law or in pursuance of law, including functions incident to the

establishment, operation, and maintenance of foreign trade zones in ports of entry of the United States and administration of the China Trade Act; newspapers (not exceeding $1,500), periodicals, and books of reference; purchase, exchange, and repair of typewriters and labor-saving devices; contract stenographic reporting services; fees and mileage of witnesses, and other contingent expenses in the District of Columbia; $1,140,000: *Provided*, That expenses, except printing and binding and traveling expenses, of field studies or surveys conducted by departmental personnel of the Bureau shall be payable from the amount herein appropriated.

Field office service: For salaries (not to exceed $310,000) and all other expenses necessary to operate and maintain regional, district, and cooperative branch offices for the collection and dissemination of information useful in the development and improvement of commerce throughout the United States and its possessions, including foreign and domestic newspapers (not exceeding $300), periodicals and books of reference, and the transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder, $345,000.

The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses shall be available in an amount not to exceed $6,500 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the promotion of foreign and domestic commerce, or either, and

also expenses of illustrating the work of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce by showing of maps, charts, and graphs at such meetings, when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Commerce.

BUREAU OF MARINE INSPECTION AND NAVIGATION

Departmental salaries: For the director and other personal services in the District of Columbia, $400,000.

Salaries and general expenses: For salaries of shipping commissioners, inspectors, and other personal services; to enable the Secretary of Commerce to provide and operate such motorboats and employ such persons as may be necessary for the enforcement, under his direction, of laws relating to navigation and inspection of vessels, boarding of vessels, counting of passengers on excursion boats to prevent overcrowding, and to secure uniformity in the admeasurement of vessels; fees to witnesses; materials, supplies, equipment, and services, including rent and janitor service; the transfer of household goods and effects, as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940 (54 Stat. 1105), and regulations promulgated thereunder; purchase, exchange, and repair of instruments; plans and specifications; insignia, braid, and chin straps; coats, caps, and aprons for stewards' departments on vessels; and other incidental expenses of field offices, including contract stenographic reporting services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; $2,700,000: *Provided*,

That $85,000 of the amount herein appropriated shall be available only for the payment of extra compensation for overtime services of local inspectors of steam vessels and their assistants, United States shipping commissioners and their deputies and assistants, and customs officers and employees for which the United States receives reimbursement in accordance with the provisions of the Act of May 11, 1938 (46 U. S. C. 382B).

PATENT OFFICE

Salaries: For the Commissioner of Patents and other personal services in the District of Columbia, $3,893,000.

Photolithographing: For producing copies of weekly issue of drawings of patents and designs; reproduction of copies of drawings and specifications of exhausted patents, designs, trade-marks, and other papers, such other papers when reproduced for sale to be sold at not less than cost plus 10 per centum; reproduction of foreign patent drawings; photo prints of pending application drawings; and photostat and photographic supplies and dry mounts, $225,000: *Provided*, That the headings of the drawings for patented cases may be multigraphed in the Patent Office for the purpose of photolithography.

Miscellaneous expenses: For purchase and exchange of law, professional, and other reference books and publications and scientific books; expenses of transporting publications of

patents issued by the Patent Office to foreign governments; directories, furniture, filing cases; exchange of labor-saving office devices for investigating the question of public use or sale of inventions for two years or more prior to filing applications for patents, and such other questions arising in connection with applications for patents and the prior art as may be deemed necessary by the Commissioner of Patents; for expense attending defense of suits instituted against the Commissioner of Patents, and for other contingent and miscellaneous expenses of the Patent Office, $71,000.

Printing and binding: For printing the weekly issue of patents, designs, trade-marks, exclusive of illustrations; and for printing, engraving illustrations, and binding the Official Gazette, including weekly and annual indices, $791,000; for miscellaneous printing and binding, $69,000; in all, $860,000.

The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses shall be available, in an amount not to exceed $500, for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Patent Office when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Commerce.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

Salaries and expenses: For carrying out the provisions of the Act establishing the National Bureau of Standards, approved March 3, 1901 (5 U. S. C. 591, 597; 15 U. S. C.

271–278), and of Acts supplementary thereto affecting the functions of the Bureau and specifically including the functions as set forth under the Bureau of Standards in the "Department of Commerce Appropriation Act 1935", approved April 7, 1934, and for all necessary expenses, purchases, and personnel connected with administration and operation, testing, inspection, and technical information service, research and development, and standards for commerce, including rental of laboratories in the field, building of temporary experimental structures, communication service, transportation service; the transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder; streetcar fares not exceeding $100, expenses of the visiting committee, attendance of American member at the meeting of the International Committee of Weights and Measures; compensation and expenses of medical officers of the Public Health Service detailed to the National Bureau of Standards for the purpose of maintaining a first-aid station and making clinical observations; compiling and disseminating scientific and technical data; demonstrating the results of the Bureau's work by exhibits or otherwise as may be deemed most effective; purchases of supplies, materials, stationery, electric power, fuel for heat, light, and power, and accessories of all kinds needed in the work of the Bureau, including supplies for office, laboratory, shop, and plant, and cleaning and

toilet supplies, gloves, goggles, rubber boots and aprons; contingencies of all kinds; supplies for operation, maintenance, and repair of motortrucks and a passenger automobile for official use, including their exchange; purchases of equipment of all kinds, including its repair and exchange, including apparatus, machines and tools, furniture, typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices, books, periodicals, and reference books, including their exchange when not needed for permanent use; translation of technical articles when required; salary of the Director and other personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended:

Operation and administration: For the general operation and administration of the Bureau; improvement and care of the grounds; plant equipment; necessary repairs and alterations to buildings; $377,000, of which amount $2,000 shall be available immediately.

Testing, inspection, and information service: For calibrating and certifying measuring instruments, apparatus, and standards in terms of the national standards; the preparation and distribution of standard materials; the broadcasting of radio signals of standard frequency; the testing of equipment, materials, and supplies in connection with Government purchases; the improvement of methods of testing; advisory services to governmental agencies on

scientific and technical matters; and supplying available information to the public, upon request, in the field of physics, chemistry, and engineering; $1,044,000.

Research and development: For the maintenance and development of national standards of measurement; the development of improved methods of measurement; the determination of physical constants and the properties of materials; the investigation of mechanisms and structures, including their economy, efficiency, and safety; the study of fluid resistance and the flow of fluids and heat; the investigation of radiation, radioactive substances, and X-rays; the study of conditions affecting radio transmission; the development of methods of chemical analysis and synthesis, and the investigation of the properties of rare substances; investigations relating to the utilization of materials, including lubricants and liquid fuels; the study of new processes and methods of fabrication; and the solutions of problems arising in connection with standards, $802,000.

Standards for commerce: For cooperation with Government purchasing agencies, industries, and national organizations in developing specifications and facilitating their use; for encouraging the application of the latest developments in the utilization and standardization of building materials; for the development of engineering and safety codes,

simplified-practice recommendations, and commercial standards of quality and performance, $187,500.

During the fiscal year 1943 the head of any department or independent establishment of the Government having funds available for scientific investigations and requiring cooperative work by the National Bureau of Standards on scientific investigations within the scope of the functions of that Bureau, and which the National Bureau of Standards is unable to perform within the limits of its appropriations, may, with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce, transfer to the National Bureau of Standards such sums as may be necessary to carry on such investigations. The Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer on the books of the Treasury Department any sums which may be authorized hereunder, and such amounts shall be placed to the credit of the National Bureau of Standards for performance of work for the department or establishment from which the transfer is made, including, where necessary, travel expenses and compensation for personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field.

The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses shall be available for the National Bureau of Standards in an amount not to exceed $4,500 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with standardization and research or

either, when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Commerce.

Not to exceed $50,000 of funds available to the Bureau by appropriation and transfer shall be available for payment of part-time or intermittent employment in the District of Columbia, or elsewhere, of such scientists and technicians as may be contracted for by the Secretary of Commerce, in his discretion, at a rate of pay not exceeding $25 per diem for any person so employed.

Total, National Bureau of Standards, $2,410,500, of which amount not to exceed $2,132,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

WEATHER BUREAU

Salaries and expenses: For the employment of persons and means, including rental of buildings, required for carrying into effect in the District of Columbia and elsewhere in the United States, in the West Indies, in the Panama Canal, the Caribbean Sea, and on adjacent coasts, in the Hawaiian Islands, in Bermuda, and in Alaska the provisions of sections 1 and 3 of an Act approved October 1, 1890 (15 U. S. C. 311–313), and section 803 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 (49 U. S. C. 603); for purchase of books of reference; for traveling expenses; for necessary expenses (not to exceed $2,000) of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Bureau when authorized by the Secretary of Com-

merce; for the purchase, exchange, maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; transfer of household goods and effects, as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder; detail of not to exceed a total of ten members of the Weather Bureau personnel for training at Government expense at civilian institutions in advanced methods of meteorological science; for repair, alterations, and improvements to existing buildings and care and preservation of grounds, including the construction of necessary outbuildings and sidewalks on public streets, abutting Weather Bureau grounds; for the erection of temporary buildings for living quarters of observers; for telephone rentals, and for telegraphing, telephoning, and cabling reports and messages, rates to be fixed by the Secretary of Commerce by agreement with the companies performing the service; for the establishment, equipment, and maintenance of meteorological offices and stations and for the issuing of weather forecasts and warnings of storms, cold waves, frosts, and heavy snows, the gaging and measuring of the flow of rivers and the issuing of river forecasts and warnings; for observations and reports relating to crops; for promoting the safety and efficiency of aircraft, as provided by section 803 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, and for observing, measuring, and investigating atmospheric phenomena; and for other necessary observations and

reports, including cooperation with other bureaus of the Government and societies and institutions of learning as follows:

General administrative expenses: For necessary expenses for general administrative purposes, including the salary of chief of bureau and other personal services in the District of Columbia, $147,800.

Observations, warnings, and general weather service: For necessary expenses incident to collecting and disseminating meteorological, aerological, climatological, and marine information, and for investigations in meteorology, climatology, seismology, evaporation, and aerology in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, $7,982,100, of which not to exceed $1,500 may be expended for the contribution of the United States to the cost of the office of the secretariat of the International Meteorological Committee, and not to exceed $10,000 may be expended for the maintenance of a printing office in the city of Washington for the printing of weather maps, bulletins, circulars, forms, and other publications: *Provided*, That no printing shall be done by the Weather Bureau that can be done at the Government Printing Office without impairing the service of said Bureau.

Total, salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, $8,129,900, of which amount not to exceed $888,000 may be expended for departmental personal services in the Dis-

trict of Columbia: *Provided*, That Weather Bureau part-time employees, appointed by designation or otherwise, under regulations of the Civil Service Commission, for observational work, may perform odd jobs in the installation, repair, improvement, alteration, cleaning, or removal of Government property and receive compensation therefor at rates of pay to be fixed by the Secretary of Commerce.

Section 3709 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (41 U. S. C. 5) shall not be construed to apply to any purchase or service rendered for the Weather Bureau when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed $50.

This title may be cited as the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1943.

TITLE IV—THE JUDICIARY

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

Salaries: For the Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices; Reporter of the Court; and all other officers and employees, whose compensation shall be fixed by the Court, except as otherwise provided by law, and who may be employed and assigned by the Chief Justice to any office or work of the Court, $472,400.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Supreme Court of the United States $27,700, of which amount not to exceed $2,100 shall be available immediately to be expended as required without allotment by quarters,

and to be executed by such printer as the Court may designate.

Miscellaneous expenses: For miscellaneous expenses of the Supreme Court of the United States, to be expended as the Chief Justice may approve, $27,000.

Structural and mechanical care of the building and grounds: For such expenditures as may be necessary to enable the Architect of the Capitol to carry out the duties imposed upon him by the Act approved May 7, 1934 (40 U. S. C. 13a–13d), including improvements, maintenance, repairs, equipment, supplies, materials, and appurtenances, special clothing for workmen; purchase of waterproof wearing apparel; and personal and other services, including temporary labor without reference to the Classification and Retirement Acts, as amended, and for snow removal by hire of men and equipment or under contract without compliance with sections 3709 and 3744 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5, 16), $68,000.

UNITED STATES COURTS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia from all appropriations under this title and 30 per centum of the expenditures for the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia from all appropriations under this title

shall be reimbursed to the United States from any funds in the Treasury to the credit of the District of Columbia.

Repairs and improvements, District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia: For repairs and improvements to the courthouse, including repair and maintenance of the mechanical equipment, and for labor and material and every item incident thereto, $12,300, to be expended under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol.

Repairs and improvements, United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia: For repairs and improvements to the United States Court of Appeals Building, including repair and maintenance of the mechanical equipment, and for labor and material and every item incident thereto, $2,500, to be expended under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol.

COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

Salaries: Presiding judge and four associate judges and all other officers and employees of the court, $107,500.

Contingent expenses: For books and periodicals, including their exchange; stationery, supplies, traveling expenses; drugs, chemicals, cleansers, furniture; and for such other miscellaneous expenses as may be approved by the presiding judge, $3,000.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding $6,700.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS COURT

Salaries: Presiding judge and eight judges; and all other officers and employees of the court, $236,500.

Contingent expenses: For books and periodicals, including their exchange; stationery. supplies, traveling expenses; and for such other miscellaneous expenses as may be approved by the presiding judge, $17.000.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding, $1,000.

COURT OF CLAIMS

Salaries: Chief justice and four judges, seven regular commissioners, and all other officers and employees of the court, $207,000, including the compensation of stenographers authorized by the court, and for stenographic and other fees and charges necessary in the taking of testimony and in the performance of the duties as authorized by the Act entitled "An Act amending section 2 and repealing section 3 of the Act approved February 24, 1925 (28 U. S. C. 269, 270) entitled 'An Act to authorize the appointment of commissioners by the Court of Claims and to prescribe their powers and compensation', and for other purposes", approved June 23, 1930 (28 U. S. C. 270) (28 U. S. C. 241, 244; 55 Stat. 299).

Contingent expenses: For stationery, court library,

repairs, fuel, electric light, traveling expenses, and other miscellaneous expenses, $18,500.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding, $26,500.

TERRITORIAL COURTS

Hawaii: For salaries of the chief justice and two associate justices of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii, of judges of the circuit courts in Hawaii, and of judges retired under the Act of May 31, 1938, $103,500.

DISTRICT COURT, PANAMA CANAL ZONE

Salaries: For salaries of the officials and employees of the District Court of the United States for the Panama Canal Zone, $27,300.

UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

Salaries and expenses: For salaries of the judge and other officers and employees of the United States Court for China; allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, as authorized by the Act approved June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), not to exceed $1,700 for any one person and in no event to exceed the amount actually and reasonably expended by the recipient of such allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light; court expenses, including reference and law books, printing and binding, ice and drinking water for office purposes, traveling expenses

of officers and employees of the court, and, under such regulations as the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts may prescribe, of their families and effects, in going to and returning from their posts including travel expenses of said officers and employees and their families for travel performed from their posts to their homes in the United States and return to their posts while on authorized leave of absence; preparation and transportation of remains of officers and employees who may die abroad or in transit while in the discharge of their official duties to their former homes in the United States, or to a place not more distant for interment and for the ordinary expenses of such interment; including traveling expenses of officers and employees of the court and of their dependents, while en route to or from places of temporary refuge in time of war, political disturbance, earthquake, epidemic, or similar emergency and for per diem in lieu of subsistence of such officers, employees, and their dependents, while in a refugee status, $26,000.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF EXPENSE

Salaries of judges: For salaries of circuit judges; district judges (including two in the Territory of Hawaii, one in the Territory of Puerto Rico, four in the Territory of Alaska, and one in the Virgin Islands); and judges retired under section 260 of the Judicial Code, as amended, and section

518 of the Tariff Act of 1930; in all, $3,170,000: *Provided,* That this appropriation shall be available for the salaries of all United States justices and circuit and district judges lawfully entitled thereto, whether active or retired.

Salaries and expenses, clerks of courts: For salaries of clerks of United States circuit courts of appeals and United States district courts, their deputies, and other assistants, and expenses of conducting their respective offices, $2,456,000.

Probation system, United States courts: For salaries and expenses of probation officers, as authorized by the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Act of March 4, 1925, chapter 521, and for other purposes", approved June 6, 1930 (18 U. S. C. 726), $988,000: *Provided,* That the salary of no probation officer shall be less than $1,800 per annum nor more than $3,600 per annum: *Provided further,* That nothing herein contained shall be construed to abridge the right of the district judges to appoint probation officers, or to make such orders as may be necessary to govern probation officers in their own courts: *Provided further,* That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the salary or expenses of any probation officer who, in the judgment of the senior or presiding judge certified to the Attorney General, fails to carry out the official orders of the Attorney General with respect to supervising or furnishing information concerning

any prisoner released conditionally or on parole from any Federal penal or correctional institution.

Fees of commissioners: For fees of the United States commissioners and other committing magistrates acting under section 1014, Revised Statutes (18 U. S. C. 591), including fees and expenses of conciliation commissioners, United States courts, including the objects and subject to the conditions specified for such fees and expenses of conciliation commissioners in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1937, $350,000.

Fees of jurors: For mileage and per diems of jurors; meals and lodging for jurors in United States cases when ordered by the court, and meals and lodging for jurors in Alaska, as provided by section 193, title II, of the Act of June 6, 1900 (28 U. S. C. 9, 557–570, 595, 596), and compensation for jury commissioners, $5 per day, not exceeding three days for any one term of court, $1,940,000: *Provided,* That the compensation of jury commissioners for the District of Columbia shall conform to the provisions of title 18, chapter 10, section 341, of the Code of the District of Columbia, but such compensation shall not exceed $250 each per annum.

Miscellaneous salaries: For salaries of all officials and employees of the Federal judiciary, not otherwise specifically provided for, $890,600: *Provided,* That the compensation of

secretaries and law clerks of district judges shall be fixed by the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, except that the salaries of secretaries shall not exceed that of the senior clerical grade and the salaries of law clerks shall not exceed that of the principal subprofessional grade: *Provided further*, That none of this fund shall be used for the pay of a law clerk appointed by a district judge unless the senior circuit judge of the circuit (the District of Columbia being considered a circuit) in which the district where the clerk is needed, is situated, shall certify to the necessity of the appointment: *Provided further*, That not to exceed three law clerks to district judges shall be appointed in any one circuit.

Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries): For such miscellaneous expenses as may be authorized or approved by the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, for the United States courts and their officers, including rent of rooms for United States courts and judicial officers; supplies and equipment, including the exchange of typewriting and adding machines, for the United States courts and judicial officers, including firearms and ammunition therefor; stenographic reporting services without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, provided that the rates of payment shall not exceed those fixed by the district court

pursuant to Rule 80 (b) Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, in the jurisdiction of which the services are rendered; purchase of lawbooks, including the exchange thereof, for United States judges, and other judicial officers, including the libraries of the United States circuit courts of appeals, and the Federal Reporter and continuations thereto as issued, $307,200: *Provided*, That such books shall in all cases be transmitted to their successors in office; all books purchased hereunder to be marked plainly, "The Property of the United States": *Provided further*, That not to exceed $2 per volume shall be paid for the current and future volumes of the United States Code, Annotated, and that the reports of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia shall not be sold for a price exceeding that approved by the court and for not more than $6.50 per volume.

Traveling expenses: For all necessary traveling expenses, not otherwise provided for, incurred by the Judiciary, including traveling expenses of probation officers and their clerks, $567,000: *Provided*, That this sum shall be available, in an amount not to exceed $4,000, for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of Federal probation when incurred on the written authorization of the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts: *Provided further*, That United States probation officers may be allowed, in lieu of actual expenses of transporta-

tion, not to exceed 4 cents per mile for the use of their own automobiles for transportation when traveling on official business within the city limits of their official station.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Administrative Office and Courts of the United States, $89,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

Salaries: For the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, the Assistant Director, and for other personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, as may be necessary to enable the Director to carry into effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the administration of the United States courts, and for other purposes", approved August 7, 1939 (53 Stat. 1223), $242,500: *Provided*, That in expending appropriations or portions of appropriations contained in this Act for the payment of personal services in the District of Columbia, the Director shall fix compensation according to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

Miscellaneous expenses: For stationery, supplies, materials and equipment, freight, express, and drayage charges, washing towels, advertising, purchase of lawbooks and books of reference, periodicals and newspapers, communication service and postage; for the maintenance, repair, and operation of one motor-propelled delivery truck; for rent in the

District of Columbia, and elsewhere; for official traveling expenses and other miscellaneous expenses not otherwise provided for, necessary to effectively carry out the provisions of the Act providing for the administration of the United States Courts, and for other purposes, $39,000: *Provided*, That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5) shall not be construed to apply to any purchase or service for the Administrative Office of the United States Courts when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed the sum of $50.

As used in this Act, the term "circuit court of appeals" includes the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia; the term "senior circuit judge" includes the Chief Justice of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia; the term "circuit judge" includes associate justice of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia; and the term "judge" includes justice.

This title may be cited as the "Judiciary Establishment Appropriation Act, 1943."

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 501. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay in excess of $2 per volume for the current and future volumes of the United States Code Annotated or in excess of $3.25 per volume for the current or future volumes of the Lifetime Federal Digest,

SEC. 502. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act or authorized hereby to be expended shall be used to pay the compensation of any officer or employee of the Government of the United States, or of any agency the majority of the stock of which is owned by the Government of the United States, whose post of duty is in continental United States unless such officer or employee is a citizen of the United States or a person in the service of the United States on the date of the approval of this Act who being eligible for citizenship has filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen or who owes allegiance to the United States: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to the employment of interpreters in the Immigration and Naturalization Service (not to exceed ten permanent employees and such temporary employees as are required from time to time) where competent citizen interpreters are not available: *Provided further*, That this section shall not apply to citizens of the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

SEC. 503. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be paid to any person for the filling of any position for which he or she has been nominated after the Senate has voted not to approve of the nomination of said person.

SEC. 504. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any

person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided,* That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further,* That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment, the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act, shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further,* That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

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Union Calendar No. 631

77TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 6599

[Report No. 1771]

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Department of State, the Department of Justice, the Department of Commerce, and the Federal Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

By Mr. RABAUT

FEBRUARY 16, 1942

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

that, I get a report from the Department of Justice.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I demand the regular order.

The SPEAKER. The regular order has been demanded. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN]?

There was no objection.

Mr. PIERCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill (S. 1368) relating to lands of the Klamath and Modoc Tribes and the Yahooskin Band of Snake Indians be substituted for the House bill, H. R. 612.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. PIERCE]?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, authorized to receive on behalf of the United States from individual members of the Klamath Tribe of Indians voluntarily executed deeds to such lands as said Indians may own in fee simple free from all encumbrances, said lands to be held in trust by the United States for said Indians and their heirs; and, whenever restricted funds are used for the purchase of lands for individual members of the Klamath Tribe of Indians, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized, in his discretion, to take title to said lands in the United States, the same to be held in trust for said individual Indians: *Provided, however,* That while any of the foregoing lands are held in trust by the United States for said Indians, the same shall be subject to the same restrictions, immunities, and exemptions as homesteads purchased out of trust or restricted funds of individual Indians pursuant to section 2 of the act of June 20, 1936 (ch. 622, 49 Stat. 1542), as amended by the act of May 19, 1937 (ch. 227, 50 Stat. 188, sec. 2), except the restrictions, immunities, or exemptions of the second proviso of said act as so amended.

SEC. 2. As used in this act the term "Klamath Tribe of Indians" includes the Klamath and Modoc Tribes, and the Yahooskin Band of Snake Indians.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A similar House bill (H. R. 612) was laid on the table.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an article by Mr. John Page, Commissioner of Reclamation. I have an estimate from the Public Printer that the article will make in excess of 2 pages of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at a cost of $112.50.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Idaho?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a copy of the so-called Tanaka Memorial prepared by Baron Tanaka of Japan. I have an estimate from the Public Printer that this will exceed two pages of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at a cost of $382.50.

Mr. SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Idaho?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. HOWELL asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

STATE, COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND THE JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1943

Mr. RABAUT, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the bill (H. R. 6599) making appropriations for the Department of State, the Department of Justice, the Department of Commerce, and the Federal Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 1771), which was read a first and second time and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CARTER reserved all points of order on the bill.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 6599; and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, may I ask the ranking minority Member the gentleman from California [Mr. CARTER] if we cannot arrange the amount of time to be allowed for general debate?

Mr. CARTER. I do not have many requests for time. Probably the general debate can be concluded this afternoon, and we can then read the first paragraph of the bill. If it is agreeable to the gentleman from Michigan, we might let debate run on for a little time.

Mr. RABAUT. Suppose we let general debate run on for the day, and toward the end of the day we can agree to read the first paragraph of the bill, so that when the bill is taken up for consideration on a subsequent day we can proceed with the reading of the bill.

Mr. CARTER. At the moment that arrangement seems to be agreeable to this side, because we have few requests for time. However, if requests come pouring in, we may want to extend the time for debate a little.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate run throughout the day, to be equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from California and myself, the first paragraph of the bill to be read at the conclusion of the general debate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 6599, with Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 15 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I do not intend to burden the House this year with a tedious, lengthy statement regarding the four agencies of Government for which supply funds are carried in the bill that we are considering today. Much of the work of our subcommittee is of an exacting detailed nature that holds little interest to anyone not intimately connected with it, and yet it is work that must be done, and done carefully and thoroughly, if we are to acquit our responsibility to the American people. This duty, we feel, we have honestly performed in the bill that we bring before you today.

A very lengthy report has been filed by the committee giving in considerable detail the reasons that have prompted the amounts recommended by the committee under the various items of appropriations. Although the committee devoted less time to the hearings on the bill this year than it did last year, nonetheless, the 4 volumes of hearings aggregate some 1,300 pages of printed testimony.

Before I enter into a discussion of the major items in the bill, I want to say a word about the subcommittee that has, through its work, been instrumental in placing this bill before you today.

Few people realize how much work there is on an appropriation bill. Few people realize the great number of witnesses that come before a subcommittee to tell of the monetary needs of their agencies of the Government. Few people realize to what extent a committee must really go to furnish itself with knowledge necessary to make a proper decision.

On my committee I have the following Members of the House: JOHN H. KERR, of North Carolina; BUTLER B. HARE, of South Carolina; JOHN M. HOUSTON, of Kansas; HARRY P. BEAM, of Illinois; VINCENT F. HARRINGTON, of Iowa; ALBERT E. CARTER, of California; KARL STEFAN, of Nebraska; and ROBERT F. JONES, of Ohio.

These nine Members have been sitting continuously, Saturdays included, since we returned to Congress at the opening of this session. We have heard witnesses from many departments of the Government. We have heard witnesses from the State Department, with all its relationships to the various consulates, legations, and embassies throughout the world, and with all its relationships to South America in the great program we now have in force in the Western Hemisphere.

We have heard witnesses from the Department of Justice, with its great F. B. I., under J. Edgar Hoover; with the Bureau of Prisons, under the able Director of Prisons, James Bennett; and with the Attorney General and his staff, the Solicitor General, and all the various agencies that come under this Department. Then we had witnesses from the Department of Commerce, with its far-reaching ramifications dealing with trade statistics,

safety at sea, aeronautics, patents, the weather, scientific developments, and a myriad of other subjects.

Finally, in the Federal judiciary, everything from the Supreme Court down received consideration by a committee sitting through tedious hours of hearings.

We have tried to do a good job. On this occasion I wish to praise openly in the House the members of my committee that people may know the devotion they have given to their task.

The committee is recommending an appropriation of $221,069,700 for the four agencies of our Government for which provision is made in the bill now before the House. This sum is less than the current year's total in the amount of $150,500,000, in round numbers, and it represents an increase of $13,744,601 over the estimates of the Budget. The reduction in the total as compared with the appropriation for 1942 is traceable to the elimination in an item carried in the bill last year for the development of landing fields. No appropriation is provided for this purpose in the pending bill. The increase of $13,744,601 over the Budget estimate results from the action of the committee in increasing the estimate of $20,069,919 for civilian-pilot training to a total of $36,000,000. Reductions aggregating over $2,000,000 were made in all of the other items of the bill, but the increase of approximately $16,000,000 in this one item, makes the net increase over the Budget estimate of $13,744,601. I shall discuss this increase for civilian-pilot training in a few moments.

STATE DEPARTMENT

First, I want to make a few observations about the State Department. We are carrying approximately $27,000,000 in the bill for the operating expenses of the State Department for 1943. This sum is approximately $2,200,000 more than the appropriation for the current year.

Two items are mainly responsible for this increase. In one, we have provided a considerable implementation in staff for the Secretary of State's office in Washington in order that the Department may keep up with the terrific increase in the volume of work and responsibilities that they are being called upon to perform.

An Economic Operations Board has recently been created in the State Department to take charge of all the various phases of the war effort which the Secretary of State must administer, and it was necessary for us to supply additional employees to this Board as well as to the other divisions of the Department whose work is expanding to such a marked degree.

The other main item in the State Department that has caused this increase is to be found in the item bearing the title "Cooperation With the American Republics." The increase under this head amounts to approximately $1,000,000. I think I speak the unanimous conviction of the subcommittee, which visited South and Central America last fall, when I say we are definitely getting dividends on the comparatively modest expenditures we are making in this cultural and cooperative work in South and Central America. We have just seen a heartening display of cooperation on the part of our southern neighbors at the recent conference at Rio de Janeiro, and I feel that it is safe to say that one of the factors that contributed to this splendid display of unanimity of thought was the work that the State Department has been doing in furthering the program of cooperation with our Ibero-American neighbors so that they may know more about us, and providing means and methods whereby we may know more about them. The program of cooperation that the Department is planning for the next fiscal year proposes the enlargement of some of the programs involving the employment of additional technical advisers and assistants as well as the institution of new projects to cover fields of governmental activity in which the republics to the south of us have indicated an interest and expressed a desire that we send representatives to assist them.

We are not proposing any enlargement in the regular career Foreign Service for next year, as the emergency needs for meeting the increased demands in Central and South America are being met at the present time through appointments of auxiliary foreign service personnel out of the emergency funds of the President. We are carrying in the bill an item of $750,000 to continue this emergency auxiliary Foreign Service throughout the next fiscal year—thus releasing the President's fund from this continuing obligation.

On the recent trip of our subcommittee to South and Central America I was accorded an excellent opportunity of viewing at close range the work and operations of many of our Foreign Service consulates, legations, and embassies, and, I think, it is fair to observe that we are represented in those countries by a very high-type, splendidly trained personnel. There are, of course, a few exceptions that prove every rule, and we spotted some of them, but in the main we can well be proud of our Foreign Service and the work that it is doing. They are working long hours and are producing excellent results.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

We are proposing to give the Department of Justice approximately $11,000,000 more than they had during the current fiscal year. This increase results mainly from the increase in staff that the committee has approved for two enforcement agencies in the Department—the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

In the case of the former we have increased the appropriation over the current year something in excess of seven and a half million dollars, making a total appropriation for the F. B. I. of $29,636,000. I could talk for an hour alone on the activity of this great arm of our Government. I know all of the Members of the House are generally familiar with the work being performed by this agency, but I would suggest, in order that they may have a detailed picture of just what the F. B. I. is doing at this time, they take a half hour to read the hearings in which the testimony of Mr. Hoover appears. If you approve the amount that the committee is recommending, the Bureau will have approximately 10,000 employees on the rolls next year, of which number about 3,500 will be special agents. The supervisory personnel of the Bureau in the Department and the special agents in the field have all averaged approximately 4 hours daily overtime since the declaration of war, while both the departmental and field clerical employees have been averaging 1½ hours overtime. Director Hoover estimated that to eliminate this overtime would cost the Government about $4,750,000.

In executive session the members of the committee interrogated Mr. Hoover at considerable length regarding the situation at Pearl Harbor. It was established to our satisfaction that the F. B. I. did not have primary jurisdiction in Hawaii, but in spite of that fact they have been duly diligent. Had some of the recommendations which the Federal Bureau of Investigation made to other departments of Government been carried out during the past year, the whole sordid picture of Pearl Harbor might have been changed.

In the Immigration and Naturalization Service the funds have been increased by about two and a half million dollars in order that the Bureau may hire approximately 1,000 additional personnel to keep pace with the accelerated activity surrounding the apprehension and custody of all aliens and to dispose of some backlogs of naturalization cases that are pending in some of the more populous cities. I must admit that it is extremely difficult in times such as we are now encountering to make any reasonable forecast as to just what personnel will be needed by defense agencies such as the Immigration and Naturalization Service at a period 6 months to a year hence. The situation is changing from day to day in many of the agencies, and as new policies of procedure and control are adopted wheels must be immediately set into motion to employ personnel in sufficient numbers to carry them out.

At the present time there are three detention camps for aliens that must be maintained by the Immigration and Naturalization Service. It is entirely possible that all these camps will be completely filled within a short period of time and then it will be necessary to establish new ones. At the time of the hearings we had about 2,600 aliens under detention in these camps.

In the matter of enforcement of the antitrust laws, we have reduced by $200,000 the Budget estimate of $2,000,000. It was the feeling of the committee in this matter that inasmuch as a Price Control Administration is now established and functioning, the same need does not exist now as heretofore for some of the antitrust investigations that were projected by the Department. One of the fields in which Mr. Thurman Arnold is hoping to develop an investigation is that of loan sharks who operate in chain-store fashion throughout the width and breadth of our country. It was stated to the committee that over $5,000,000,000 worth of short-term small loans are made by these operators at interest rates rang-

ing from 20 to 245 percent. I know the House shares the thought of the committee that if there is any violation of the antitrust laws taking place in this field the Government should vigorously move in and clean it up. The increased tax burden that our citizens will have to bear next year will probably lend further business to these loan brokers, and it is certainly to be desired that every protection possible be thrown around our citizens of small income who might be the victims of unscrupulous illegal operations.

I am happy to report that the population of our Federal prisons appears to have become stabilized after having shown progressive increases for several years. Whether this stabilized condition will continue, when large numbers of apprehensions of Selective Service Act violators begin to take place, cannot be predicted, but the appropriation in the bill makes no provision for any population increase in the various penal and correctional institutions. The rising costs of food and maintenance, however, have necessitated an increase of approximately 7½ cents in the per-prisoner-per-day cost. For the past several years our committee has been endeavoring to use every form of persuasion on our able and distinguished Director of Prisons, Mr. James Bennett, to establish additional prison camps throughout the country. I have visited these camps myself and I know that they are performing a splendid service in the rehabilitation of our prison population. Furthermore, there is a large economy in the cost of operating the prison camps over the expense that we must meet in incarcerating prisoners in security institutions. Each one of the existing camps accommodates between two and three hundred prisoners, and the prisoners are able to do healthful, outdoor work on roads or on the prison farms which affords a splendid means of putting to use their productive energies. Now that many of the C. C. C. camps have been abolished there are available some splendid locations and facilities for the establishment of additional prison camps. I sincerely hope that the Department will see fit to move rapidly along this direction.

We are maintaining a corps of inspectors in the Prison Bureau who are constantly in a travel status visiting the various county and city jails throughout the country with a view toward classifying them so that determination may be made as to whether their operational standards are such as to permit Federal prisoners being boarded therein. Each one of these local penal institutions so inspected by a Federal prison inspector is graded and a percentage rating given. Some of the conditions that are encountered in these county and city jails by these inspectors are, to put it mildly, disgusting kangaroo courts, vermin, lack of adequate sanitary facilities, improper segregation of prisoners, and other failures too numerous to mention are found to exist in a large number of these jails. To me, the whole situation is revolting, and the only way I know that we can bring about a correction is to focus the pitiless light of publicity on the places where these conditions are found to exist. We must call names if we are to get any improvement in the situation. I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Chairman, to include in my remarks at this point a statement taken from the hearings which describes these conditions that exist in some of the city and county jails throughout the country.

In compliance with the request of your Bureau, there are listed below some of the best and some of the worst county jails in the country, according to the ratings established by the Bureau of Prisons:

BEST

Los Angeles County jail, Los Angeles, Calif., 80 percent.

San Francisco County jail, San Francisco, Calif., 67, 82, and 71 percent.

New Castle County jail and workhouse, Wilmington, Del., 83 percent.

Cook County jail, Chicago, Ill., 82 percent.

Detroit House of Correction, Plymouth, Mich. (city jail), 87 percent.

Essex County Penitentiary, Caldwell, N. J., 82 percent.

Berks County jail, Reading, Pa., 83 percent.

Alameda County jail, Oakland, Calif., 81 percent.

Orange County jail, Santa Ana, Calif., 73 percent.

WORST

Randolph County jail, Pocahontas, Ark., 8 percent.

Tangipahoa County jail, Amite, La., 12 percent.

Hancock County jail, Sneedville, Tenn., 12 percent.

Boise County jail, Idaho City, Idaho, 13 percent.

Spotsylvania County jail, Spotsylvania, Va., 14 percent.

Lawrence County jail, Walnut Ridge, Ark., 14 percent.

Perry County jail, Perryville, Ark., 15 percent.

Yell County jail, Dardanelle, Ark., 15 percent.

Clay County jail, Celina, Tenn., 16 percent.

The above ratings are based on quality of administration, personnel, food, medical service, cleanliness, etc.

One institution where I think there has been some outstanding accomplishments is the Cook County jail in Chicago, Ill.

In 1933 our Bureau disapproved the use of this institution for women when it found that a low standard of administration was being maintained. Also, every effort possible was made to reduce the number of male commitments. Two of the specific criticisms were that "kangaroo courts" flourished and prisoners with money were able to purchase privileges. One case of a prisoner being abused by the "kangaroo court" was that of an 18-year-old boy who was initiated by members of the "kangaroo court." When the boy's case came up for trial before the municipal court, he was hardly able to walk as a result of having been forced to sit on a tin plate while naked and then being dragged over a rought concrete floor.

We finally persuaded the jail officials to abolish the "kangaroo court" and to correct other bad conditions which existed. We were able to give full approval to the use of this jail in 1936 and have continued it on our approved list. The following is quoted from one of the warden's letters in this connection:

"One of the things that motivated me, I will be frank in saying, is that the Federal Government does not approve of 'kangaroo courts,' and in my several talks with you and others from the Bureau I came to a fuller realization of what this means."

Warden Sain, who has been in charge of this institution for a number of years, has cooperated with the Bureau of Prisons and has raised the standard of the institution, with the result that the Cook County jail is now one of the best jails in the country.

One of the jails where we have not been able to get the cooperation of the officials in improving conditions is the Hamilton County jail at Chattanooga, Tenn. Federal court is held in Chattanooga; nevertheless, owing to the very bad conditions in the jail, we have had to restrict its use to emergency cases while court is in session. Not having the full use of this institution is a great inconvenience to the local Federal officials. The personnel is inefficient; trustees are given the responsibility of carrying the keys to the colored women's quarters while the matron is away from the institution; the segregation of prisoners is inadequate; the cleanliness and sanitation is of a low standard; the jail is usually overcrowded to the extent that frequently prisoners are compelled to sleep on the floor. I might add that regardless of the fact that our Bureau refuses to authorize this jail for Federal prisoners, there is a daily average of over 200 local prisoners being held there. We have been greatly disappointed that the local officials have failed to cooperate in improving conditions in this jail.

While I am on this subject of our Federal prison problem, and I might say parenthetically that this is a subject very dear to my heart, I want to express the hope that the Judiciary Committee will consider the bill of our colleague, Congressman WALTER, which seeks to establish the principle of indeterminate sentences in Federal court procedure.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 additional minutes.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

In the Department of Commerce we have allowed appropriations totaling $97,377,000, which is $15,250,000 more than the sum approved in the Budget estimate.

This brings me to the comment which I desire to make regarding the action of the committee in increasing the Budget estimate of $20,236,000 for civilian pilot training to a figure of $36,000,000. I consider the civilian pilot training program of the Department of Commerce to be the cheapest, best, and most effective program for pilot training that can be devised. Since the inception of the program of training young men to become aviators, 70,000 individuals have completed their training and most of them have pledged themselves to go into the flying branch of our armed services when needed. Of this total over 20,000 have already affiliated themselves with either the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard. About 3,500 of these trainees have joined the flying services of either Canada or Great Britain. The strength of this program lies in the fact that it has been decentralized. By farming out this training to all the sections of the country we have succeeded in building up a real airmindedness on the part of our citizens. Furthermore, the training program is a complete answer to demands for an economical program because we are using existing planes and existing ground facilities in the accomplishment of the program. I do not think there will be any difference of opinion on the subject as to how we are going to win this war. It will be with planes and

pilots, and more planes and more pilots. With the amount placed in the bill by the committee for this training it will be possible to train 25,000 individuals in the elementary college course, 4,000 in the elementary noncollege course, 14,000 in the secondary course, and 6,500 as cross country and commercial instructors. And, mind you, all of this additional training can be undertaken without one additional cent being spent for equipment or facilities. In fact, it was testified that the Department could absorb an appropriation of $89,000,000 without being required to purchase an additional piece of equipment or undergo the expense of establishing any additional facilities.

We propose to make $8,000,000 of this appropriation available immediately, and I certainly hope that the House will sustain the action of the committee in the action that we have taken in order that we may start at once with an accelerated program of training that will establish a reservoir of pilots that I know and you know are going to be needed before this holocaust is over.

In addition to this item for civilian pilot training we approved a sum of $5,640,000 to establish additional air navigation aids and approximately $18,400,000 to maintain the existing aids to air navigation.

Census Bureau

We are supplying funds to complete the taking of the Sixteenth Decennial Census. The committee had added $190,000 to the Budget estimate for the regular continuing work of the Census Bureau in order that a census of wealth, debt, and taxes may be taken within the next year. This census is a reservoir of useful information appertaining to the wealth, debt, and tax situation existing in about 175,000 distinct and separate political units in the United States, and is used as a basis for formulating the Federal program of cooperation with the State and local governmental units in the matter of grants-in-aid, taxation problems, civilian defense, and so forth. This census has been taken regularly at 10-year intervals since 1850, so the committee has made provision for compilation of this data during the next fiscal year.

Coast and Geodetic Survey

We have reduced the appropriation for geodetic control surveys under the Coast and Geodetic Survey by $370,000. This control survey work involves the establishment of bench marks at intervals throughout the United States from 7½ to 15 miles, which are used as controls for all the topographical mapping of the country which is done by the Geological Survey of the Interior Department. We have appropriated $80,000 instead of $450,000, as estimated by the Budget, for the reason that the Coast and Geodetic Survey will have a large amount of funds transferred from the War Department for such survey work in defense areas, so we felt that we would be justified in not increasing the expenditure for this item above the level that existed 2 or 3 years ago.

Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce

The committee has reduced the appropriation for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce by $368,000. We were prompted in this action by the knowledge that the war has established world conditions wherein there is no need at the present time for rendering governmental assistance to business in the matter of finding markets, so that such portion of the work of this Bureau that is dedicated to this purpose might be eliminated.

There were no changes of special note in the appropriations of the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation or the Patent Office.

With regard to the Civil Aeronautics Board, we have allowed an increase of a little over $70,000, which will be used largely in implementing the staff of the Safety Bureau. This unit is engaged in investigating commercial and private airplane accidents and reaching a determination as to the causes therefor and suggesting remedies to obviate future accidents.

We have added about $150,000 to the appropriation for the National Bureau of Standards in order that they may increase the work that they are performing in making tests for the Government in research and development work and in formulating standards for commercial commodities.

I want to say a good word for the work of our National Bureau of Standards. Dr. Briggs, the Director of this agency, is typical of the men of great scientific knowledge and ability who are devoting their lives to scientific endeavors aimed at improving the general living standards of mankind. Many of these public servants receive salaries that represent but a fraction of the amount that they could earn on the outside. At the present time approximately 90 percent of the scientific work of the Bureau is being performed for agencies directly engaged in the war effort. Their work is unspectacular but fundamental. They deserve our highest commendation.

We are providing $8,000,000 in the bill for the Weather Bureau. This may seem to some to be quite a tidy sum to find out whether it is going to rain, snow, or shine tomorrow, but in wartime, particularly, the function of the Bureau is one of transcendent importance. We are allowing additional funds for this unit that they may add to their weather-reporting facilities at various points in the country where existing meteorological services are not completed and to add technicians to the Washington staff who will analyze the mass of weather data and endeavor to make more accurate and complete predictions. As a safety factor in the flying of our armed forces nothing is more important than accurate timely weather information.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 additional minutes.

THE JUDICIARY

In addition to the three executive departments of the Government to which I have just alluded, our committee is charged with making appropriations for the judiciary establishments and in acquitting that charge we are suggesting that the Treasury be depleted to the extent of about twelve and a half million dollars. The items included under this head in the bill provide for the expenses of operating the Supreme Court of the United States, the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, Customs Court, Court of Claims, and all salaries and contingent expenses incident to the operation of our circuit and district courts and for the office of the Administrator of the United States Courts. Most of the increases approved by the committee in the items, as compared with the current year, are due to increased cost of materials and some few additional personnel that appear to be justified in the light of duties to be performed.

We are adding some additional probation officers as a means of reducing the case load now being carried by the officers in this service. As I recall, each probation officer is carrying about 143 cases and we are endeavoring to reduce that figure to approximately 130 cases. You know we can maintain a prisoner on parole for about 10 percent of what it costs us to incarcerate him in a penal institution. So, of course, it is just good business to provide all reasonable personnel required for this service.

I am glad to report to the House that we are making some progress in reducing the congestion that exists on the dockets of our Federal courts. The administrative office of the court is engaged in continuous studies looking to expediting the business of the Federal courts throughout the country and it is also directing its attention to standardizing judicial procedure and practices and establishing systematic controls over the office of the clerks of the court and other court employees.

I hope that I have not trespassed unduly upon the time of the House in endeavoring to bring you the highlights on the action we have taken on the hundreds of items that form a part of the bill now before you. I earnestly beseech the support by the Members of the House of the recommendations of the committee on the amounts to be allowed these four important agencies of the Government for the fiscal year of 1943. I thank you for your attention.

Mr. GWYNNE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. GWYNNE. Do the hearings indicate whether or not the efficiency of the F. B. I. would be increased if we had a wire-tapping law?

Mr. RABAUT. Well, I do not know. I am not enough of a police official to say, but my own personal judgment is that it would be greatly increased.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield to my friend from New York.

Mr. COLE of New York. In regard to the training of pilots under the Civil Aeronautics Administration, what is being done along that line in the matter of the training of glider pilots, if anything?

Mr. RABAUT. I am not prepared to answer the gentleman, but I understand that, as far as the C. P. T. is concerned,

there is going to be such training on a large scale in this country.

Mr. COLE of New York. But up to present time there is no glider training under the C. P. T.?

Mr. RABAUT. No; nothing like what they had in Germany.

Mr. COLE of New York. Can the gentleman give us any idea to what extent there will be pilot training of this kind?

Mr. RABAUT. What knowledge I have on it concerns the bill that has been recently presented to the deficiency subcommittee, and which has not yet come to the House. It does not come under the bill I have here, although I do know that C. P. T. could be prepared to enter into that type of training if they had the opportunity.

Mr. COLE of New York. Is it the gentleman's feeling that glider-pilot training has a very valuable place in the training of heavier-than-air pilots?

Mr. RABAUT. A very valuable place; yes.

Mr. BEAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. BEAM. I just want to take this occasion to compliment the Chairman upon the very learned, exhaustive, and intelligent statement which he has made. The statement shows a very profound knowledge of the intricate and involved agencies of the various departments of this Government. There is no other chairman in the House, I dare say, who is better informed or more enlightened upon the various intricacies and involvements with respect to our National Government than the honorable gentleman from Michigan, who is the chairman of this subcommittee.

I also want to take occasion to pay high tribute to our very learned, distinguished, and scholarly clerk, Jack McFall. In my committee service here in Congress I have never encountered a more conscientious gentleman or one more interested in fully cooperating with every member of the committee at all times and in all places. It is going to be a distinct and definite loss to the subcommittee on the Departments of State, Commerce, and Judiciary when they are denied the excellent services of Jack McFall, who is going into the service, I am advised, in a few days. I wish him Godspeed and extend congratulations upon his assignment.

Mr. STEFAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield.

Mr. STEFAN. I want to tell the gentleman from New York [Mr. COLE], who is so interested in soaring and gliding, that it was because of his personal interest in advancing gliding and soaring training that our committee in taking up the bill making appropriations for the Department of Commerce last year went into that subject at great length, with the assurance on the part of the officials of the Civil Aeronautics Authority that they were giving a great deal of study to the matter and were going to take advantage of soaring and gliding piloting. Further answering the gentleman's question regarding the benefits of soaring and gliding, it developed in our committee that a pilot who had knowledge of soaring and gliding became a more valuable pilot and a more experienced aviator.

I want to compliment the gentleman from New York for his original interest in the soaring and gliding activities, which I understand the Army is now studying and in connection with which they will do some training.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT] has expired.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I was very much surprised this morning to see in the paper that the United States had taken over a tract in Arlington for a right-of-way to the new war building over there, at a cost of $522,040. The estate of George D. Horning gets $108,300 for one-third of an acre. Paul Collins and some others are given $14,800 for twenty-six one-hundredths of an acre. The National Airport Corporation is given $19,350 for eleven one-hundredths of an acre. The Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey is given $24,650 for twenty-one one-hundredths of an acre. William H. Lipscomb and another, for 1.81 acres, is given $33,915. The American Oil Co., 2.02 acres, $96,725. Southern Oxygen Co., 2.69 acres, $122,000. Mrs. Charles Baum, 1.57 acres, $30,000. Norton & Co., $72,300 for eighty-two one-hundredths of an acre.

These prices are so far beyond anything I have heard of in that locality or that territory over in front of Arlington Cemetery and along the approaches to the Mount Vernon Highway that it seems as if the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments ought to be inspired to investigate those expenditures and give the House some kind of an explanation why the people should go so haywire when they have an opportunity to spend Federal funds.

Mr. ELSTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. ELSTON. Can the gentleman state what this property is assessed for on the tax rolls?

Mr. TABER. I do not have the slightest idea. I think it is very evident that they are only small parts of properties, because it is for a right-of-way.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Does the gentleman know whether these lands are some land that certain landowners attempted several times to sell to the Government for the purposes of an addition to the cemetery?

Mr. TABER. No; I do not.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I may say that there is some ground over there that for several years the landowners have attempted to sell to the Government for an addition to Arlington Cemetery, and the War Department subcommittee has repeatedly refused to authorize funds for that use.

Mr. TABER. I would like to see an effort made by the executive department to keep down these everlasting high prices that they seem to be paying for property that ought not be permitted.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. HARE. The gentleman has no idea that there is any appropriation provided in this bill to pay for any such thing?

Mr. TABER. Oh, no. There is not anything in here, of course.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the membership of the committee, I want to express to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT], chairman of this subcommittee, our very sincere thanks for the very impartial and patient manner of conducting the hearings held in regard to this bill. I think every man on this subcommittee, whether he belonged to the minority or the majority, was given free and ample opportunity to present anything he desired to present or to interrogate any witnesses he desired to interrogate. The chairman was most fair. He did not attempt to shut off anyone. Full and free opportunity was given to bring out all sides of each and every question that was presented there.

Something has been said this afternoon about the fact that the very efficient clerk, who has been of service to this committee for a number of years, is about to resign and enter the naval service of this country. I want to join those who have spoken in saying that Jack McFall is a most efficient and effective clerk. This bill covers three executive departments, the State Department, Justice Department, Commerce, and the Judiciary. Consequently it is made up of a multitude of items, some of which are large and some of which are small. But it did not make any difference what part of the bill the chairman or any member of the committee desired information about, our clerk had it, and had it immediately. It is going to be a decided loss, a loss that I do not see how we are going to fill, when we lose Jack McFall as clerk of this committee. We all wish him the best of luck.

Another man is retiring from Congress. He was a member of the Appropriations Committee: The gentleman from Washington, CHARLES H. LEAVY, who has been called to his State to fill an important judgeship. The gentleman from Washington is not on this subcommittee, but it has been my privilege for a number of years to serve on the interior subcommittee with him. He is a hard worker. He is conscientious. He has always been courteous, and I am sure we all wish CHARLES LEAVY a long and successful career on the bench in the State of Washington.

Mr. Chairman, the provisions of this bill have been well covered by the chairman of the subcommittee. I am one of the minority members of this subcommittee. I feel and feel very sincerely that we must cut these appropriation bills as

deeply as we can and trim all items that are not for defense purposes more and more in order that we may have what is required for defense purposes and in order that the taxpayers of this country may be able to carry the load. This bill and all other bills that come from appropriations subcommittees keep growing year after year. When you look at the résumé of this bill on page 2 of the report you may say it is $150,000,000 under the bill for these same departments last year. That is what the figures show, but in reality the figures do not tell the exact story for the reason that in last year's bill we had nonrecurring items in a large sum, the principal one being for the development of landing fields throughout the country. This item does not appear in this year's bill, so if you go through the bill item by item you will find that with this one exception there is a gradual stepping up, stepping up, stepping up, and increase in the appropriations asked and in the appropriations granted by this committee.

Mr. JOHNS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTER. I yield.

Mr. JOHNS. Is it not true that the appropriations for these departments all show increases? We just appropriated about $25,000,000 10 days ago for the Post Office Department in excess of what we gave them a year ago.

Mr. CARTER. The gentleman from Wisconsin is absolutely correct. It is my firm belief, however, that the subcommittee handling this bill is the least offender. I made the statement before the full Committee on Appropriations this morning that the appropriation bills we were bringing in here were all bad, that it was simply a question of which was the worst. I believe of all the bills brought in so far this is the best because we did cut it down, not as much as I wanted, to be sure, not as much as I advocated before the committee, but we did cut it some.

Mr. HOUSTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTER. I yield.

Mr. HOUSTON. I want to say in support of what the gentleman from California said that he did try to make greater cuts, but we tried to harmonize things in the committee where we could all agree on something. I myself wanted to cut down more in some instances than we did cut. If it were not for one item, that for the student-pilot-training course, I believe the gentleman would agree that this bill would have been brought down something like $2,000,000 under the Budget estimate.

Mr. CARTER. The gentleman from Kansas is correct; and I may say that since I have been on this subcommittee this is the first time we have ever exceeded the estimates of the Bureau of the Budget, and it is the student-pilot-training item that caused us to exceed the Budget estimates in this bill.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTER. I yield.

Mr. DONDERO. Is it true that the civil pay roll of the Government now exceeds $2,000,000,000?

Mr. CARTER. I have not the exact figures, but if that is the gentleman's information, I am willing to take his statement to that effect. If it was $2,000,000,000 last week, it is not $2,000,000,000 this week—it is more, because they are putting employees on just as fast as they can get them into town. Perhaps the gentleman saw the picture in the paper last week of the crowd of employees waiting around in a large room for something to do. They had nothing to do, yet they were on the pay roll.

Mr. DONDERO. That is true. The reason I asked the question is that I believe it is within the memory of every Member here that not such a great number of years ago the total expenditures of the Federal Government were $1,000,000,000—total expenditures for all purposes, and that shocked the country. They called it the billion-dollar Congress.

Mr. CARTER. The gentleman is correct.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTER. I yield to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Are the expenses of the trip of Under Secretary of State Welles and his associates to the recent Pan American Conference included in this bill?

Mr. RABAUT. The expense of the American delegation comes out of the President's emergency funds.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. The Under Secretary did a very fine piece of work down there. Does not the gentleman believe that many officers of the Foreign Service have performed a very valuable duty at the war front in various countries during the past year?

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 additional minutes.

Mr. Chairman, may I say it was my privilege to visit a number of our embassies in South America, and I was very much impressed with the caliber of men in charge of those places. In regard to the inquiry as to where the funds came from that financed Mr. Welles' trip to Buenos Aires recently, may I say that that trip was financed out of the President's emergency fund and not out of the funds of the State Department proper, therefore, does not come within the jurisdiction of this committee. As a member of the Appropriations Committee, may I add in that connection that I am very anxious to make any appropriation that is necessary and essential for carrying on any governmental function that needs to be carried on at this particular time, but I am very much in favor of cutting down on nondefense activities.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. The gentlemen performed a valuable service in their visits in the South American countries. I admire the study the gentleman from California gives to these matters. He is always able and constructive.

Mr. CARTER. I thank the gentlewoman.

Mr. Chairman, I want to call specific attention to one or two things in here a little later. In my opinion, there are a number of places in this bill where additional stenographers, secretaries, and attorneys were asked for that we might have cut down without doing any violence to our national defense program and without seriously impeding or hampering the functions of government. It is those things that I want cut down.

Mr. KEAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTER. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. KEAN. I notice in connection with this question of foreign service that we provide salaries for ambassadors to Poland, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, the Netherlands, Bulgaria, Norway, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Thailand, and other countries, where we cannot have ministers and ambassadors at this time. Has the gentleman any assurance by the State Department that this money will not be used as long as there is no place for these ambassadors?

Mr. CARTER. Yes; we certainly have. Many of those men who were working in areas that are now in the hands of our enemies have been transferred to other places and are working there. That matter was discussed at some length with the Secretary of State and the Assistant Secretary of State, and we were given assurances that they would use the strictest economy in the administration of this matter.

Mr. DITTER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTER. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. DITTER. In line with the inquiry of the gentleman from New Jersey, can the gentleman from California tell us whether the former Governor of Pennsylvania, George Earle, who lately was with the Diplomatic Service, is still on the pay roll?

Mr. THOM. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DITTER. I would like an answer to my question if the gentleman has the information at hand.

Mr. RABAUT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. RABAUT. We do not keep track of the movement of every individual person in the State Department.

Mr. DITTER. I thought the distinguished gentleman from Michigan, knowing as I do his profound knowledge of all matters that come within his jurisdiction, would probably have the answer at hand as to whether the former Governor of Pennsylvania, George H. Earle, is still on the pay roll as a part of the State Department as an Ambassador?

Mr. CARTER. May I say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania that I am unable to say whether he is on the pay roll at this particular moment or not.

Mr. BENDER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTER. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BENDER. I have been checking this committee print and I fail to find the items that have to do with the investigation by the Commerce Department of certain communistic activities.

Will the gentleman enlighten me as to where I can find that item? Is that item included in the Commerce Department appropriation?

Mr. CARTER. The investigation of the communistic activities in the various bureaus of the Government is in the hands of the Department of Justice at the present time.

Mr. BENDER. Has that been transferred?

Mr. CARTER. At one time some of the various bureaus and departments were carrying on independent investigations, but that has all been taken over by the Department of Justice. The Department of Commerce did at one time make some investigations and it dismissed certain of the people there. Others resigned. But at a certain time it received a communication from the Department of Justice saying that that matter was in the hands of the Department of Justice from then on. Thereafter the Department of Commerce ceased its investigation.

Mr. BENDER. I have observed that the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been granted the amount of money asked for by the Bureau of the Budget, but not any additional money. I understand there is need for additional men in that Department. They have been doing such a good job in not watching the clock that I am wondering if some additional money will be made available for that Bureau to carry on its work in addition to what is provided in this bill.

Mr. CARTER. If the gentleman will refer to page 54 of the report, he will see that the Federal Bureau of Investigation gets a good many million dollars more this year than it got last year, which will give it many additional employees. I agree with the gentleman that they are carrying on a most excellent and important work and that their efforts should not be hampered on account of lack of funds. I can assure the gentleman that they can get along very well on this amount. If they cannot, there is a deficiency committee here before which they can go and ask for additional funds before the close of the next fiscal year. I believe that Mr. J. Edgar Hoover and his associates are doing a very splendid work and I for one do not want to hamper them by lack of funds because their work is very closely related with the war efforts of this country and they must have money for carrying it on.

Mr. THOM. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTER. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. THOM. In reply to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DITTER], who is concerned about the activities of Mr. George Earle, former Governor of Pennsylvania, may I say, first, that I am not from Pennsylvania; I am from Ohio, but I have read in the newspapers that the former Governor of Pennsylvania has resigned as Minister to Bulgaria and is enlisting in the United States Navy. He is a patriotic ex-Governor, and I am proud of him.

Mr. DITTER. It is a very happy occasion when my friend from Ohio at this time compliments the distinguished former Governor of Pennsylvania, who, incidentally, is a constituent of mine, as I reflect that in times past the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. THOM] was not very much concerned about what the naval appropriations were in years prior to the present emergency.

Mr. HARE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTER. May I say to the gentleman from Ohio that I am the one who is supposed to be making the speech here? I would prefer to yield for questions rather than speeches. I now yield to the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. HARE].

Mr. HARE. This is for the purpose of supplementing the answer to the inquiry of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BENDER] in regard to an increased appropriation for the F. B. I. The record will show there is an emergency increase of over $7,000,000 in this bill to be used by this activity of the Department of Justice during the emergency, and a $150,000 increase in the regular expenditures.

Mr. CARTER. I thank the gentleman for the information.

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTER. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. O'HARA. Can the gentleman from California assure me there is no money in this appropriation bill for pensions for Congressmen?

Mr. CARTER. That matter was not discussed before the subcommittee, and not by the widest stretch of the imagination could any of this money be used for pensions for Congressmen.

Mr. O'HARA. May I assure the gentleman I am much comforted by his statement?

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTER. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. STEFAN. If the gentleman is referring to the item marked "retirement," that refers to the retirement of Federal judges and retirement of employees in the Foreign Service, which runs a little over $1,000,000.

Mr. O'HARA. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTER. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BENDER. Are these persons in the Foreign Service granted pensions as are the judges?

Mr. CARTER. Of course, the Federal judges are granted pensions without making any contribution whatever to the retirement fund, the same as the members of the Army and Navy, the Public Health Service, and several other branches of the Government.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 additional minutes.

Mr. BENDER. Will the gentleman gentleman yield further?

Mr. CARTER. I do not care to go into this pension matter at this time, because it is a matter of which this subcommittee does not have jurisdiction. However, my understanding is that the Foreign Service officers are given a retirement pension without making any contribution to the fund.

Mr. BENDER. That is what I wanted to ask the gentleman. These persons are not required to make any contribution whatsoever? Is that the gentleman's understanding?

Mr. STEFAN. I think the Foreign Service officers do, but the judges do not.

Mr. CARTER. I am not certain whether the Foreign Service officers do or not.

Mr. STEFAN. The Foreign Service officers contribute 5 percent toward their retirement pensions, but in connection with this item of slightly over $500,000 for the retirement of Federal judges, that is not a cooperative proposition and the judges make no contribution toward that fund.

Mr. CARTER. I thank the gentleman. I was uncertain as to whether or not the Foreign Service officers made any contribution. I have been under the impression that they did not make a contribution, and I am very glad to be corrected on that.

As stated by the chairman, Mr. James Bennett is head of the Bureau of Prisons and I believe is doing a splendid work there. It has been the idea of this subcommittee that it is good business for the Government if the largest number possible of these prisoners could be put out at work on roads or some other outside work. It costs much less to maintain them out there. Therefore, we have urged that this be done to the greatest possible extent, and I may say it is being done. I think that our prison population at the present time is not increasing. This is the first time in a good many years that that statement could be truthfully made; so we are putting these prisoners out.

The chairman also referred to the fact that it was necessary in certain locations for Federal prisoners to be held in county jails. We had quite a discussion as to the condition of these jails throughout the country and asked Mr. Bennett to submit for the record a list of these jails with the ratings that the Bureau of Prisons gave them, after making a thorough examination of the jails. I may say, incidentally, that the Detroit House of Correction at Plymouth, Mich., which is a city jail, stood highest on the list, with a rating of 87 percent.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. I may say that that institution happens to be within the congressional district I have the honor to represent.

Mr. CARTER. I congratulate the gentleman, not on having a jail in his district, but on having a jail that is so efficiently administered within his district. I may say that the Alameda County jail at Oakland, Calif., received a rating of 81 percent, and was one of the highest.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 additional minutes.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. RABAUT. It was my pleasure in surveying the institutions of the country to pay a visit to this particular jail to which my colleague is referring. I found it to be a most efficiently run institution. The personnel in charge and the modernization of the entire equipment, even to the automobiles on the highways with two-way radios, was really something to cause admiration. I congratulate the gentleman on having such a fine institution in his district.

Mr. CARTER. I thank the gentleman. He is referring to the Alameda County Jail at Oakland, Calif., which is administered by Sheriff Gleason. The gentleman also met the sheriff while he was there and, together with the gentleman from Nebraska, I am sure was very much impressed with the efficient manner in which Sheriff Gleason is administering the affairs of the jail.

As I said in the beginning, granting an additional sum for civilian-pilot training over the amount recommended by the Bureau of the Budget was what brought this appropriation above the estimates of the Bureau of the Budget.

My recollection is that we gave them $16,000,000 more than the Bureau of the Budget granted them. Personally, I was inclined to cut that down somewhat, but my good friend, the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN], who sits next to me on the committee, in his usual persuasive manner, prevailed upon me that this was a particularly important matter. The chairman and other members of the committee urged it upon me, too, and I think for about the first time since I have been on the Appropriations Committee I consented to an increase over what was recommended by the Bureau of the Budget. However, I felt justified in doing this owing to the nature of the work that is to be carried on with this money and the fact that we now find ourselves engaged in a war. It will mean the training of thousands of pilots. We have many of the overhead expenditures in connection with this work already provided for and it is much better than going out and setting up a new organization.

Now, in closing, I may say that I believe in the future we have got to scrutinize these appropriation bills even more carefully than we are doing at the present time. We have got to cut out every item that is not necessary for carrying on this war, except it be for carrying on just the ordinary functions of government, and delay every item that can possibly be delayed, because we are piling upon the taxpayers of this country a burden that is going to be unbearable unless this is done.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PETERSON].

(Mr. PETERSON of Georgia asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. PETERSON of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I commend the members of the Appropriations Committee for their vigilance in seeing that there is no money in this bill for pensions for Congressmen.

The people of this country are thoroughly aroused and incensed over the measure providing civil-service retirement benefits for elective officers which has recently been adopted by Congress, and which seemingly had the wholehearted approval of the President of the United States.

In my candid opinion, the people are justified in their indignation, for this is not wholesome legislation. Certainly it was most inopportune. Congress and the President made a mistake in approving this measure carrying these provisions for civil-service retirement benefits for elective officers. I felt so at the time. I feel so even more now. I have never favored legislation granting such benefits to elective officers. I did not favor the recently enacted legislation. And I think it should be repealed without delay.

Now that the American people have so plainly indicated their attitude, it is incumbent upon this body that we take immediate action to bring this issue again before this body, and in a manner which will afford every Member an opportunity to definitely express his attitude toward such legislation.

I have personally conferred with the chairman of the Civil Service Committee of the House and others to this effect, and I am gratified that such procedure is being initiated. I wish to commend my good friend and colleague Hon. ROBERT RAMSPECK, chairman of the Civil Service Committee, for the fair attitude which he has assumed. I know that this able and distinguished Member who so faithfully and honorably represents the great Fifth Congressional District, in which is located the capital city of Georgia, is honestly and heartily in favor of this legislation. He likewise knows that I do not approve of it. Both of us are sincere in our convictions. Yet, even though the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. RAMSPECK] favors the measure, in a spirit of fair play and sound legislative procedure he has recognized that the people of this Nation are not satisfied with the action taken and he has definitely stated that his committee will begin immediate consideration of legislation to repeal this provision granting civil-service retirement benefits to elective officers. His constituents, I am sure, even as do his colleagues, admire this display of his clear conception of legislative responsibility. It is typical of his high sense of public duty and his conscientious effort to properly serve his constituents and his country.

The American public is demanding that we act at once. It is incumbent upon Congress to heed this demand, and I am heartily in favor of the immediate repeal of this law.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN].

OUR CIVILIAN PILOT-TRAINING PROGRAM

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I wish to speak about the Civil Aeronautics Administration. This agency came under the scrutiny of the subcommittee for the first time last year, when it was returned to the Department of Commerce. Naturally, we went into its operations very thoroughly. We did this for three reasons: First, because it was new to us. Second, because there was a great deal of protest over the fact that it was returned to the Department of Commerce; and, third, because we all were aware of the vital importance of aviation to any nation in this world, whether in war or in peace.

I believe my colleagues will concur in the fact that we found the C. A. A. to be an up-and-coming agency, headed by capable people and doing an excellent job. Four of its major activities are of great importance to the war effort. The first is construction, maintenance, and operation of the Federal airways system, the 30,000-mile network of aerial highways over which airplanes can fly with a maximum of safety in all sorts of weather. The air is like an ocean above the earth, and pilots can stay on their course through this ocean by means of hundreds and hundreds of beacons and radio signals and other communications which have been set up and now are operated by thousands of expert employees of the C. A. A. In time of peace this system of aerial highways was indispensable to the commercial air lines. In time of war it is indispensable to the armed forces in moving airplanes from one part of the country to another in order to be able to meet any emergency. I do not believe it is an exaggeration to say that today these airways are used four or five times as much by the airplanes of the armed forces as they are by civil airplanes, and it should be obvious that this ratio will be increased as the production of military airplanes increases.

The second activity of the Civil Aeronautics Administration which is vital to the war is its construction of airports or landing areas. The chairman of this subcommittee has given you the exact figures on our proposals for such work during the coming year. It should be remembered that the appropriation item for this work is merely a continuation of a well-planned program which began in the fall of 1940 and for which we have appropriated money several times. This program is carefully integrated and controlled by the needs of the armed forces. Every project in it has been approved by a board consisting of the Secretaries of War, Navy, and Commerce. The net result is that these landing fields not only will be of prime value in the war effort, but also will be convertible to civil aviation after the war in very large degree. This means that a large portion of these expenditures actually have long-range value rather than merely wartime value.

Another important service of the C. A. A. to the war effort is the increasingly large contribution made by C. A. A. inspectors and technicians in examining, testing, and supervising adjustments on airplanes being produced for the armed forces. It is obvious that these services cannot be discussed in too much detail because their very nature is part and parcel of the most confidential sort of information. But it is plain to us that the armed forces are taking growing advantage of the outstanding technical qualifications of a great many men in the C. A. A. organization.

The fourth type of C. A. A. activity about which I wish to speak is its great program of civilian pilot training. It will

be plain to many of my colleagues by this time that this pilot-training program has been a major interest of mine since I first began to learn about it. It is just about 3 years old now, and in that short time it has become, without a doubt, one of the greatest forces for the advancement of aviation in the history of this country.

Actually the C. A. A. civilian pilot training program will go down in history as one of the most important steps in preparation for this war.

Robert Hinckley and the other leaders of the C. A. A. did something about the need for mass production of pilots years before anybody else did. They worked out a plan and started this production 3 years ago, which is to say before the invasion of Poland. They tremendously enlarged this program, wih the support of Congress, in the spring of 1940. The net result of their far-sighted policies is that up to this time they have trained more than 70,000 healthy young Americans as pilots, have multiplied and standardized this Nation's facilities for aviation training, have produced several thousand flight instructors for expansion of the armed forces, and, all in all, have been one of the most potent forces in this Nation's struggle for air supremacy.

Nearly every Member of this Congress is well aware that one of the most remarkable aspects of this program is the way it was developed along essentially democratic lines. We hear a great deal these days to the effect that the only way to get large jobs done quickly is to centralize and regiment the work. We are told that we must grant extraordinary powers to a relatively few people so that we can force high-speed production regardless of obstacles. That may be true in certain situations, but I want to call your attention to the C. A. A. pilot-training program as a shining example of how free people and free colleges and free commercial flying schools have done a great job for America when they were given the responsibility for it and told to step on the gas.

This training program has been decentralized as far as possible. The C. A. A. simply contracted with hundreds of colleges which were willing to give ground-school training and with equal numbers of local commercial flying schools which were qualified to give the flight training. These training centers are spread all over the map of this country and its territorial possessions. They are located in every State in the Union and in almost every congressional district. I doubt if there is a Member of this Congress who has not received in his mail communications from his constituents endorsing and supporting this program.

It has gained the support of educators from all sections because the C. A. A. courses have been substantial and useful. It is no secret that educators are inclined to look with suspicion upon any proposal in their field which emanates from Washington, and yet more than 500 American colleges and universities approve these C. A. A. courses so heartily that they have put them in their official catalogues and given regular academic credit for the work.

This program has the approval of parents—of the fathers and mothers of the very boys who have learned to fly—because of its remarkable record of safety in the air. Nothing like this record ever had been heard of in aviation before. In training these 70,000 fliers, over 3 years, only 17 students have been killed. The safety record is so amazing that it has kept even the insurance companies breathless. From the beginning, each student has had to carry $3,000 life insurance and at least $500 accident coverage. When this program was started the insurance companies decided to charge $20 for this protection. Since that time they have made six successive voluntary reductions in the premium for this insurance until it now can be obtained for $4.60. I know of no better way to prove to you the utterly unprecedented safety of this program than by citing this experience of the insurance underwriters.

All of my colleagues know how anxious the colleges of the United States are to develop programs on their campuses which will be of practical and direct usefulness in the winning of this war. And I say to you without qualifications that there is nothing new which can be instituted in the colleges of America which can make a greater contribution to victory than stepping up this program which is already established in the colleges and acceptable to them and a proven war asset, to the fullest extent that they can handle.

But perhaps I should not make such a sweeping statement until I have given more specific facts about the contribution which this C. A. A. pilot training has made to the war effort. There may be some among you who are not fully informed on this point. I will not be surprised if there are, because it is a notorious and regrettable fact that a great many of the people who ought to have been cheering and supporting and helping this program for years have been diffident and lukewarm toward it, if not openly hostile to it. To their eternal credit it should be said that a few of the military leaders have had the vision to grasp the significance of this program from the start. But unfortunately there has been a sufficient number of their colleagues who have spread doubt and disfavor to largely offset their efforts. I think it is a black mark against all of us that this training program now is running at only a fraction of its full capacity at a time when a little group of the bravest men in the world's history are besieged on a Far Eastern peninsula for lack of a relatively few military planes and pilots. I wish to say in extenuation that this House will recall, just about a year ago, the fact that we granted a substantial increase in the appropriation for this work over the amount requested of us by the Budget. It should be further recorded that we are asking at this time for a much larger increase over the amount now requested by the Budget, and that we want to see this program established on the kind of "all out" basis to which it is entitled in the present military crisis.

Now, just how much has the C. A. A. training program contributed to the war effort? Although it was started as a purely civilian program, the experts of the Army and Navy were consulted from the very outset in order that the flyers who were trained would be in large degree fitted for military training. The age group from which they were selected, their educational requirements, and, as far as possible, their physical condition were made parallel to the requirements for military flying cadets. Several times during the 3-year period these requirements have been adjusted in order to follow adjustments in the military requirements. For nearly 2 years the C. A. A. students have been required to sign a pledge to use this training in the defense of their country when needed. This pledge has been progressively tightened, until at present it is an affidavit which is coordinated with the work of local draft boards in such a way that when any student fails in a C. A. A. course or fails to enter the armed forces within 30 days after his term is finished, he is reported back to the draft board and put on the list eligible for call. This in itself is a definite recognition by the armed forces of the value of this training.

But let us take the actual statistics. Fifteen thousand of these C. A. A. pilots already are flying for Uncle Sam or in the Army or Navy. About 9,000 others are in other branches of the armed forces. For example, nearly 100 are aviation-weather men, because after their pilot training they were given a year's training in advanced meteorology through an arrangement by the C. A. A. and the Weather Bureau. The Field Artillery now is training pilots to fly its "grasshopper squadrons" of light observation planes. Incidentally it has asked the C. A. A. training experts to assist in these courses. More than one-half the men who have been assigned to this training so far are soldiers who obtained their first pilot licenses through the C. A. A. courses. Hundreds of aeronautical engineers and others with similar technical training who have come from our colleges in these 3 years and now are in the armed forces or in industrial production are better technicians, because they became pilots through the C. A. A.

I have been asked several times whether the early C. A. A. training is any good. I can answer that in terms of the Army's own statistics, as a result of its own experience. The study of literally thousands of these C. A. A. boys who have gone from the early C. A. A. courses to Army training reveals that only about 10 percent of them fail in Army primary training, whereas the Army suffers failures of 40 percent and over among those boys who have not been introduced to aviation through the C. A. A. The saving of about 30 percent in Army "wash-outs" not only means the saving of a great deal of money but also the saving of a very great amount of precious time which never can be regained.

Now let us look for a moment at the situation as regards flight instructors. When the C. A. A. started its large-scale program a couple of years ago there were not enough instructors in the country to do the job. The C. A. A., therefore, instituted, on a large scale what it called refresher courses. Seasoned flyers were

brought up to standard and instructed in the best modern methods of teaching students to fly. More than 5,000 of those instructor courses were given, and literally thousands of experienced flyers were brought back into active aviation from other pursuits and standardized as teachers. The result of that was that when the Army got ready to make large-scale expansions in their training facilities, there were available to them these thousands of instructors. I am sure that almost any of the dozens of schools which are now continuing the Army's primary training can testify that their present scale of operations is due in very considerable degree to this reservoir of instructors created by the C. A. A. I will give you one example. The director of the Hawthorne School of Aeronautics of Orangeburg, S. C., which is an Army contract school, said only last week that 29 of his 33 flight instructors give the C. A. A. program at least part of the credit for their present qualifications and the majority stated flatly that they could not hold their present jobs were it not for the C. A. A. training. That story could be repeated dozens of times across this country among the organizations which are now training the bulk of our military cadets and the total score, as I said, would run into thousands of instructors.

As far as the students themselves are concerned, I have spoken thus far only of the simpler courses. For the first year of the program an elementary course on light airplanes was all that was given. In the second year a secondary course was instituted on which these light-plane pilots would be given additional experience on the same type of airplane used in primary military training. As a result of that course the Navy found that it could save as much 33 hours of actual flight on the part of these boys when they entered the service.

A little later the Army came forward with another problem. It expected to need still larger quantities of flight instructors for its primary school, and it wanted to know whether the C. A. A. could start still more advanced courses which would produce flight instructors out of its own students. At the same time the commercial air lines were expressing concern over their need for co-pilot replacements because many of their pilots were being called from reserve to active duty. To meet these needs the C. A. A. started still more advanced courses. It gave to its high-ranking students a third course of cross-country flight on still larger planes and a further course in how to teach aviation to beginners. Upon successful conclusion of these four courses a boy who began flying with the C. A. A. becomes a full-fledged commercial pilot and flight instructor. That is, he can go all the way from the greenest novice to an officially rated flight instructor within the training facilities of the C. A. A. How many of these instructors is the C. A. A. turning out in this fiscal year? More than 4,000, which is a quantity almost unheard of in aviation history.

But the end is not yet. Even before Pearl Harbor the word at last had been getting around that the C. A. A. really had something of major usefulness. As a result, both the Army Ferry Command and Pan-American Airways requested the C. A. A. to inaugurate still more advanced courses in which the best of this instructor group could be trained in instrument flying and in the piloting of great transport airplanes with two or more motors over long distances to the foreign theaters of war. Again the C. A. A. took up the challenge, and it has agreed to train 1,000 of these high-grade ferry pilots.

What I am saying is that in the crisis this splendid C. A. A. training organization is being called upon time and again to do more difficult and still more difficult jobs—and is doing its job—only because it has demonstrated that it has the formula and the ability and the organization for mass production of pilots of a great many kinds. It has adaptability and the power to produce pilots in tremendous quantities because it has kept its assets liquid and not frozen them in a maze of bureaucratic machinery.

I am not talking to you about mere theory. I am talking about facts. Boys from the C. A. A. courses already have seen plenty of action in several of the theaters of this war.

You might like to know the scale on which these student flyers are entering the armed forces. I cannot go into too much detail for fear of giving aid and comfort to the enemy, but I can say that the Army starts a class of air cadets every 5 weeks and that in a recent single class 850 of the beginners were C. A. A. boys. I can also add that there are on the campuses of American colleges more than 20,000 students not yet eligible for selective service who already have completed at least one of the C. A. A. courses and thus are well started on the road to becoming pilots. That is a priceless reservoir of pilot material. As for the future, I hope it will be understood from what I said before that the C. A. A. is not teaching anybody to fly who is not definitely obligated in advance to use that training in the interest of Uncle Sam.

This whole training program is being closely integrated with the desires of the Nation's air forces. That integration is much closer today than it was before Pearl Harbor, and we have every reason to believe that it will be even closer in the near future. In fact, a proposal to that end is being studied, we are informed, in the War Department right now.

C. A. A. trained pilots already are actively fighting. Lt. George S. Welch, who learned to fly in a C. A. A. course at Purdue, recently was decorated for shooting down four Jap planes over Pearl Harbor. Melvin Potter, of the R. A. F. Eagle Squadron, was cited for forcing down two German planes in the English Channel. Potter began with a C. A. A. course at Lockport, Ill. Several of the other stars in the American Eagle Squadron got their first flying in C. A. A. courses.

The plain fact is that right now this program is operating at only about one-third of its capacity. With the amount of money we are requesting for the next fiscal year it can operate at about 50 percent of its "all out" capacity; but the amount we are requesting is a very substantial increase over the amount suggested by the Bureau of the Budget, and I for one would hesitate to propose a larger sum than $36,000,000 unless and until the Nation's armed forces are willing to bring before us an organized proposal in which they give to this C. A. A. training organization the kind of place it rightfully deserves. In other words, I am absolutely convinced that the C. A. A. training program is capable of doing a great deal more sound and useful training than can be done with the money we are asking; but the armed forces should recognize formally the obvious value of this program to them and should formally state their desire to use its product in specific ways. Again, I do not wish to create any impression by these remarks that the C. A. A. program is not being useful right now. It is being useful at almost any stage of the development of pilots that you might want to name. It is being useful in a very large way. The armed forces are using it from the beginning class right on up through the production of thousands of instructors to the training of the very highest type of pilots who will fly big multiengine transports across the oceans. But I think that out of fairness to the hundreds and hundreds of colleges and hundreds and hundreds of commercial flying schools which have shown the way in the mass training of flyers, the armed forces should step up and give credit where credit is due. Of course, in a time like this the giving of credit is not the important thing. The important thing is to get a job done. But these far-flung C. A. A. training facilities operating all over this Nation from the State of Washington to Maine and from Texas to North Dakota, constitute the real way to get the job done. Nobody can deny that the teaching of the theory of flight and the elements of weather and the mathematics of how to navigate an airplane through space is education and nothing but education. The place to teach it on the largest scale is in the colleges of the United States, whose business is higher education. Nobody can deny that the flying of an airplane is a highly technical business which can be conducted best by the men who have made a business of it. In this country, these men are the pioneers of aviation. A great many of them were flyers in the first World War. A great many of them were the barnstormers we saw at county fairs in the days when the airplane was an exciting novelty. A great many of them settled down in the communities of this country years ago to make their life work the teaching of younger people to fly. They struggled along for years, many of them just a jump ahead of the sheriff, trying to keep out of bankruptcy in the aviation business. The decision made by Mr. Hinckley and his associates to use these men and their schools in the C. A. A. program was one of the wisest decisions ever made in Washington. Through their C. A. A. contracts, even if the prices paid for this training were very modest by any standard, hundreds of these small flying con-

cerns have become sound business enterprises with good and modern equipment and a new attitude toward the world.

These flying schools are going to have, for the American people and the national welfare, a significance far beyond this war. We are building in this country a tremendous aviation industry which is certain to make tremendous changes in the post-war life of every one of us. The aircraft industry this year will be the second ranking industry, second only to steel. It will employ more than a million skilled workers. It will produce several billions of dollars worth of aviation products. There is no problem now in where this production will be used. It will be used to win this war. But when this war is won the problem of how to use this tremendous aircraft production will be a very serious one. And the people who will train the hundreds of thousands of young Americans in peaceful flying after this war will be the very men who are running the hundreds of flying schools in the C. A. A. program today. That is, they will be ready and willing to do the post-war job as well as the war job if we keep on using them now in the C. A. A. work, which they have proved so thoroughly that they can do.

The C. A. A. needs more money for this job than ever before because the advanced courses cost a great deal more than the courses on little flivver airplanes. The teaching of ferry pilots requires that they get extensive experience in the handling of big airliners, and such a course costs four or five times as much as an elementary course. Yet the Air Corps is urging the C. A. A. people to do as much of the advanced training as it possibly can.

I want to emphasize that none of this C. A. A. training should be considered a duplication of the Army's own training. Since Pearl Harbor there seems to have been a marked change in the situation. The Army is getting more airplanes than it expected, and it is crying for all sorts of experienced pilots.

I said a year ago that it was folly to assume we could possibly produce too many pilots. I say it again. All the pilots that possibly can be produced by all the training facilities of this country will not be too many. They may not even be enough. And every pilot we can turn out for this war quickly will help to shorten the struggle, and thus may save thousands of lives.

It is for all these reasons that I want to urge my colleagues to approve this $36,000,000 for C. A. A. pilot training during the next fiscal year. The C. A. A. has proved that it can do the job not only in the early stages of flying but right up to the men who must fly the biggest airplanes across the oceans. The C. A. A. has done this job, not in the way of bureaucracy, but by decentralizing the work and delegating it to local institutions and to private enterprise. The C. A. A. already has made a major contribution to the armed forces in a dozen different ways, and continually is being requested to take on more and more responsibility. The C. A. A. training facilities are not being used to anything like their capacity, despite the crying need for pilots of all kinds and types. It must be plain to anyone that it is much easier, in the greatest industrial nation of the world, to produce any sort of an airplane than it is to produce the men who can fly it. Production of pilots takes time. There is no substitute for time in this work. I think this House of Representatives ought to place the stamp of its faith once more upon the Civil Aeronautics Administration, the one agency of the Federal Government which saw this problem earliest and had the ingenuity to find a way toward its solution.

Mr. Chairman, I want to join the members of the subcommittee in commending our committee clerk, Mr. Jack McFall, who after 14 years of service in the House Committee on Appropriations, serving under about nine committee chairmen, is resigning to enter the service of the Navy. If you will look at the hearings under the item for the State Department, you will find some additional commendation directed to this valuable servant without whose advice I and other members of the committee, would be lost. I wish Jack McFall good luck and Godspeed and an early return to the service of the legislative branch of the Government.

Mr. HOOK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield.

Mr. HOOK. I think the compliment of the gentleman to the civilian pilot training is very timely. They have done a wonderful job in pilot training. A good number of our pilots who have now gone into the service received their preliminary training in the civilian pilot training school. I wish we could be as complimentary to the Army in their training program. Instead of having what is known as the Ryan small trainer and the Steerman wood and wire airplane to train in, where we lost not only thousands but millions of hours in the training of pilots, there should be a coordinated training program that would give to us some 500,000 pilots who will be needed in this program.

Mr. STEFAN. I thank the gentleman for his observation. I want to assure him that when the President issued the Executive order on December 13 he practically put into the Army the civilian pilot training program, and that there is coordination today. We in no way criticize the Army here. We are assured that we are getting full cooperation from both the Navy and the Army, and also we want the gentleman from Michigan and other Members of the House to know that we in no way wish to supersede the Army or the Navy in conducting the aviation program for the prosecution of this war. That is their great task. This is merely supplementary and sort of a feeding station for the two branches of our services.

Mr. HOOK. If the gentleman is correct when he says there is complete coordination and cooperation between the civilian pilot training and the Army, but it is the Army's program of not having a straightforward program, where the aviators go right straight through in the fast-flying ships instead of having the slow-flying ships.

Mr. STEFAN. I have faith in the Army program. The Army Air Corps has my full admiration. I am sure there is close cooperation between the Army and the civilian pilot training service. In fact, the C. P. T. is under the Army, if I interpret the President's order correctly. Every man in the civilian pilot training today becomes a member of our Reserve Corps. When he "washes out" in the C. P. T. he takes his place in the draft or he goes into the service. I am sure the Army is agreeable to the program and recognizes its great value.

Mr. HOUSTON. The gentleman from Nebraska has a thorough understanding of the whole problem of civilian student pilot training. As the chairman pointed out awhile ago, the program does not cost the Government any money for equipment in the way of aircraft. They buy their own planes. If we transfer this plan and put it under the Army, we should have to buy the planes.

Mr. STEFAN. The gentleman is absolutely right. The gentleman comes from the great city of Wichita, which is the——

Mr. HOUSTON. Steer capital of the world.

Mr. STEFAN. The aviation center of the country, where there is great interest in aviation, and the gentleman from Kansas has been very helpful in this civilian pilot training program.

Mr. HOUSTON. I want to point out the fact that the Army is cooperating 100 percent today due in no small degree to the efforts of the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. STEFAN. As a result of helpful conferences between the chairman and members of the committee and those in authority in the Army, Navy, and the officials of the C. A. A.

Mr. HOUSTON. I just want to ask the gentleman one or two short questions. As a matter of fact, the washouts from the student pilot training course are so much lower than in the Army there is not any comparison.

Mr. STEFAN. Let me give the complete picture at this point. This year the Budget cut these figures to $20,000,000. We increased them to the amount requested by the Department, $36,000,000.

Mr. HOUSTON. That was due, may I say, to the insistence of the gentleman from Nebraska; and we agree with him.

Mr. STEFAN. And due also to the efforts of the gentleman from Kansas and other members of the committee, who believe that aviation is going to win the war. We felt we had to do our utmost. Let me tell you why the committee increased this amount. The C. P. T. has contributed to the war effort up to this time 15,000 men in the air force, 9,000 men who are in other branches of the service, and 2,500 flight instructors. We have a reservoir of 20,000 young men who are still flying in our colleges. That is the reservoir of college fliers.

The request from the Army to the C. P. T. was for 4,000 instructors. They are being produced this year. One thousand ferry pilots now in production; 2,000 instrument courses requested by the Army

only recently. The program for the year 1942 was rather meager when compared to the dream and the actual possibilities: 25,000 in the elementary courses; 9,000 in the secondary courses; and 4,000 instructors. We have trained and licensed 70,000 pilots in 3 years since this program has been in operation.

The safety factor is something very interesting to notice, because out of 70,000 flyers trained there were only 17 deaths. Where the insurance companies used to charge just $20 on a $3,000 life and $6,000 accident policy, they have cut that down to $4.

Mr. HOUSTON. Is it not true right at that point we have had only one fatality in the last 17,000,000 air-miles in the pilot-training program?

Mr. STEFAN. The gentleman is correct.

Now, as to efficiency: As the gentleman from Kansas so aptly said a little while ago, only 10 percent of the C. P. T. boys who go to the Army primary course fail. There are only 10 percent of wash-outs as against 40 percent wash-outs among those who do not have the C. P. T. training.

Mr. HOUSTON. If the gentleman will yield again briefly, is it not a fact they are now taking these pilots from the students' pilot training course and putting them into the basic course or secondary course rather than the preliminary course in the Army training?

Mr. STEFAN. I do not know that that arrangement has yet been completed but I understand the basic course is the Army secondary course. New plans are under way now to deal with credits for C. P. T. graduates.

Now let me mention the capacity, the possibilities of the C. P. T. program. The C. A. A. organization could train each year 45,000 elementary students, 20,000 secondary students, 10,000 instructors, 3,000 ferry pilots, and 2,000 extra flyers.

Mr. HOUSTON. I would like to know if the gentleman is informed whether the Navy is going into the various universities of the country and establishing schools; and if so, why?

Mr. STEFAN. I understand they are going to open a school in one college in the Midwest, in Iowa. I understand they have other schools in mind.

Mr. HOUSTON. That is right; but what I am getting at is why do we have to go to the colleges?

Mr. STEFAN. That is a question someone on the Naval Committee should answer.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield.

Mr. DITTER. Am I to understand as the result of the colloquy passing between the gentleman from Kansas and the gentleman from Nebraska that there is some sort of competition as to whether the Navy is to produce flyers or whether this much-complimented C. A. A. is to have the privilege?

Mr. STEFAN. The C. P. T.

Mr. DITTER. Or whatever the outfit is that these compliments have been flying about so thick and fast in the last few minutes. If the gentleman will permit an observation, it seems to me that the Navy has a province of its own and it hardly befits any of us here to try to cast an aspersion on what naval aviation may be by drawing an invidious comparison between that program and this Civil Aeronautics program.

Mr. STEFAN. That is not true at all.

Mr. HOUSTON. Does not the gentleman think it is a pretty good program when there is only 1 fatality in 17,000,000 flying hours?

Mr. DITTER. I still say that the comparison is invidious when you think of the type of training that this Civil Aeronautics outfit might be required to do and compare that with what the Army and Navy flyers are required to do. Personally, I resent it.

Mr. STEFAN. I agree with the gentleman from Pennsylvania. I think I know something about Army and Navy flying as compared with the flying under C. P. T. Of course, you cannot compare the flying of C. P. T. with the Army and Navy. I said four times, if the gentleman had been listening to me, that we are in no way endeavoring to supersede the Army or Navy, but merely endeavoring to place a reservoir here from which they can draw.

Mr. DITTER. With that I am in thorough accord.

Mr. CANFIELD. Will the gentleman yield?

VALUE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, we are all anxious to see the country converted to war effort. The Congress is particularly concerned about converting Government and business to war work as swiftly as possible, as completely as is necessary.

I have been investigating the remarkable performance of a bureau which foresaw the need, converted its facilities during the defense emergency and was ready for the war. I refer to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. I believe that any cut in its present meager appropriation will mean curtailment of its contributions to the war effort. I fear that this Bureau would have to curtail its direct supplying of facts to war agencies, curtail its direct help to business trying to adjust itself to war conditions, curtail the steady flow of basic economic information to other Government agencies. And I believe that the extent of this curtailment will be just the amount of the reduction in the appropriation.

This is due to the following facts: The Budget had little meat on its bones when the defense emergency began. This was the result of a slash of approximately 50 percent of its appropriation for 1933–34, which was never restored. Because of this reduction, half the staff had to be laid off, increased duties piled on remaining personnel, and many of its useful services to business restricted.

In late 1940, in the limited emergency, the Bureau began to feel the pressure of increasing demands for factual reports on industries, on commodities, for general economic data of a basic character, and for statistics and analyses of foreign trade. These came from both new defense agencies and regular Government agencies engaged in defense activities.

At first, I learned, when this rising demand reached a considerable volume in a particular field from an individual defense agency, an attempt was made to meet it by loaning or transferring trained Bureau specialists to individual agencies. However, it was quickly discovered that these trained persons became immured in the individual agencies to which they had been transferred, and their valuable knowledge was lost to other agencies seeking the same or very similar information.

In fact, I discovered one record of eight separate agencies all setting out to do something about tea and spice and all eight winding up at the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce because it had more information on tea and spices than anyone else in the country. It also had the knowledge and confidence of the tea and spice trade so that it could gather new information more quickly and more cheaply than could anyone else.

Here was a growing need—in a Government tackling the defense job—for reliable business facts. But the Bureau's specialists, trained to help everyone seeking facts, were getting lost in pigeonholes of separate organizations. The Bureau saw the risks of such a bottleneck and moved to meet them.

Therefore, the Bureau was mobilized in late 1940 and early 1941 so that it could function more efficiently at the foreseen defense tasks. Over 30 divisions were condensed to 5 and all activities weighed as to their value to existing and arising conditions. Those contributing to the solution of emergency problems were continued or expanded; those which did not were eliminated.

How clear that foresight was is shown by the record. Although the Bureau does not attempt to enumerate all of the calls upon it, there were 11,638 special requests from other Government agencies, sufficiently important to record for reference purposes, in the period from January 1, 1941, to February 1, 1942. Many of these requests arose because the Bureau had a definite program of explaining and offering its arsenal of industrial and commercial facts to each new agency spawned by defense or war. It has consistently urged the economy and time-saving of using established staffed sources of information instead of creating more and more new organizations, often overlapping in purpose. It has actively pursued its efforts to aid any and all agencies needing business facts.

So many jobs were needed by certain defense agencies that allotments from emergency funds, totaling $110,000, were given the Bureau to hire temporary personnel to aid the Bureau's regular personnel in 1941. It is work like this that has made the increase of working hours in the Bureau from 40 to 44 hours a week more a legitimatizing of procedure long in operation than an innovation in extending the productive man-hours.

How this load has increased is plain from these few data:

Average number of special reports requested by other Government agencies for the first 3 months of 1941—752 reports per month.

Average number of special reports requested by other Government agencies for the last 2 months of 1941 and January 1942—1,062.

That is an increase in the amount of special work for other Government agencies of 310 separate requests for factual reports per month, or a 41-percent increase in the number of requests.

Moreover, I found that because of the large number of requests for information on the same major industries the Bureau, in midsummer, began the publication of confidential monthly industry reports. It was planned to produce these for 60 vital defense industries. The number has reached only 30 because the undermanned staff has been unable to undertake more.

The effect of these reports was to decrease the number of special requests by about 20 percent for 2 months, after which the number of individual requests began to climb until it seems to have leveled off at slightly over 1,000 per month, or approximately 40 per working day.

The foregoing figures refer to numbers of requests. I found that the Bureau had neither the time nor the money to keep books on the number of man-hours that these requests represent. In some cases, a few minutes was enough to give the answer. In others, it was necessary for entire groups to devote weeks to giving the complete answer to some request for involved data on a major subject.

Over 50 percent have come from direct war agencies—O. P. M., O. C. S., O. E. M., W. P. B., War Department, the Navy Department, and so forth. Of the others, coming from other departments, agencies, boards, the Executive Office of the President, and from Members of the Congress, a great majority are identifiable with some phase of the war, or of war preparations.

As a result of the Bureau's readiness to cooperate with other agencies in order to accomplish national aims more swiftly and more economically, the Board of Economic Warfare investigated the resources of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and, but let me read into the record some of the statements made by the Vice President of the United States as head of the Board of Economic Warfare:

> The Nation today is girding itself for all-out war on the economic as well as the military front. In this economic war we are not stopping to recruit a vast new army of workers. Instead we are swiftly mobilizing existing agencies and gearing them into a smooth-running machine that can get results.
>
> Just as the Nation's young men are offering to sacrifice themselves and their careers in the common cause, agencies are giving up for the duration of the war some of their normal peacetime functions and prerogatives.
>
> Thus it is that the Board of Economic Warfare can direct this nonmilitary phase of the war with a trained, efficient staff and with direct, quick, and economical access to the great storehouses of economic information which already exist. The time necessary to locate, hire, and train a new organization has been saved; the Government pay roll does not for this purpose have to be largely increased. Overcrowded Washington does not have to find space for a new wave of residents to carry on this work. Overtaxed office space does not have to take on the extremely heavy new strain which it otherwise would. Staff members unfamiliar with the location of the essential economic information do not have to make useless effort looking for it.
>
> In the Department of Commerce, particularly in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, the American people possess one of the largest storehouses of national and international commercial data in the world. The staff and facilities of this bureau therefore were placed at the disposal of the Board of Economic Warfare.
>
> The accumulation of the Bureau's information, I am told, began in 1820. The traditions of careful collection and informed interpretation of all matters pertaining to international trade are thus rooted in over a hundred years of service to American business and American Government. As an integral part of the Department of Commerce since 1912, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has collected, analyzed, and reported up-to-the-minute information on the changing tariffs, regulations, and restrictions affecting trade and finance throughout the world. It has accumulated facts about transportation, currency, commodities, and the over-all economy of all nations. Statistics concerning the foreign commerce of the United States have been collected and analyzed. All of these data, much of which could not otherwise be obtained now, are directly available to the Board of Economic Warfare.
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> SERVICES OF BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE
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> The experienced personnel of the Bureau, skilled in separating fact from propaganda, in sifting the essential from the nonessential, now can efficiently and economically use this familiar material for the reports which must form the basis for much of the Board's work. The Board thus acquires the immediate competent services of men not only versed in the intracacies of world trade but able to begin functioning at any moment as supervisors and educators of an expanded organization, should that become necessary.
>
> The American war effort gains another advantage from the new affiliation of the experts on foreign affairs who are a part of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. In adjoining offices are the Bureau's commodity and industrial specialists and economists, with years of training in serving Government and business. To them comes a flood of requests for information from other agencies. All of the Bureau's specialists are readily available for consultation on problems concerning the field in which each is expert and experienced.
>
> By utilizing the staff of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, the Board of Economic Warfare avoids the necessity of establishing and manning new field offices throughout the Nation or of setting up new contacts with thousands of business firms. The regional and district offices of the Bureau are manned by experts thoroughly experienced in the type of work that the Board may need. These experts are now at their posts ready for action.

This somewhat startling innovation in Government procedure led me to look into the details a bit. Thus it appeared that the Board of Economic Warfare had allocated $1,000,000 to the Bureau to increase its personnel, particularly in the lower ranks. This was done so that the Bureau can carry on the increasingly numerous tasks which the Board of Economic Warfare is assigning to it; so that the tremendous volume of data needed for establishing the minimum requirements of goods for friendly countries that we must provide in order to keep their economies functioning, could be gathered, analyzed, and kept up to date.

I learned that the Bureau had already allocated personnel and supply funds of approximately $720,000 to this single war job—a job which absorbed only about 20 percent of the former volume of special requests made on the Bureau, yet it was estimated that the increase in the volume of this work would consume 40 percent of all the Bureau funds.

Now it is proposed to cut the appropriation for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce about 20 percent of the $1,400,000 used in Washington and 20 percent of the $422,000 used in the field for 31 offices in as many cities. It is a proposal to impair a capital investment the people have built over a period of some 30 years. Why make this cut at the very time when the Bureau is paying handsome dividends, at the very time when the country can use these dividends to the best advantage—in wartime?

This proposal comes almost on the heels of the announcement that the Board of Economic Warfare has had allotted to the Bureau a million dollars to equip its divisions to cooperate effectively with the Board. This million dollars was allotted only after a careful study by the Budget Bureau, the Board of Economic Warfare, and the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. It was based upon a pledge of some $720,000 by the Bureau—that is, a promise that about 40 percent of the Bureau's facilities would be used full time on the Board's problems.

The agreement was considered by the Vice President and the Secretary of Commerce to be much more sensible—much cheaper and much more efficient—than setting up an entirely new outfit. So the Budget Bureau, the Board of Economic Warfare, the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, with the approval of the Vice President and the Secretary of Commerce, increased the funds of the Bureau by 60 percent, and almost immediately afterward we propose to cut them by 20 percent. The people who have put up the million dollars are a little closer to the work of the Bureau than we are, naturally, because they are using the Bureau's facilities to prosecute our war effort. It will be well to trust their judgment and not run the risk of upsetting this plan for using the unique facilities of this Bureau in which we have been investing good money for so many years.

It does not seem a bit logical to expect a Bureau serving many vital needs to endeavor to carry 80 percent of the load it has been carrying on 55 percent of the funds made available; and then cut it so drastically that it will have to try to carry 80 percent of the load on what would figure out to be only 35 percent of its appropriation. Remember, the load itself is still increasing.

Other agencies are using the Bureau's facilities directly in the war effort, including the War Production Board, the Office of Price Administration, and the military services. Most Bureau employees are at work on tasks directly concerned with the war effort, the others on jobs that have an indirect bearing on war problems.

If we force a cut, we might expect it to be applied to work that does not happen to carry a war label on the front cover. But let us look inside. Our estimates of the national income come from this Bureau. They are not as essential as guns and butter, but as you all know, they are used constantly in mapping our course. They will be as valuable after the war as they are now.

And just as surely as anything can be, if we wipe out this going organization, staffed with competent, experienced men, a demand will arise from other Government agencies now using these figures to have this work done. A new organization, or organizations, will be created to do this work; a new staff gathered, housed, equipped, and trained. Greater funds will be tucked away in other appropriations than are now necessary for carrying on this important work, work specially asked for by Congress in 1935 and maintained since then by that Bureau because of its practical value.

The Survey of Current Business, the basic source of business statistics, is in much demand right here in Washington now, and will continue to be. It would probably have to be killed off after 20 years of aid to Government and business.

The aid we have given to the Bureau in efforts to help little business—do we want to throw that out of the window? Try to scrape its roots out of the various units of the Bureau and see how much good timber is destroyed. For the Bureau has only a small, small business unit. Cut them off and you eliminate the focal point for all the work being done for small business throughout the Bureau, all to save $30,000.

For example, the Bureau has brought a new approach, a new beginning for aid to small business. It has looked at the small towns in which most small business is located. It has investigated the possibilities of improving the business volume of the little community on the sound basis of helping the town to help itself.

From many experienced sources it has gathered the information to show how a town can take stock of itself and its surrounding territory. It has developed general plans for showing townspeople how to make more effective use of their town's assets, for liquidating their town's liabilities. It is now arranging to test its plan in 12 towns to see how well it works, how the plan can be improved. Not until this plan has proved worth while will it be made available to every town. And I suspect that it cannot be made available then until we give the Bureau funds to print enough copies for all of our villages and little cities.

This carefully planned, sensible attempt to help our towns help themselves in the midst of today's turmoil, to keep morale high, would have to be abandoned. This plan to aid our people who cannot be absorbed directly into the war effort, or who are struggling to find a way to turn their small facilities to war production, would be snuffed out by the proposed elimination of these few dollars for small business, after spending millions on other classes of our people.

Furthermore, a number of practical guides for the forgotten retailer—guides for him to use to make the best out of the pittance of trade the war leaves to him—would be extinguished. The first of this series of guides, a simple explanation of a bookkeeping system for the small retailer, is designed not only to help him to keep a record of his profits and losses but also to make out the forms which his Government requires him to fill out, and to figure the returns which we compel him to make. This is ready for the press.

The investment already made in gathering the materials for this series can be put on the shelf to gather dust, but it seems more sensible to grant the small funds needed to make them available at a small price to the harassed small businessman. I have seen some of the other titles in this series. I recall that one of the early volumes promised for this year is Sources and Uses of Substitute Materials, a help needed by almost every small manufacturer in these times.

There are two ways of winning this war. One is the longer way, the harder way, the method of making our people as discouraged and miserable as possible by confusing them, browbeating them, throwing them out of work, causing their small industries, stores, services to fail quickly by far-reaching decrees. The other is to win this war, as the United States has always won its wars—a high-hearted, gallant people making the best of trials and tribulations, smiling through dangers and disasters to a victorious end, devoting every needed energy and supply to the war; but also maintaining as high and steady a stream of supplies for the men behind the lines, the men making the sinews of war, the women and children who must watch and wait, as can be produced by hands not essential to direct war work.

No one thinks of business as usual any more. Few have thought of helping to keep the home fires burning by aiding business to become and remain unusual until the end of this war. The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has thought of that. It has fully recognized the stern necessities promulgated and administered by the war agencies and the war-production agencies and has governed itself according to these hard facts. But it has seen the need of helping civilian activities to function by efficiently meeting war conditions and begun to act to fill it.

We can, of course, stop all that effort. We can say to the small businessmen that there is no use of turning to your Department of Commerce for help in solving the new problems thrust upon you. We have cut their appropriation so successfully that no one is left to answer your letters or see you if you come down.

Our harassed constituents do go to the Bureau for facts. I saw one small unit there—a man and six girls who cost us $14,000 a year—which answered 34,650 requests for information in the 7 months from July 1, 1941, to February 7, 1942. So pressed for time were they that whenever a request could be answered by a published document of the Bureau the inquirer's letter was folded up and returned with the publication. If we limit the Bureau to direct service to the war agencies, we neglect the public. If we cut the appropriation, it is quite certain that these requests from someone's constituents—about 60,000 of them a year—will have to go unanswered. Then there would be a total of about 45,000 requests a year from Government agencies and visitors for routine reports and publications that probably could not be handled. Most of these today concern war work of some nature. Into the same limbo would have to go most of the 50 requests per month, on the average, made by those Members of Congress who, when they want unbiased facts about business at home or trade abroad, rely on the Bureau to get them.

Or we might force the Bureau to stop accumulating the facts needed to bridge the gap from defense through war into peace. The country is going through a gigantic upheaval. Only a soundly designed peace will save us from chaos. Facts are the essential building materials for those who must construct the peace. Those facts must be gathered now and stored for future use. Should we prevent the Bureau from accumulating such facts for us?

The more you study the operations of this unique Bureau, as those operations have been converted to production for war, the more you see how every unit and individual in it is already geared for the war effort, how today this unit may have time to bring up to date its records of some phase of our national economy, while the unit next to it is working at top speed to get out a war-needed report on its especial country, commodity, or industry. By tomorrow or the day after the position of these units might be reversed. The first will be concentrating its newly refreshed files into a report that must be ready in the shortest possible time, while the second is finding time to answer a request from small business—a request that was laid aside when a war board called for help in making a quick decision.

How to decide which of this organization's war services should be eliminated by cutting its appropriation is almost humanly impossible. We have to rely on the management of such a bureau to set the tasks for its personnel. We find here a management which has practiced economy, used foresight, and delivered the goods. So we hasten to make its efforts less effective at a time when we need more, not less, such procedure in government.

Then it is proposed to cut $85,000 out of the field appropriation of $422,000, although the Board of Economic Warfare has just made these offices its own and allotted $140,000 to strengthen this service for the tasks it is imposing. To spread this cut over the entire field—31 offices—would weaken them all at a critical moment. It is my guess that some of the offices in the smaller cities will be closed up.

There might have been times in the past when a number of these offices could well have been spared, but it happens that the smaller offices are now in a position to help many of the little businessmen who are suffering the worst in this transition period—old business gone and no new business in sight.

In getting started on the work for little business, approved by our committee, the Bureau has been counting heavily on these smaller field offices. How else could it work for the little man in his home town? He cannot afford trips to Washington. Rating the offices by the population of the cities in which they are located, these are the ones that will have to be considered for elimination, smallest cities first:

Charleston, S. C.; Savannah, Ga.; Wilmington, Del.; San Juan, P. R.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Birmingham, Ala.; Memphis, Tenn.; Portland, Oreg.; Denver, Colo.; Seattle, Wash.; Houston, Tex.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Cincinnati, Ohio; New Orleans, La.; Buffalo, N. Y.

We could cut down these field offices. When called upon to complete defense survey jobs which had bogged down, they merely turned in one of the most amazing records of efficiency in Government service. We can ignore that record.

There were 2,305 warehouses which had failed to send in a questionnaire containing information needed by a defense agency. The names were given to the field service of the Department of Commerce, which is operated through the Bureau, with an allocation of $13,500 to finish the job. Did the field service use all of that money? No. Did it use half of the funds received from the defense agency? No.

It completed the job to a point where less than 10, that is less than one-half of 1 percent of the questionnaires, were missing. Then the defense agency decided it did not need the information on the last 10 warehouses and called for its bill. The bill submitted by the Bureau to cover its costs totaled $530. Thus the Bureau saved $12,970 on a job that was expected to cost $13,500. And we plan to reward such service by reducing such an efficient staff.

Another bogged-down defense survey, that of scarce materials, was handed over to the field service. There were 22,596 delinquents on this list. An emergency agency estimated that it would cost $20,000 to complete this survey satisfactorily. The field service again showed a wide margin of performance. The survey was halted when 99.2 percent completed, at a cost of $3,471.78—a saving of $16,528.22, on a $20,000 budget.

Moreover, a check of services given by the field offices to inquiring businessmen in a 3-month period in 1941 showed an increase of 36 percent in such services over the same 3 months of 1940—a jump from 41,256 such requests to 57,390. Again the Bureau demonstrated that it had successfully increased its ability to serve without greatly adding to its cost of service.

We can cut out these offices and deprive our constituents of these services. We can hinder the prosecution of the war by eliminating many needed Bureau functions. But why cut the throat of an agency that looked a year ahead? An agency which saw that the needs of the emergency might soon become the urgent necessities of war. Why give a pioneer in preparation for war a kick for setting its house in order? Why tear apart an agency which mobilized its slim resources, converted its facilities, and offered its services wherever they could be used for defense or for war?

This war will we won in and by the minds of men. The minds that plan the production lines; the minds that make possible the operation of plants for war production. In the factories and on the battlefields, the minds that give orders because they know what to do and the minds of those who do what they are told is necessary to be done. If this blind cut of 20 percent goes through, we will remove approximately $368,000 from the appropriation of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. We are likely to do immeasurable damage to the supply of essential information for those who must decide what has to be done.

We will be telling business, from whom we expect prodigies of production, acceptance of withering taxation, destruction of the fruits of life-long effort, confiscation of capital by decree of necessity. We will be telling those men who must bear the mental burden of producing for war and keeping the home economy going, that the Congress thought so little of their sacrifices that they refused to appropriate $360,000 so that business could get factual information to help them through this strenuous time, because such information was not considered a direct war effort.

Here is an agency of Government that has of its own accord increased its productive efforts and converted most of them to direct service to war agencies. Its other work is closely concerned with helping business find a footing on the paths of war. So we say to those who have toiled to make such a distinguished contribution to effective government, "We will reward you by making it 20 percent harder for you to be as effective as you now are."

I, for one, do not intend to be classed with those who would thus tear down what we should develop. It would be much better, I believe, to give such an outfit a doubled appropriation and tell them to expend that in the public service as efficiently and as economically as they have been using the small amount allotted them.

Gentlemen, it is in our power to make this foolish cut. If we do, I am convinced from our experience with new and hastily formed agencies, that many of the services which we force the Bureau to eliminate, will soon spring forth in one or more other places. We will save a dollar here to find that we are causing several dollars to be spent elsewhere.

I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. CANFIELD. With reference to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, I note the report of the committee states this:

> It would be the desire of the committee that the activities of the small-business unit established last year be continued if it is possible to do so within the limits of the reduced appropriation.

Will the gentleman tell us something about the work of that committee?

Mr. STEFAN. Yes. I agree with the committee to the fullest extent. Although we were going to make some reductions in the field of foreign and domestic commerce where it has to do with some of the field offices, we did not want to do anything which would in any way handicap them in aiding small business, which is being forced to close down because of the war effort. This organization has started a program whereby it will in many respects aid these small businesses. I believe it is a very important function, and while some of it will continue and while the committee put into the report that it was sympathetic to keeping this going, I am fearful that the cut is too drastic and will affect the operation of this Bureau.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 20 minutes to my colleague the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOUSTON].

Mr. HOUSTON. Mr. Chairman, in regard to the statement made here a minute ago by the distinguished gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PETERSON] with respect to pensions for Congressmen, may I say that anyone in this House familiar with the procedure of the House, the processes of working here, the way things are handled in committee, knows that the Committee on Appropriations, of all committees, is almost constantly in session.

On January 3, 1941, our beloved former chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, Representative Taylor of Colorado, came before the House and asked and received permission that the Committee on Appropriations have the right to sit while Congress was in session, and this particular committee, the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, was in session when the so-called civil-service bill, including pensions for Congressmen, was on the floor.

We knew that bill was coming up. We had been so advised. We are not trying to alibi by saying that we did not know it was coming up. We did know it was coming up, and we were informed there would be some opposition to it, that there probably would be a roll call. We were anticipating a roll call when, along about 2 o'clock, as I recall, or 2:30, we heard four bells, indicating that the House had adjourned. We heard nothing more about it until later in the evening, when we—the committee—adjourned, as we usually do, about 5 or 5:30, at which time we were informed that the bill had passed without any opposition, that nobody in the House had made any objection. For restoring confidence in the Congress by the people of this country, I think the provision creating pensions for Congressmen should be repealed.

Anybody knowing the workings of the Committee on Appropriations knows, and you can tell it from looking at the hearings on this bill alone, 330 pages of testimony—and this is but 1 of 11 subcommittees of the Committee on Appropriations that conduct hearings—that the committees put in long and tedious hours, days, and weeks of cross-examining witnesses from the various governmental departments.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOUSTON. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. RABAUT. For the first time, this committee this year kept a record of the attendance of the members at the subcommittee hearings. I can assure the Members that the gentleman from Kansas had the highest rate of attendance at the hearings, but many other members of the committee were present at the almost constant sessions of the committee, including Saturdays.

Mr. HOUSTON. I thank the gentleman. In view of the fact that we have nearly 400 Members on the floor at this time, I wish to pay tribute to our distinguished chairman for the magnanimous manner in which he conducted the hearings of this subcommittee.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOUSTON. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Is the gentleman's last statement predicated on the same premise as his statement that his State is the airplane-producing State of the United States or the world?

Mr. HOUSTON. I am a little hard of hearing. Will the gentleman speak a little louder? [Laughter.]

I do say this for our chairman, Mr. RABAUT, that he is a delightful and congenial chairman to work with and he is possessed of one of the finest analytical minds in the Congress. Never at any time did he refuse the right to any Member to interrogate or cross examine any witness, at any length, during the hearings. We had some 300 or 400 witnesses at various times all through the hearings on this bill.

I pay tribute also to the minority members of this committee for the genial manner in which they cooperated with us. When we concluded hearings and got ready to mark up the bill, we had to give and take, of course. Some of the members on the majority as well as on the minority wanted to cut some of the nondefense items, and some of them were cut, but on the whole when we got through we did give and take, and we brought out what I think is one of the best if not the best appropriation bill reported during this session of Congress. As was pointed out a few moments ago, we saved approximately $2,000,000 under the Budget, and this saving would have been reflected in the total amount had it not been for one item, the student pilot training course, with which we were all in accord. Further, this bill is $150,000,000 less than the same bill a year ago. So I think we have done a remarkable job in handling this bill.

We had a great deal of testimony off the record that was very important, and that would have been out of place put in the record, testimony by some very important heads of bureaus downtown. Mr. Chairman I want to conclude by saying that our clerk, Mr. Jack McFall, who is leaving us to join the naval service of our country has been of great value and service to this committee. We wish him Godspeed and good luck. Mr. Chairman, I shall direct my remarks now to the price of crude oil, and I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and further ask that my remarks from this point on be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

[Mr. HOUSTON further addressed the Committee. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. WILLIAM T. PHEIFFER].

Mr. WILLIAM T. PHEIFFER. Mr. Chairman, my remarks this afternoon are not, strictly speaking, germane to the bill under consideration and, therefore, still strictly speaking, I am proceeding out of order. However, I do not believe it is ever out of order when we are considering an appropriation bill to call to the attention of the Congress and to the attention of the country extravagant and inane expenditures by a Government agency with the hope, futile as it may be, that eventually there may be a salutary effect on those of our bureaus and agencies who are so freely and recklessly spending the people's hard-earned money for nonessentials.

During the past week end each Member of the Congress received this very substantial, tubular, cardboard carton. It weighs several ounces. It is so solidly constructed that it is not an exaggeration to say you might safely send the original of the Magna Carta or the Declaration of Independence from here to the North Pole in this carton. What did we find in this solidly built carton? We found a highly colored and embellished poster from the Division of Information of the Office for Emergency Management, saying, "Give 'em both barrels." Also enclosed was a letter giving the paradoxical and ironical information that the size of the poster was reduced because of the paper shortage. Verily it was a case of the mountain laboring and bringing forth a mouse.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WILLIAM T. PHEIFFER. I will be glad to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Both barrels? What do they mean, one for the House and one for the Senate on this pension legislation?

Mr. WILLIAM T. PHEIFFER. I will say to my colleague it means that the taxpayers of this country are being given both barrels.

Mr. HOFFMAN. And everyone else who is not in public office.

Mr. WILLIAM T. PHEIFFER. I agree with the gentleman 100 percent, so far as that is concerned.

This might be all right in a munitions plant. It might spur the boys on to increased production, but I submit to you that we are not going to win the war by putting out these gaudy posters. There is a great deal of the Spartan spirit in the people of the United States. But we will quench that spirit, instead of fanning it into a bright flame, if we do not abandon all this ballyhoo and buckle down to the grim job of winning the war. The finest morale builder we could devise would be an announcement from the defense agencies and from every other administrative body of our Government that the information services and the publicity bureaus of these agencies and bodies are being terminated as of tomorrow, and that the millions of dollars allocated for publicity are being diverted into the channels of war production.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WILLIAM T. PHEIFFER. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN. That comes from what agency, please?

Mr. WILLIAM T. PHEIFFER. The Office for Emergency Management.

Mr. HOFFMAN. And it says "Give them both barrels"?

Mr. WILLIAM T. PHEIFFER. That is true.

Mr. HOFFMAN. They mean pork barrels; that is what they mean.

Mr. WILLIAM T. PHEIFFER. I will leave the gentleman to his own construction on that, but the fact remains we are trying to win a war, and it is a grim war, and we are not going to win it in this manner.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. I would suggest that they think the taxpayers will have to go home in a barrel.

Mr. WILLIAM T. PHEIFFER. The gentlewoman from Illinois has made a very cogent and apt suggestion.

Mr. HOOK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WILLIAM T. PHEIFFER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOOK. I was very much impressed when I saw the poster which the gentleman has before him. If I am correct, is it not representative of the first-line men handling a machine gun in the first lines and of those back home in industry and labor handling the air hammer? Is not a poster of that kind just about what we need—showing we need the air hammer and the labor and the people back home on one barrel and the machine guns in the first-line trenches on the other? If we do not have both, we lose the war. Why should we criticize and ridicule a poster of that kind?

Mr. WILLIAM T. PHEIFFER. The gentleman, I feel, has misconstrued the motive of my remarks. I am not ridiculing. What the gentleman has said is correct provided we proceed on the premise that the patriotism of the American people needs needling. If we have to falsely stimulate the patriotism and love of country of the people of the United States, then indeed we have fallen to a low level.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from New York 1 additional minute.

Mr. WILLIAM T. PHEIFFER. I have asked for this additional minute just to draw a comparison as to what the cost of this contraption amounts to. I call the whole thing a contraption. I do not know of any good it is doing the Members of Congress or our constituents. We are all out to win this war. We have our hearts and souls and spirits fixed on it. However, I judge that the cost of this total assembly, the carton, the poster,

and the form letter that went with it, is not less than 50 cents. The Chief of Ordnance of the Army advised me today that the cost of manufacturing a 50-caliber armor-piercing machine gun round—by that I mean the cartridge, the bullet and powder and all—is 26 cents. In other words, for the cost of getting out each copy of this beautiful publicity piece we could have just about bought two armor-piercing 50-caliber machine gun rounds. The question is, Which do we need more, works of art or machine-gun rounds? Let not the historians say that we made the wrong answer to this question.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 20 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES].

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, this afternoon I want to report to the House that the members of this committee have disagreed on many items, but have never gotten to the point where they have become disagreeable. We have worked hard and diligently. The chairman and all of my colleagues have been very kind and considerate in granting time for the questions that seemed pertinent.

I will not cover the items that have been spoken of heretofore or make a full analysis of the bill. Tomorrow I will talk about other items as the bill is read. I will pick out some of the items in the nondefense expenditures which stand out.

One of them is the amount of Federal judge pensions. It costs a little over $500,000 this year. It would indeed be a very fine morale builder for the general public to have the judges themselves offer to waive their pensions during the emergency. I think that would be one of the finest things that could happen and would do more good than all the posters and all the paper that the ink is being spilled on to build up morale. A little sacrifice on the part of those who have been a little more fortunate, who have had a little better share of the Government's money during the past years, would be a great morale builder.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES. I yield.

Mr. SHEPPARD. While the gentleman is advocating a very laudable purpose, he does not have even a faint idea that that will be effected, does he? In other words, the gentleman does not really anticipate that much benevolence in their make-up, does he?

Mr. JONES. I should be happy if they would do it. I do not know what they will do, but I shall be very pleased and gratified if there would be a movement of that kind on foot.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES. I yield.

Mr. CELLER. Why does the gentleman single out the judiciary? Are there not many others who receive pensions besides the judiciary, and should they not make their contribution to the Nation as well?

Mr. JONES. I am addressing the judiciary because the appropriation for it comes in this bill. Whenever a bill comes from the gentleman's committee or some other committee in the House, that will be their affair. But I would like to see a start made here, because this particular branch makes no contribution whatever to their pension system.

There are a few items of duplication which stood out in the hearings to which I would like to call attention. The first is the national defense unit in the Attorney General's office, which to me is about as useless as a fifth wheel on a wagon. This organization is not a small one by any means. It is the old neutrality unit in the Department of Justice. When we went into war they immediately became the National Defense Unit. I do not think they made a very good justification in the House for their existence. They claimed, among other things, one excuse for existence, that they had to keep a record of the aliens who were registered and who were dangerous. They claimed that through their efforts a vast number of aliens were apprehended immediately by the F. B. I. Then Mr. Hoover came before our committee and said those alien enemies were arrested 24 hours before they had received warrants from this National Defense Unit.

It may be important when we are not deficit financing to let some theoretical intellectual group classify all of the alien enemies into A-1, A-2, B-1, B-2, and so on, but right now I think the record of J. Edgar Hoover will show that he has resolved all doubt in favor of the United States, and he does not need any supplementing and duplicating agency to reclassify his criminal records.

There is another item which stands out and which seems to me to show duplication of effort and duplication of money spent for only one service—the Department of Marine Inspection, who have an item in this bill. When ships were built by a private enterprise it was necessary for inspectors for the private builder to see that he got his money's worth for the money spent for a ship. Then this unit of marine inspection quite logically cared for the public interest by passing upon the safety measures on the ships. Now, since the Maritime Commission is doing all of the building, we have one set of Government agents in the Maritime Commission inspecting the ships and this Marine Inspection Unit doing practically the same kind of inspection. Yes; it may be argued that they do a different line of work, but it seems to me in the interest of economy, in the interest of Pearl Harbor and the war effort, certainly we can broaden out the field of safety and getting our money's worth so that one set of inspectors can cover both phases of the work to deliver seaworthy ships.

Read the Commerce Department hearings at page 187 and the following, and I believe you will be convinced that the testimony given by Commander Field is not a justification for this duplication of effort. The instructions given by the Maritime Commission and the Bureau of Marine Inspection may well divide the field of work by each Bureau in order to keep both sets of men on the job without interfering with each other, but it does not answer the question whether one man could be trained to do both jobs. I do not think the work of these Departments by any stretch of the imagination is of such a technical nature that it requires men of different qualifications. Their work is related and they could easily be trained to cover both jobs. We must not, in this hour of peril, conserve bureaus purely for the sake of saving Federal jobs. The conditions have now changed; the Government is now the sole buyer, and one inspector ought to be able to do the entire job. In fairness to both Bureaus, however, both are doing work in accordance with the basic law establishing their respective Departments, and is just one of those legal tangles that was not foreseen when the Maritime Commission was established, and there has not been enough interest in either Department to call attention to this waste of public funds.

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

Some mention has been made of a cut in this item. I think it was entirely justified, because, if I recall correctly, Mr. Wilson in that branch of the service said that many new Federal agencies are taking over the work of old-established agencies. New agencies are mushrooming fast. When they are organized they have a complete set-up of everything that might be done by that agency. Naturally they tread upon the work of the old, established agencies.

The case made for continuing the regional offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, it seems to me, is entirely unsatisfactory. My observation is that if the regional offices are set up for the benefit of the small businessmen, surely the record in the past year and a half, so far as the welfare of the small businessman is concerned, shows that the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has the paralysis of analysis. The truth is that the parade of Government spending agencies, the War Production Board, the Office of Price Administration, has trampled this long-range policy agency under foot. This is no time to be sentimental about graveyard agencies.

I am sure that the small businessman is in dire distress and that the regional offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce are unable to help him.

THE CULTURAL RELATIONS PROGRAM

The cultural relations program is another item I want to point out. Last year we sharpened our pencils and cut this item down to a little over $800,000 and thought we did a good job. We spent hours working on the testimony and the justifications of the State Department cultural relations program. Lo and behold, this year we found when we questioned Mr. Rockefeller that we were just dealing with chicken feed, that Mr. Rockefeller's outfit instead of having $800,000 to play with had $15,000,000 in money and $3,000,000 in contract authorizations. It seems to me a shame to go through the sham of holding hearings on a cultural relations program only to find a year later that those items we turned down as unwise are being carried out with a vengeance by Mr. Rockefeller in another program over which we had no control. Mr. Rockefeller got his start

from the President's emergency fund and then from Congress. I have heard from several people who have been in South America and viewed the efforts of Mr. Rockefeller's program and of the cultural relations program. These people have reported that some of the things that Mr. Rockefeller has done, particularly his art and movie career visitors to South America, without a doubt could not have received the approval of Congress. They are done, the money is spent, and from them no friendship is gained in South America.

The committee has gone over this bill with care, has increased many items and held many in check, but we cannot claim that this is the amount of money that will be spent for the cultural relations program, because a particular agency wanting to go to South America, who may have been turned down or curtailed by the amount of funds in this appropriation bill, has only to go to Mr. Rockefeller and dig into his well of seemingly never-ending funds provided both by Congress and the President's emergency fund. Mr. Rockefeller may have pipe dreams in the coming year. Congress need not worry about the matter, because Mr. Rockefeller can get all the funds he wants without asking us for a dime.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES. I yield.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Does the gentleman from Ohio know how much it cost to send Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., on his trip to South America?

Mr. JONES. I understand Fairbanks' junket to South America cost the Government within a very few dollars as much as it did to send the congressional committee of five and a clerk—six persons in all—to South America on their extensive, learned, and very helpful tour for the benefit of Congress.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. One further question, if the gentleman will permit.

Mr. JONES. Certainly.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. The reason I ask that question is because John Gunther in his book, Inside South America, states that the South Americans resent the sending of actors down there as cultural agents from the United States; that they prefer that such agents be people of intellectual distinction.

Mr. JONES. I thank the gentlewoman from Illinois for her contribution.

There is a further matter with reference to Rockefeller and the State Department program that needs mentioning. They now denominate the Rockefeller program as the emergency program. The State Department program in this bill is the long-term cultural-relations program, but I find in many, many instances that funds are transferred from Mr. Rockefeller's program to other agencies of the Government under categories which are synonymous with the cultural-relations program. It would be impossible to distinguish between the two on the basis of the arbitrary division described to our committee, that is, emergency versus long range.

Let us look at page 481 et seq. of the hearings, $422,188.95 are the transfers from Mr. Rockefeller's organization to other departments, agencies, and independent establishments of the Government. Bear in mind that Mr. Rockefeller's agency is supposed to be emergency. Let us look at the first item on page 481 under Library of Congress. There was transferred $7,200 to the Library of Congress for the following purpose:

Bibliography of Latin-American Bibliographies, $1,500.

Of what value to an emergency would that be? It sounds like cultural relations to me, if anything.

The next item—"Exchange of Folkloristic Material—$1,200." Does that sound like emergency to you?

"Spanish Translation of United States History." Do you think the South Americans can soak up enough of that for the present emergency? There it is, $4,500.

It seems to me every one of these items should be in the cultural relations program, and yet these amounts were granted by Mr. Rockefeller to the Library of Congress, without consulting your committee who has charge of the long-range cultural-relations program.

Let us turn to another item. In the Interior Department, Office of Indian Affairs, United States Section of the Inter-American Indian Institute, to the tune of $32,400. Mr. Rockefeller puts the Inter-American Indian Institute in the emergency program. It sounds like cultural relations to me, if anything.

Here is another interesting item on page 483. Office of Emergency Management, Office of Civilian Defense, for the entertainment of persons from Latin America, $1,000.

Now, the next item is doubly interesting because your committee last year spent considerable time going into it, but here is Mr. Rockefeller transferring $72,940 to the Office of Education "to provide teaching aids and educational material and the conduct of teacher-training courses for the improvement of teaching in the United States concerning the other Americas."

Last year we gave the Office of Education after much study and consideration one or more employees to coordinate this program in American schools. As I recall that is all that was asked for, but here is Mr. Rockefeller working in direct contradiction to the action of your committee.

These are just a few of the outstanding samples of the inconsistencies of the arbitrary division and duplication of effort and the outright flaunting of the will of Congress by big race-horse money, while your committee attempts to hold careful hearings and appropriate frugally for this program.

It seems to me the whole set-up should be under one central head. The way it works out the State Department and Mr. Rockefeller go to the Budget Bureau and make their justifications before two separate Budget examiners who apparently work independently of each other. Neither appeared to know what the other examiner was doing. This is unbusinesslike, unsound, and confusing.

There is too much of this going on in our war program, too much duplication of effort, too much waste of time; and there is every encouragement to do the very things that Congress in its wisdom has seen fit to discontinue.

Last year I offered the following amendment to the 1942 supply bill for the Department of Justice, on the floor of the House:

Of which $100,000 shall be available exclusively to investigate the employees of every department, agency, and independent establishment of the Federal Government who are members of subversive organizations or advocate the overthrow of the Federal Government, and report its findings to Congress.

This amendment was adopted, as I recall, with only one dissenting vote.

This year I offered the following amendment in the full committee and it was adopted:

Of which $200,000 shall be available immediately to investigate the employees of every department, agency, and independent establishment of the Federal Government who are members of subversive organizations or advocate the overthrow of the Federal Government by force, and report its findings forthwith to Congress.

Let me give you the reason for this amendment: You remember the Dies committee published a list of Federal employees in October of 1939 whom they charged with being subversive. That was the first list published, and it put the country on its guard against the fifth column on the Government pay roll. They are still on the pay roll. The original list embraced a little over 500 people. The department heads insisted that the Dies list was not authentic, was not carefully enough compiled, that it was valueless and could not be used as a basis to turn men off the Federal pay roll. This went on for a year and a half. So in July of last year this $100,000 became available to the F. B. I. for the investigation of these subversive groups.

Mr. CANFIELD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. CANFIELD. The gentleman has discussed aliens. Can he tell us something about alien-property control? Is that to be controlled by the Department of Justice as it was during the last World War?

Mr. JONES. There was no representation made to our committee on that subject.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. No.

Mr. WILLIAM T. PHEIFFER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES. I would rather continue.

Mr. WILLIAM T. PHEIFFER. I wanted to make this observation because I had occasion today to check into that phase of the matter: No general policy has yet been announced, and no custodian has as yet been appointed, but for the time being it is administered by the Department of Justice.

Mr. JONES. The amendment that gave the F. B. I. the green light and the money to investigate subversive groups on the pay roll became available on July 1. It was not until October that the investigation really got under way because of the then Attorney General's policy. The then Attorney General held, in effect, that the F. B. I. could not investi-

gate the employees of any department, the head of which determined he did not want the investigation. It seems to me that was just a little bit short of tragic, in view of the fact that we have been approaching, step by step, for some months the emergency we find ourselves in now.

It seems to me an empty honor to say that we have arrested so many enemy aliens, yet overlook for 2 years those who are on the Federal pay roll. I cannot see any division in the enemy angle that would distinguish the danger that comes from one on the Federal pay roll and one off the pay roll.

The committee this morning adopted an amendment to continue this investigation, and I think it is very timely and very worthy of continuance. For instance, if you will refer to page 126 of the hearings, you will see the results of the investigation so far. Determined no longer to be Government employees, 387. Just think of the value of starting this investigation. These 387 people, who apparently saw the heat coming and were afraid of the F. B. I., walked away from their jobs and gave up. The F. B. I. sent reports on 189 to their employing agencies. The Departments told the F. B. I. that no action was deemed warranted by them in 69 cases. Think of it; the F. B. I. reported 69 bad ones to the employing agencies.

In 69 cases no action has been taken by the department heads. Only 11 have been discharged. There is yet to be investigated on the Dies list 686. I will put the table of the results of the investigation into the RECORD.

The point I make is that we dare not discontinue this investigation, we dare not stop seeking out the enemy who is drawing his butter and bread from the toil and sweat of the American people who believe in the American way of life. There are cases yet to be investigated, 2,428, so that there is a sizable job yet to be done. The amendment adopted by the committee this morning will hurry this job up. The money will be immediately available.

The amendment further provides that the F. B. I. shall make a report forthwith, and I think that is very important. To date there has been no report to the Congress of the result of the investigation. As weeks pass, we bring in the supply bills that pay the salaries of these subversive as well as the patriotic employees. As these supply bills are passed, the Congress has been unable to take specific action against specific people whom the F. B. I. has determined to be dangerous. If the bill is passed by the House and signed by the President, the names will be given to the Congress forthwith, and we can immediately strike them off the pay roll by positive legislation as the future supply bills come before the House.

I hope the Congress will accept the committee amendment and pass it so that these names may be taken from our pay roll.

Mr. WILLIAM T. PHEIFFER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made earlier in the day.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. WILLIAM T. PHEIFFER]?

There was no objection.

(Mr. STEFAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks.)

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. HARE].

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, it would be impossible for any one man to attempt to discuss or even refer to the many items considered in this bill providing appropriations for the three executive departments named and the judiciary. There are some few controversial matters, but not a great many. Like other members of the committee, there are some few of the appropriation items I think are too large. Then there are some few that probably could have been increased. In view of the increased activities in connection with our war contracts and organized efforts to depress prices of farm products, it is my opinion we should have allowed the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice the amount of $2,000,000, as provided by the Bureau of the Budget, instead of decreasing it $200,000.

Mr. Chairman, I want to first direct my remarks for a few minutes to a policy which we have recently established with the Central and South American republics known as our cultural relations policy, and in order to do this logically I think it advisable to give a little attention to the historical background preceding the inauguration of this policy.

I am sure you will recall that in his inaugural address President Monroe proclaimed what became known as the Monroe Doctrine. He said that the safety and security of this Republic could not be maintained if we permitted colonization of any part of this hemisphere by a European country. No formal action was ever taken in the matter by Congress until a few months ago a resolution was adopted by Congress dedicating itself to the principle announced in the Monroe Doctrine. It has never been an established principle of international law, although it has been recognized as what may be referred to as one of the outstanding unwritten principles of international law for more than a century, and from time to time Presidents of the United States have reproclaimed the Monroe Doctrine.

We have been more or less isolationists for a half century or more toward the South and Central American republics, and as a result we are now paying the penalty. Some 8 or 10 years ago, by reason of our isolationist policy, the business interests of the pan-American republics reached the conclusion that our Republic was not living up to the spirit of the Monroe Doctrine; in other words, our trade relations with those countries were not in keeping with the idea we would have them believe is found in the proclamation. They were unable to trade with us to the extent they thought they should be able to do under the policy intended when the Monroe Doctrine was proclaimed. The result was they effected trade relations with other countries. It is sufficient to say they effected trade relations with Japan and Germany, both of which have lost no opportunity to emphasize the point that the only purpose of the Monroe Doctrine was to exploit these republics by the United States.

The tragedy is some of them believed it.

A few years ago the business interests of our country not only realized that we had lost our trade in the Pan-American republics, but our State Department was seeing more and more, year after year, that we were not maintaining the good feeling that previously existed. So in 1936 a convention was called at Buenos Aires with the idea and purpose of effecting better and larger social and business relations with these republics, not altogether out of a spirit of altruism or unselfishness, but that we might be able to maintain a relationship so that in case of an emergency such as has recently arisen we would be in position to cooperate with the people of these republics and they would be in a frame of mind to cooperate with us.

I think it is no secret, because we all know that if one or two of these strategic republics in South America had seen fit this past year or should see fit now to join with Japan or with the Axis Powers, it would prove to be a very grave situation and might affect the safety and security of our own Republic.

Four or five years ago, following the convention referred to, this country with the sympathetic leadership of the pan-American republics decided that we should inaugurate a policy through which the political, business, and social interests of these republics and ours could be brought closer together so there may be greater cooperation, and all may be of greater service to each other in case of need.

The chances are some criticism will be made of the appropriations in this bill designed for promoting or enlarging our cultural activities in the pan-American republics, and I am frank to say that some of them are probably of doubtful value, but the question that confronts this country today is whether or not we are going to adopt a policy whereby we can insure cooperation, whether we can adopt a policy by which we can insure the aid of these republics in an emergency such as that we are now going through, regardless of the value of every detail by which the purpose is to be accomplished.

Certainly we shall make some mistakes. Certainly we shall make some poor investments. However, the purpose of the whole program is predicated and based on the grounds I have tried to show.

Up until now the outstanding program has been the exchange of teachers, professors, and graduate students from the various South American republics with the United States. As I understand, today we send between 15 and 20 students or professors to study and teach in the colleges and universities of 15 or more of these republics. They send a corresponding number to the United States to study in our colleges and universities. The

thought is that by the exchange of teachers and students, those coming from the pan-American republics and going back after 1 year will be better able to disseminate among their people and their business interests the American way of living, the American philosophy of life, the American system of government, and be able to interpret the sincerity of the American people and their adherence to the Monroe Doctrine.

The other thought is that our teachers and our students will return to the United States better prepared to give to the business interests of our country the opportunities for increased business in these republics.

The idea seems to be an excellent one, but my thought is, without appearing to be critical, the program is not large enough or sufficiently comprehensive. I made some criticism of it in the committee by making a suggestion. Under the present program we are receiving graduate students, young men and young women who have already completed their college courses. They are going to the largest universities in our country, where they do not have an opportunity, probably, to get into the real spirit of the American life. My thought is that this program should be changed so as to encourage our smaller colleges and universities, to offer some inducements to young men and young women in their first years of college work where they will have better opportunities to observe the real American life, where they will have better opportunities to obtain the real philosophy of our life, then can go back to their respective republics and to their homes and will be better qualified to demonstrate to their neighbors and the business interests the real American life because they have really absorbed it.

I suggested to representatives of the State Department the advisability of contacting all the colleges of the United States suggesting the wisdom of each college securing one or two students from these republics, to be selected in the same way as the professors and students are now selected, and to become teachers in these colleges.

Mr. HOUSTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARE. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. HOUSTON. May I point out that in my trip to South America we found that the most enthusiastic boosters and supporters of the American way of life were those who had gone to school here rather than those who had gone to schools on the Continent of Europe. I think the gentleman is on sound ground in arguing what he is proposing now.

Mr. HARE. The gentleman's statement corroborates my idea. I understand that quite a number of students come to this country from these republics who pay their own way without any inducement whatever, but my thought is that if the Government is going to promote this policy it should contact the colleges and suggest to them the advisability of encouraging students from these countries to enroll with them in order to complete their college courses and at the same time do some teaching—that is, select young men or young women who speak both Spanish and English and are prepared to enter first year of college training.

They could be retained as teachers in these institutions to teach Spanish theoretically and practically and by associations with 30 or 50 or 100 or 150 in a class with these teachers within 3 or 4 years, when they finished their college courses, every member of the class would be able to speak Spanish fluently. They would then be able to go to the pan-American republics and there be able to assist in promoting better business relations with our own country. When we are able to connect up the social and business activities of these republics, 21 in all, then I have no fear as to what the future political relationship will be. I want to say just here, Mr. Chairman, that we have just escaped a possible tragedy by the mere skin of our teeth, so to speak, in maintaining amicable and cooperative relations with some of the republics, and when this emergency is over, unless we are able to maintain and perpetuate a friendly and cooperative social and business relation with these countries when the next emergency arises we will not be able to maintain an essential political relationship and this country will again be in the gravest danger of any time in history.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina 2 additional minutes.

Mr. HARE. Although the cultural relations policy is in its infancy, it is going to be a long and far-reaching policy. It will extend far beyond this emergency, and while we will make some mistakes in its promotion when we pass this bill, yet if we put our shoulders to the wheel and keep in mind the real basis and purpose of the program, I feel that in the course of a decade or two decades business opportunities of all of the republics in the Western Hemisphere will be more closely cemented, the political relations and obligations will be recognized to the mutual advantage of all, and when the next emergency comes we will not have to stay awake at night, as many have done in this country for the last 6 months, wondering what steps this republic or that republic in South America will take with reference to the United States and the Axis Powers or other political enemies. It is a matter to be considered not only by your Appropriations Committee but by every Member of this House, leaders on both sides who will shape the policy of this Congress and the policy of this country. The policy or program is an emergency, it is pregnant with great possibilities, for certainly there is a great necessity for an enlarged and better social, business, and political relation between the Republic of this country and the republics of Mexico, Central, and South America.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

(Mr. HOFFMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, no doubt there are great possibilities for us in our relationship with these countries to the south. While I do not disagree with anything that the distinguished gentleman has said, sometimes a house cleaning at home is a good thing and there are plenty of things right here at home that we can do to set our own house in order before we start proceedings beyond our borders.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN. Yes.

Mr. HARE. I would not get into an argument with the gentleman on that point at all.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I know that and I am not arguing with the gentleman. I happen to live in the same building that he lives in and I have enjoyed with profit to myself many a conversation with him in the long, summer evenings; in fact, I have tried to sit and I have sat at the gentleman's feet on many occasions and if I am ignorant today on some things about which I should be better informed, it is due to my inability to absorb the information given by him and not to any failure on his part to convey it. No, I do not disagree with his theory that we should be on friendly terms with our neighbors to the south.

For a long time there have been two schools of thought in this country about how we should proceed. First let me say that the gentleman who so graciously granted me this time suggested that I would be speaking to an unseen audience, referring to the fact that there were very, very few Members upon the floor of the House. I am sure of one listener, although for the moment he is absent—no, he is in the back of the room—my colleague from Michigan [Mr. SHAFER] from an adjoining district. The reason I am sure he is going to be here is because he follows me, and I hope you gentlemen who are on the floor will stay and listen to the little incident which he will disclose showing one more way of spending the Government's money without any adequate return.

I think, perhaps, the reason so few of us are on the floor is because the speeches which are made give us no new information. We are all aware of certain things which prevent the putting forth of all our efforts toward the winning of the war. For some reason we seem to lack the courage to act, even though we know full well what we should do. There are certain fundamental truths about this Government of ours with which we are all familiar.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN. In just a minute. There are certain things that we all know that we should do.

Mr. STEFAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN. Yes; I yield.

Mr. STEFAN. The gentleman does not want to infer that the members of this committee did not give you any information about the bill under consideration, does he?

Mr. HOFFMAN. They would not need to do that. I have so much confidence

in the knowledge and integrity and ability of the members of the committee that I would not question what the members of the minority side brought in here. You know we cannot all have information on all bills, as was demonstrated so fully when the pensions for Congressmen amendment went through, so we must rely on the members of the committee. I have no hesitancy in relying on the statements of the gentleman from California [Mr. CARTER] and the gentleman who just addressed me [Mr. STEFAN] as to the contents of this bill. I join with the gentleman in regretting that there is so little on the minority side that we can do.

Last week I was home. Do not make any mistake about the attitude of the people at home. The President, according to the papers, thinks that the people are not aware of what is happening. It is a fortunate thing for him that he is not up for reelection right now.

It is a fortunate thing for us that we are not coming up within the next 30 days for reelection. We might be able to explain ourselves to the folks but, as suggested by more than one editorial, it is more than likely that many of us will be met by reception committees without bands when we return to our constituencies. That is not because the people have anything against any one particular Congressman. They are just disgusted with Congress. The fact that the O. C. D. employed actors and actresses and dancers, and all the expenditure of money for unnecessary things while a war was on just gave the people a chance to express their indignation—yes, their disgust—with the Congress of the United States.

Then just before that, on the 21st of January, we voted ourselves—the most of us were not aware of it—a pension, and we have been busy explaining that ever since. This morning I asked unanimous consent for the consideration of a bill which I introduced to repeal that legislation. You gentlemen will recall that it was passed by unanimous consent. So, in my innocence and ignorance of parliamentary procedure I thought it would be all right to ask unanimous consent to repeal that legislation. As it came in by unanimous consent, I thought it might go out through the same wide-open door. I thought that the House could by unanimous consent enact any legislation. But the Speaker refused to recognize me for that purpose. So on the RECORD it remains that the Speaker was the only one who objected to the consideration of a bill which would have repealed a pension for Congressmen and Members of the other body.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN. In just a second. The bill I introduced did not have anything to do with the President. I did not ask that the legislation which would give him a pension of $17,000 on his retirement be repealed. I did not ask that the legislation which would give a pension to other folks connected with the Government be repealed. I only asked that the legislation which would give Members of Congress, including both the upper and the lower Houses, a pension, be repealed. I understand they are called "Members of the upper branch" because they first met in a garret. We, in public opinion, are now in the basement, or, as it might be colloquially expressed, in the dog house.

Mr. CELLER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN. I yield for a question. The gentleman does not want to make a speech about the pension bill, does he?

Mr. CELLER. I was not here. I did not vote for it or against it.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I guess we were all away, were we not?

Mr. CELLER. I will ask the gentleman this question: Does the gentleman think it is fair to leave in the RECORD the impression that the Speaker was the only one who caused you to be unable to bring up your bill by unanimous consent to repeal the pension bill?

Mr. HOFFMAN. Was the only one?

Mr. CELLER. That was the impression I got from your statement.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Well, he was the only one who voiced opposition. I am going to leave it in the RECORD. It may be that the gentleman from New York would have objected had the Speaker put the question. I have no way of knowing that. I have no way of knowing whether there were other Members on the majority side who would object, but from the many, many apologies that have been made by Members who either were not here or did not know what was going on about this legislation, I was led to believe in my ignorance and my innocence that undoubtedly the Members would want that legislation repealed. So as I cannot draw a long bill, only a short one, getting that thought that the Congressmen were anxious to undo the wrong, if that be what it is, or our mistakes—anyway, that we had repented, were converted and wanted to get right—not with God, but with the voters back home—I put in that little bill just having to do with the Members of Congress; with just our own individual pensions. That is all it applied to. I thought—surely I did; I am sincere in this—I thought the Speaker would put the question and then we would learn whether there was anyone in the House who objected to the repeal of that legislation.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN. I yield.

Mr. RABAUT. I do not want anything to remain in the RECORD about the distinguished gentleman from Michigan either being ignorant or innocent.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Oh, the folks at home know that.

Mr. RABAUT. Because the people of his district know that does not apply to him, and the Members of Congress likewise realize it.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Now, wait a minute. I do not yield for flattery, because I get many letters from people telling me that I am not only both, but several other things.

The only difficulty is that I am so ignorant I do not believe them when they tell me I am not aware of what is happening to our Nation. When they write that I should bow down and worship at the administration's feet, when I bow under the purple robe, I see too much mud on the boots of would-be dictators. You know if too many people told you what a fine fellow you were and how intelligent you were, and you believed it all, you would get a swelled head pretty soon. It is extremely difficult for anyone to come here to Washington and remain even overnight without getting to feel that he knows so much more than the folks back home. The folks back home have asked me on many occasions, "Don't you have a swelled head since you went to Washington?" "Yes," I answer; "when I am down in Washington she swells up until she is the size of a bushel basket; and then when I come back home and see you folks and hear you talk and practice honesty and economy and see how you work and save—and I realize that you do work and that you are trying to do all you can to make this a better country and a better government—and I remember all the things we have done in Washington, the bushel basket, she just shrinks to about the size of a dried wild-cherry pit." You know how small that is, do you not? About the size of a No. 2 shot. That is about the right comparison.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman from Michigan 7 additional minutes.

Mr. HOFFMAN. But what I wanted to talk to you about was this—and this is what I started to talk to you about when the gentleman led me astray: There have been two schools of thought in this country about our policy; that is, prior to December 7, prior to Pearl Harbor. There was one group who thought that the best thing this country could possibly do in this war-torn world was to get ready for what was coming, that was first to prepare to defend ourselves here in America. There was another group—and I am finding no fault with members of either because I think the patriotism and sincerity of each was equal to that of the other—another group who believed that our first line of defense was on the Rhine. They told us time and time again that we depended for our national security upon the Navy of Great Britain. Well, since these German battleships sailed out from Brest the other day and ran the Straits of Dover, the English Channel, I am beginning to wonder just where our first line of defense may be. Since Singapore last night I am wondering whether we are hiding behind Great Britain or whether Great Britain is hiding behind our war strength. I am beginning to wonder whether we are fighting to preserve our land, our Nation, or whether we are fighting for the preservation of the British Empire. Be that as it may, we are in and we shall have to go on until our people decide that the sacrifice is worth the effort or until they reach the conclusion that it is not.

No man in this House, in my judgment, has the learning or the foresight to know on how many continents or how many lands or on how many seas we can successfully carry on this war. No one knows, or can even guess, how many men

it may take. Only time and experience will tell us. But one thing is certain—that unless there is a change in the methods and procedure of this administration it will never win this war. If we were as great, as powerful, as we thought we were before Pearl Harbor, we know we cannot fight and win this war while carrying the burden of social reforms. We cannot win a war on a 40-hour week on pay and a half, on double pay, on a closed-shop basis Why do I say this? I say it because of our experience in the past with this administration's domestic policies. I say that if this country is to be saved, there has to be a house cleaning down here in the executive department. Where do I get that? I get it not only from our experience here since the sit-down strikes but from almost every newspaper, excepting only the Communist sheets. We are told now that we have got to quit our foolishness or lose this war.

From whence comes this storm of criticism because of the employment of a dancer and an actor? These things, as a gentleman said on the floor the other day, are only flyspecks, but they are symbolic of what is occurring all the time. The Washington Post the other day published a strong editorial on conversion of the Government to wartime effort. It was placed in the RECORD. That editorial called for a housecleaning. Yes; we know where the war is being fought.

Mr. Chairman, we know there is a war in the Pacific, we know there is a war on the Atlantic, and many of us—all of us, if we would stop to read and think—know that there is another war right here within our own Government, carried on by an enemy more dangerous than either the one on the Atlantic or the one on the Pacific. I have here copies of the Daily Worker, from New York, damning the Dies committee because it has exposed members of the Communist Party. Here is an editorial which says that we are losing because of lack of production. On another page of the same paper is an article where the C. I. O. is demanding $1 a day increase in wages. How are we to increase production by increasing wages? Every schoolboy knows that when you increase the price you get less for your money.

The Ways and Means Committee of the House is now considering a bill to give $300,000,000 of Federal money to men who are unemployed, principally in Detroit. Why are they unemployed? Because the automobile factories are being converted into plants for the production of implements of war, and while the men are changing over those factories the leadership of the C. I. O., back of whom stands the President of the United States, is demanding that if they work on Sunday, even if they do not work on any other day of the week, to erect buildings in which to install machinery which will give them jobs, which will make the implements of war, they must be paid double time. Is that patriotism, with a string attached; is it? Is it anything else?

I understand the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN], who always defends the administration, will speak next. The administration is standing back of the C. I. O., of its demand for a closed shop, which means that while nonunion men fight the war—fight and die—only members of the union can work here at home in safety at the well-paid jobs. According to this report in the Daily Worker, the administration demands abolition of the Dies committee. I hope that statement is not true; I hope that charge is false, and I hope the gentleman from Missouri will tell us it is false and say that the administration is in favor of continuation of the Dies committee.

The Dies committee has been exposing the enemies of our country, many of them Reds, and, of course, the Daily Worker lets out a howl. This administration, according to a committee report, used welfare funds for political purposes. It is now playing politics with the labor politicians. It is all very well to say it is necessary to exempt from military service motion-picture top-notchers, labor leaders, labor organizers, and labor politicians and to take the farmers' last hired man; it is all very well to advocate paying members of labor unions $24 a week for every week they are unemployed, to insist that they be paid double wages for holiday and Sunday work and pay and a half for all defense work over 40 hours a week, but the administration is not fooling the home folks for one minute. The administration need not worry for one moment about the complacency of the home folks. They know what is going on here in Washington. And this Congress and this administration will catch what Sherman said war was if they do not mend their ways.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN].

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, I have no authority to speak for the administration. So far as I am concerned, the administration has said nothing to me in reference to the continuance of the Dies committee. A committee here in the House has reported a resolution to extend the life of the Dies committee and the Members of the House will have an opportunity to say whether or not they want the Dies committee continued.

But I did not rise to speak on that but to refer to another matter.

I really think it is highly unfair for the gentleman from Michigan to do what he tried to do today. We have a procedure in this House that we all try to follow. The gentleman rose today and asked unanimous consent to speak for 1 minute and to revise and extend his own remarks in the RECORD. After speaking for a few seconds the gentleman turned to the Speaker and asked unanimous consent to call up a resolution which would repeal what is commonly referred to as the Retirement Act, involving amendments to the retirement law. I do not know whether the gentleman purposely wanted to put the Speaker on the spot or not, but if there is any one man in this House who is going to follow the regular procedure in this House, and who has always followed the regular procedure, it is the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COCHRAN. Not right now.

Mr. HOFFMAN. The gentleman referred to me.

Mr. COCHRAN. Not right now.

Mr. HOFFMAN. The gentleman said I was unfair.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, the Speaker very properly replied that he would not recognize the gentleman from Michigan for that purpose. Had the gentleman indicated when he took the floor that that was his purpose, the Speaker would have said the same thing. Why? Because we all know that the policy of this House in the consideration of legislation by unanimous consent is to never recognize any one but the chairman of the committee and then when both the majority and the minority members of the committee are in favor of the legislation and after the chairman of the committee has consulted the minority leader. That is the present policy and it has always been the policy.

The Speaker has always refused to recognize Members to call up legislation under such circumstances—not only the present Speaker but other Speakers.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives has a duty to perform. I have no idea whatsoever what his views are on this subject, but when the RECORD goes out and the people read where the gentleman from Michigan has asked unanimous consent to call this resolution up and the Speaker refused to recognize him for that purpose, then some of the demagogs and newspapers desiring to assail the Congress will say that the occupant of the chair is protecting some legislation upon which action should be secured.

As I understand it, hearings are being held on the bill, and everybody who desires will have an opportunity to appear before the committee. I say again it is highly unfair to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COCHRAN. I say it is highly unfair to the Speaker of the House of Representatives to use such tactics as the gentleman used this morning.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COCHRAN. No. The gentleman expressed his views.

Mr. HOFFMAN. You make a charge and you will not yield?

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOOK].

[Mr. HOOK addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DITTER].

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, I think all of us were pleasingly impressed during the early part of the debate today to hear the compliments that were passed back and forth between the members of the Committee from the minority and from the majority. I think that is a very happy situation. In order to be in line with the practices which were established

earlier in the day and not to be remiss in the matter of my own compliments, I thought I would scan the report here to see whether I might not find some basis upon which I might offer a compliment. As I find a basis for that compliment there comes to me a trite and homely phrase that great oaks from little acorns grow. As I scan the report I find that the committee has really planted an acorn and, probably, in due time that acorn may grow into some sizable oak. I find that they have actually cut under the Budget estimate to the extent of $5.

Now, I think this is a laudable achievement. In connection with the District Court of the Panama Canal Zone I find that the committee, actuated no doubt by this demand for economy, motivated no doubt by its desire to eliminate nonessentials, prompted no doubt by the urge to cut expenditures, has started by bringing in a suggestion to the Congress to make at least the first step. True enough, it is not a very large step, but $5, mark you, is the initial move made by this committee to reduce these nonessential expenditures.

I cannot help but be distressed about one thing, however, and that is my fear that acorns grow so slowly. I am wondering how long it is going to take to get this $5 acorn growing into some kind of a sizable oak. I am wondering how much care and nourishment and cultivation and attention is going to be required to get this thing growing.

Mr. RABAUT and Mr. BENDER rose.

Mr. DITTER. I first, of course, yield to my friend from Michigan, assuming he will allow me some additional time.

Mr. RABAUT. I just want to call the gentleman's attention to how far-reaching the action of this committee is.

Mr. DITTER. I am complimenting the committee, sir.

Mr. RABAUT. I want to call one item to the attention of the gentleman—something that has been carried in the bill for years. We have eliminated the convention relating to the liquor traffic in Africa, involving the sum of $55.

Mr. DITTER. That is pretty good and I compliment the gentleman. But I want to call your attention to the fact that the $5 acorn that you save on the Panama Canal Zone you throw away, apparently playing poker across the table, by providing $5 plus up above there in the item for the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals. So what you did laudably in the first instance apparently you regretted and added on the $5 at another place.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DITTER. I want to get to the main part of my thought, but I yield to my friend from Kentucky.

Mr. MAY. I just want to call the attention of the gentleman to the fact that if the committee eliminated only $5 on the item mentioned, they left lots of room for future cutting above that amount.

Mr. DITTER. Am I to infer from the gentleman's observation that he thinks there is really hope that more can be done or that there is room for more improvement?

Mr. MAY. Yes; and it should be done.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DITTER. I yield to my friend from Michigan by reason of the fact that my friend from Missouri is now on the floor and since my friend from Michigan sought recognition at the time my friend from Missouri had the floor.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I thank the gentleman. He is very, very gracious. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN] charged that when I asked unanimous consent of the House for the consideration of legislation which would have repealed the bill which gave Members of the upper and lower Houses gratuities, I was unfair. Now, I do not want to be unfair to anyone and I have noticed that the majority side is very, very liberal with its points of order, as, for instance, when it took the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. LAMBERTSON] off the floor when he had an amendment. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN], if I understood him correctly, said it was the practice when legislation was to be brought up to consult the ranking minority member of the committee and the minority leadership. It may be I have not been here long enough to know about that, but I have been here long enough to know that time and time again legislation is brought up on the floor by unanimous consent, and my information about the passage of the so-called pension legislation is that the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES] was opposed to that. Am I correct in that or does the gentleman from Pennsylvania know?

Mr. DITTER. I have no knowledge of that.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I heard the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES] make such a statement on the floor. He also complained very bitterly about the bringing up of that legislation during his momentary absence from the floor. That is all in the RECORD. As I understand, the lady from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS] is the ranking minority member, but she was not on the floor, as I recall. She was outside in the lobby. That legislation, as a matter of fact, came through here without very much consideration, and as long as all of the Members, or practically all of them, want it repealed, then why should not a Member get up and ask unanimous consent that it be repealed? What is unfair about that? I am not trying to put the Speaker in a hole, but has the day come now when this House cannot by unanimous consent undo something which it now admits was wrong and which was done by unanimous consent? I notice the rules are a convenient thing, a sharp sword in the hands of the majority, no shield for the minority. I notice a violation of the rules day after day, no complaint, except when the majority wants to make a point. Shylock was a great stickler for the rules until he met Portia.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, I should like to make an observation in point.

Mr. COCHRAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DITTER. I should like to say to the gentleman from Michigan that I know any observation that might have come from the gentleman from Missouri chiding him was certainly not intentional, for the distinguished gentleman from Missouri is always kind.

I now yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. COCHRAN. I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania. I always try to be kind. But with reference to the circumstance the gentleman speaks of, when a bill is placed on the Consent Calendar and is called upon on Consent Calendar day, that is a vastly different situation than walking on the floor of the House and making a 1-minute speech and then asking the Speaker to recognize him to consider a certain piece of legislation.

Mr. DITTER. Now, may I have a little of my own time?

Mr. COCHRAN. I thank the gentleman for yielding to me.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Will the gentleman yield 30 seconds to me?

The CHAIRMAN. Unfortunately the time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman from Pennsylvania 3 additional minutes.

Mr. DITTER. I now yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I only asked for the time so that I might thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania for yielding to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. DITTER. My purpose was that I felt probably, in his enthusiasm, the gentleman from Missouri refused to yield to the gentleman from Michigan during the colloquy in the earlier part of the debate and I simply wanted to afford opportunity for those two gentlemen to interchange the good feeling that I knew existed between them.

Mr. COCHRAN. And I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania, and I am able to thank him myself. I do not need the gentleman from Michigan to thank him for me.

Mr. DITTER. Now, Mr. Chairman, in the few minutes I have remaining, I should like to make some observations on the bill.

I have in mind a practice that I think should be looked into and I think it should be abated. I find that the Census Bureau, in justifying the amount of money which is to be provided for it, points out that the W. P. A. is doing a substantial part of the clerical work for the Census Bureau. The warning that I want to sound in that connection is this: That if W. P. A. has no justification to exist as a relief agency, I do not believe there is justification for its existence as an auxiliary agency for either the Census Bureau or any other bureau. If the Census Bureau has work at hand which demands additional clerical help, let that Census Bureau, in its own right, justify that additional help, but not use a relief agency, white-collar relief workers, to carry a part of the load that the Census Bureau should be carrying in its own behalf.

Mr. COCHRAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DITTER. If that be true throughout the whole operations of W. P. A., then W. P. A. can be eliminated and the great expensive administrative staff of W. P. A. can be stopped, and the taxpayers can be saved a very substantial sum of money.

I now yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. COCHRAN. I thank the gentleman. I want to say the work they are doing for the Census Bureau is extremely valuable from this standpoint. Vital statistics were not kept years ago. They are working on vital statistics.

Mr. DITTER. Oh, I know the excuse; but let the Census Bureau do it themselves.

Mr. COCHRAN. All right. I am perfectly willing.

Mr. DITTER. I am perfectly willing, if that is a justifiable thing, to give the Census Bureau additional help to do it, but let us not cloak this W. P. A. with a false cloak. It was created as a relief agency. It is still a relief agency. If it is doing a job that has to be done for other bureaus, let it be taken over body, soul, and spirit by the other agencies, but do not let it go marching around the country as a relief agency one moment and then try to excuse its existence by tacking it onto the tail of some other activity.

Mr. SHAFER of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DITTER. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. SHAFER of Michigan. I simply want to call my colleague's attention to this fact, that W. P. A. is now sending clerks to the offices of the county clerks throughout the country, clerks that are not needed or wanted, in order to justify their maintenance on the tax rolls.

Mr. DITTER. I regret that I had to refer to W. P. A. After all, it is a rather sad memory with many of us. It brings up a shameful inefficiency that is distasteful to most of us and I regret that I have to refer to it at this time. What I think we should do is to close the door on that episode in our national life completely. Let us forget the W. P. A. ever existed. Let us save the money that W. P. A. wasted. Let us go out in this all-out war effort to win the war without any boondoggling or the excuse that W. P. A. uses as an excuse for its perpetration.

[Here the gavel fell.]

(Mr. DITTER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER].

[Mr. CELLER addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. CELLER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. SHAFER].

(Mr. SHAFER of Michigan asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. SHAFER of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, the people of America are becoming tax conscious. They are just beginning to realize what it means to underwrite a world-wide war for this and other nations, and at the same time, pay the tremendous costs of their own Government, which have grown by leaps and bounds during the New Deal administration.

If there is any Member here today who believes that the people will continue silently to endure waste and extravagance in government, I need but to remind him of the indignation and wrath that has descended upon us as the result of the passage of an amendment to the Civil Service Retirement Act which provides for the extension of social security to the President and the Congressmen.

In view of what has happened in connection with this so-called pension legislation, it is not difficult for me to visualize what the people of America would think and do if the newspapers of the Nation would give as much publicity to other abuses and misuses of the taxpayers' dollars as they did to the pensions' provision of the Retirement Act. Why, the so-called congressional pension is not a drop in the bucket, so far as cost is concerned, compared to some of the misuses that are being made of the taxpayers' dollar.

For instance, it has just come to my attention that the Farm Security Administration has reported loans of $799,000 in the District of Columbia. Think of it, farm loans of $799,000 in the District of Columbia.

Mr. MAY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHAFER of Michigan. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. MAY. I suppose that includes the Mall area down here below the Capitol?

Mr. SHAFER of Michigan. Perhaps that is included. I do not know. On the face of it it appears to me that the boys of Spokane, Wash., who originated the campaign to send bundles to Congress should have included the gentlemen farmers of the District of Columbia.

Now, I do not know who these District of Columbia farmers are, but I have today requested the Farm Security Administration to furnish me with a complete list of the farmers of the District of Columbia who have received loans and grants, the amounts they have received, and the acreage of their farms. Congress and the people of America are entitled to a detailed explanation of these loans. I shall insert this information in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD as soon as it is received.

Mr. Chairman, according to the Bureau of the Census, there were 65 farmers within the District of Columbia in 1940. The larger farms, of course, are those owned by the Soldiers' Home and other institutions that are provided for by the Federal Government, and therefore should not be called upon to seek assistance from the Farm Security Administration or any other agency. The farms of the District of Columbia are classified by the Bureau of the Census as follows:

Under 3 acres	16
3 to 9 acres	12
10 to 19 acres	18
20 to 49 acres	9
50 to 99 acres	6
100 to 499 acres	3
500 to 999 acres	1

According to these figures, the average size of all District of Columbia farms is 36 acres. In 1935 the Bureau of the Census reported that 7.1 percent of the land within the District boundaries was in farms. Of this percentage only 2,000 acres were crop lands and 1,000 acres were pasture lands.

Mr. HOUSTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHAFER of Michigan. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. HOUSTON. May I ask the gentleman if he thinks the Round Table Club of Spokane, Wash., took it as a joke when the Congress of the United States made available funds in the amount of $40,000,000 for a rolling mill to roll out plates in that vicinity and the money that was appropriated to build the Grand Coulee Dam?

Mr. SHAFER of Michigan. And a great many other expenditures that have been made around Spokane, Wash.

Mr. HOUSTON. I thank God the Congress is blessed with a good memory.

Mr. SHAFER of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, as I understand it, the work of the Farm Security Administration is carried on under three general divisions which represent the immediate, the long-term and the experimental programs of the agency. I do not know under which of these three general divisions this $799,000 in loans reported for the District of Columbia were made, but I have asked for this to be included in the explanation, because in the past the Farm Security Administration has exhibited a tendency in allowing practices—such as paying poll taxes in Southern States—which, to say the least, are manifestly not within the intent and scope of the legislation passed by the Congress.

Giving credit where it is due, I am advised that $47,000 of the amount reported to have been loaned by the Farm Security Administration within the District of Columbia has been paid back.

I believe the taxpayers of America realize that we cannot win this war if we are to continue this boondoggling and waste on the home front. Let us put a stop to it.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHAFER of Michigan. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN. As I got the gentleman's figures, he stated there are 65 farms here and the average acreage is 36?

Mr. SHAFER of Michigan. That is right.

Mr. HOFFMAN. That means this is about $10,000 to a farm?

Mr. SHAFER of Michigan. That is right, or a little more than that.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN].

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, this seems to be a field day. I want to suggest to the gentleman from Michigan who has just taken his seat that if he will look up the law and the regulations he will find that the Farm Security Administration is administering part of the national defense housing project. For instance, let us take the Weldon Springs, Mo. plant. The Farm Security Administration is building houses around that great plant in St. Charles County, Mo., for occupancy by defense workers. They also are handling trailers, making loans to defense workers to buy trailers to live in.

The gentleman is confusing the regular Farm Security Administration loans with national defense housing loans. As far as I am concerned, I am with the gentleman as to waste and extravagance. I would also like to see all of this national defense housing placed under one head. But I say to the gentleman that part of the work is being administered by the Farm Security Administration from appropriations that we made for national defense housing and the money he referred to as being lent in the District went for that purpose.

Mr. SHAFER of Michigan. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COCHRAN. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. SHAFER of Michigan. The gentleman from Missouri apparently misunderstood my statement. I stated that the report had been made that so much had been lent in the District of Columbia. I was not talking about Weldon Springs, Mo. If they are lending money in Weldon Springs, Mo., and charging it to the District of Columbia, we should know about that too. I am asking for information. I would like a full list of every name that is on this list, the name of every man or women who has received loans from the Federal Government in the District of Columbia or from the Farm Security Administration in the District of Columbia. We are entitled to know that. I am not talking about Weldon Springs, Mo.

Mr. COCHRAN. Does not the gentleman know that there are national defense workers in the District of Columbia?

Mr. SHAFER of Michigan. What has the Farm Security Administration to do with that?

Mr. COCHRAN. My answer is they are administering a part of the national defense building program.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 seconds.

Mr. Chairman, I just want those who read this record to know that none of what the recent speakers have been talking about, nor funds for any of the things they are talking about here, and over which they are getting into arguments, are in this bill.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BENDER].

(Mr. BENDER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, this week in Washington the realities of the World War came home with crushing force. The fall of Singapore and the increased danger to General MacArthur and his men have strengthened our determination to strike telling blows in return.

It is about time we got good and mad. I have been astonished at the overconfidence of our people. There has been so little indignation at the tactics of our enemy that it is almost unbelievable. Even the cowardly, underhanded trick of the Japanese in their raid on Pearl Harbor has been almost forgotten. It should not be forgotten. It should be remembered day and night until it can be avenged.

We know we are a powerful nation. We know that we have the means of winning any war in our tremendous manpower, in our vast industrial machinery. But we must recognize that these things are not enough in themselves. They must be mobilized. Our planes, our ships, our tanks, our men, must get to the right places at the right time. It is obvious today that the only nation which has managed to get there "fastest with the most men" is Russia. Whatever the difficulties ahead, we must start doing the same thing.

And the first thing we have to do is to bring our preparations up to date. It is a sad commentary on the state of our military affairs that today, 2 months after Pearl Harbor and 14 months after our boys began their compulsory training, we still have divided commands in our armed forces. Our Army, Navy, and Marines are still working on their traditional individualistic basis. Instead of a one-man head to coordinate the work of our fighting men, just as Donald Nelson is coordinating our production, our land operations and our naval plans are still being developed by their separate departmental heads. They confer on policies, but the tremendous gain which always comes from fixed responsibility is just not there.

Whatever possible justification there may exist for maintaining the separation of our several military establishments in time of peace, there can be none whatever in time of actual combat. The possibilities of misunderstanding where two groups are simultaneously seeking the same objectives are completely eliminated where one responsible head plans the entire action. It would seem obvious after Pearl Harbor that the division of authority prevalent there was a large contributing factor in the losses sustained by our fleet.

These are days when the sacred cows of military usage must be thrown out of the window. This is not a gentlemen's war. Sneak attacks, unprecedented tactics, Japanese dropping like savage animals from Malayan trees, warriors disguised as natives, German expeditionary forces wearing the garb of tourists are not part of the "game" as military strategists learned it in the textbooks of their academies. The sooner our people and our leaders recognize that there is nothing to which the enemy will not stoop to gain its objectives, the sooner shall we launch the kind of offensive necessary to win this war.

This is no time for our generals and admirals to stand on their rank. If they are not big enough spiritually to recognize the absolute necessity for subordinating personal ambitions and the integrity of their individual services to the cause we are serving, they do not belong in our leadership. The American people do not want, and will not tolerate, another Pearl Harbor. We are determined that the kind of divided leadership which left the British in their deadly peril at Dunkirk shall not be repeated at the expense of our men. We have learned a few things from the conduct of this war. We have learned that every weapon, every man, every surprise which can be thrown at the enemy must be employed. But we have learned too that no amount of men, no equipment, no strategy will be successful unless it is developed by coordinated, effective leadership.

The United Nations are talking about unified command of their combined forces. We must have a commander in chief of those forces as well to weld our navies, armies, and air fleets into a unit of dynamic, irresistible fighting power.

The same problem of inefficient organization is still present in our induction set-up. A young man connected with my office enlisted in the Army during the first week in January. He was sent down to Fort Hayes for assignment. He has been there ever since waiting for part of his uniform. A doctor and his wife were stationed at Columbus several months ago by the Army medical staff. Right after Pearl Harbor the doctor was called in by his commanding officer. "Get ready to leave for immediate service; you have 6 hours' time," he was told. The doctor's wife came from New York City. The Army got her a railroad ticket. They sent over an orderly to help pack the trunks. They were in so great a hurry that the doctor did not even have time to close up his apartment. All this was done for him. By evening his wife was on the way to New York, and he was speeding across the country to San Francisco. He is still there, although more than 8 weeks have gone by, without a single assignment for duty. Five hundred other officers and doctors are stationed with him, doing nothing but waiting orders. The famous Lakeside Hospital unit was assembled in a great hurry one day a few weeks back. They rushed out of Cleveland, ready for action. They got a long train ride. First they were sent down South, to Fort Bragg in North Carolina, and then almost immediately thereafter across the country to the west coast. One hundred and sixty-five dentists are in the Army serving as privates, doing absolutely nothing connected with their professions, when they could be far more intelligently used as dentists. Draft boards are calling in doctors and registering them for service on the same basis.

These incidents do not build confidence in our armed services. The job cannot be done efficiently and wisely until we replace confusion with system.

Under these circumstances it is no wonder that our Federal officials are worried about national morale. The people of our country do not believe that we mean business. Our Federal Government is still spending billions of dollars annually on nondefense business. It is hiring more and more people every day to do jobs that have nothing to do with war. It is pushing plans for building projects like the St. Lawrence waterway that will take 7 years to finish and will use thousands of tons of steel necessary for ships and tanks. No one can be blamed for taking this war pretty smugly when Congress votes itself pensions during the midst of the fighting. When our boys are getting $21 a month to risk their lives this is no time for such legislation. Neither is this a time for dancers and

movie stares and Mickey Mouse to get on the Federal pay roll. It is a good time to get right down to brass tacks in every department of our Government.

One of the good things that happened in Washington last week was the resignation of Mayor LaGuardia as head of our Civilian Defense Organization. Mr. LaGuardia has more than enough work to do right in his own city of New York. Just getting that huge town ready for the serious business of air raids should be a full-time job. James Landis, of the Harvard Law School, has been given Mayor LaGuardia's place. I believe that an Army man would have been a better selection. Somebody who has been across to London and Moscow, somebody who knows the necessity for a smoothly operating unit, somebody who understands fire fighting and bomb dodging would be better than Mr. Landis. But we must be thankful for even relatively slight improvements.

There have been a few other feeble rays of sunshine bursting through the gloom of international events this week. A large part of America's answer to the challenge of the dictators will be written in Detroit. This week Detroit went on all-out wartime. Every automobile manufacturer in America has stopped producing pleasure cars. The 9-month job of converting their plants from peacetime uses to war production is under way. When it is completed we shall be turning out an unbeatable supply of armaments. Until that time it is our job to hang on grimly wherever we can, to keep on praying for the success of our MacArthurs everywhere.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BENDER. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I believe the gentleman from Ohio will admit that we have also learned one thing—that we were very foolish to continue the shipments of fuel oil to a prospective enemy, even practically up to the attack at Pearl Harbor.

Mr. BENDER. Not only fuel oil, but we called the attention of the Congress on numerous occasions to the millions of tons of scrap iron that were shipped to our potential enemy.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. If the gentleman will permit, I may say that I personally addressed the House on May 9 objecting to the increased shipment of fuel oil to Japan.

Mr. BENDER. No one doubts that there are difficult days ahead. We are not completely prepared for them, but we are learning fast. One of the things we are learning is the strength of education as a force in national affairs.

Much as we dislike the communistic form of government, with its ban upon free speech and free thought, there is no denying that the Russian defense against Hitler's invasion has been a demonstration of magnificent preparation and outstanding heroism. Every reporter on the Russian front has discussed the amazingly high morale of its Army. The source of Russian endurance seems to be more than physical equipment. The Russians know what they are fighting for.

We might do well if we were to make an effort to teach our young people exactly what our country is fighting for. Throughout our entire Nation there is a spirit of downright complacency. We are the biggest nation on earth. Nothing can happen to us. We know that we have the capacity to turn out tremendous quantities of weapons and materials of war. These are comforting thoughts but, in themselves, do not guarantee victory. Without the will to fight for what we have, there can be no assurance of ultimate success. We are taking too many things for granted. We are too little concerned with our traditions of life and freedom.

Our young Americans know a great deal about ancient and medieval history and too little about American history. In the high schools of many States the curriculum calls for one-half year of Americon history and another half year of American government. A full year is given over to the teaching of Egypt and Greece and Rome. Our students know more about the feudal system than they do about the American system. They know more about the palace politics of King Louis XIV than they do about the meaning of fascism, communism, and capitalism.

The thrilling story of America, the significance of the Revolutionary War, the development of our Constitution—all these things are slurred over in our educational system. How many of our boys and girls have ever seen the Federalist papers? How many have read the full text of the Declaration of Independence or the Constitution of the United States carefully? How many of them know the thrilling story of America's westward march toward the Pacific Ocean? The story of our history is one of the most fascinating documents in the records of the world. Imagine what the propaganda machines of Germany and Russia could do with such materials at their disposal. Their children would be inspired standard bearers of a new world.

We must learn something from those whose methods we abhor in this respect. They have learned how to teach through devices we do not choose to emulate. We need to achieve some of the results which they have realized. When our people, young and old, really and truly understand the meaning and significance of their country there will be an end to strikes by labor, resistance by capital, and indifference throughout the land.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made today.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I ask that the Clerk read the bill.

The Clerk read down to and including line 7 on page 1.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and Mr. McCORMACK having assumed the chair as Speaker pro tempore, Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1943, had come to no resolution thereon.

OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS OF THE ARMY

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (S. 1891) to amend an act to provide allowances for uniforms and equipment for certain officers of the Officers' Reserve Corps of the Army so as to provide allowances for uniforms and equipment for certain officers of the Army of the United States, with House amendments, insist on the House amendments and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. McCORMACK). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and, without objection, appoints the following conferees: Mr. MAY, Mr. THOMASON, Mr. HARTER, Mr. ANDREWS, and Mr. SHORT.

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an editorial.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. SHAFER of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an editorial.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include some excerpts from hearings.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. BEITER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an editorial published in the Traffic World.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

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Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "$3,500" and insert "$2,672.14."

Page 2, line 10, strike out "$3,500" and insert "$2,642.59."

Page 2, line 19, strike out "$5,000" and insert "$4,000."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JAMES WOOD

Mr. McGEHEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 268) for the relief of James Wood, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Line 12, strike out "Emergency Relief Work Bureau" and insert "Civil Works Administration."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1942

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 6548) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. CANNON of Missouri, WOODRUM of Virginia, LUDLOW, SNYDER, O'NEAL, JOHNSON of West Virginia, RABAUT, JOHNSON of Oklahoma, TABER, WIGGLESWORTH, LAMBERTSON, and DITTER.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LEAVY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a letter written by myself and the reply thereto. This material will exceed two pages of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I have an estimate from the Public Printer that it will cost $125.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. TENEROWICZ. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a letter received from the State director of W. P. A. of Michigan.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

[Mr. VAN ZANDT addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. LELAND M. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that after the transaction of all business on the legislative calendar and following any previous special order for tomorrow, I may address the House for 20 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlemen from Michigan?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND THE JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1943

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H. R. 6599, making appropriations for the Department of State, the Department of Justice, the Department of Commerce, and the Federal judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 6599, with Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I am moved to discuss a situation of which most of us are aware and about which I have received considerable protest. It has to do with both officers and enlisted men in our Army and naval services, and also numerous patriotic civilian women and men. I am speaking generally of what we know as the battle of Washington, the battle of New York, the battle of Boston, or the battle of San Francisco, and other large cities.

It is inevitable at a time like this that large numbers of officers and also enlisted men should be passing through large cities in these days, because of transfer, because of new assignments and because of the fact, particularly in Washington, New York, and other places, that they are going to or at Army or naval headquarters for 1, 2, 3, or 4 weeks of training. Obviously they are seen in these large cities.

The subject I wish to speak to you about for a moment has more particularly to do with the commanding officers in these various areas and certain situations which develop in their relationships with civilians which I believe are detrimental to the general morale, both that of the public and of the troops in the camps or the enlisted men of the Navy.

You might refer to some of these matters as the Battle of the Waldorf, the Battle of the Mayflower, or the Battle of the Copley Plaza.

I wish to make a few suggestions to all commanding officers, both Army and Navy, in these areas and to certain patriotic, energetic, and tireless persons, largely ladies, who promote certain social or semisocial relief parties for the benefit of various services. I may tell you how some of these things happen. Mrs. X decides she is going to get up a large committee in New York and to organize such a party. She calls her subcommittee together, and they consider a name for it. It may in the end be "Tea for the Tank Corps," or it may be "Dance for Dakar," or "Sing for Sailors"; it may be "Cocktails for Coast Guarders," or it may be "Smokes for Selectees," or just plain, ordinary "Music for Marines." She enlarges her committee. And what comes next? She calls on the commanding general and his wife and the ranking admiral and his wife and invites them to become, or insists that they be, patrons and patronesses. There is little chance for the generals and the admirals to avoid becoming patrons, but there is the opportunity of refusing to attend. The trouble is that the wife of the general is persuaded to go, and she is persuaded to bring her husband just for a few minutes. Then he has his photograph taken with the committee, possibly in the sert room at the Waldorf or the banquet room in the Mayflower, and often in dress uniform. These pictures in the papers are seen in New York, Boston, San Francisco, New Orleans, the camps, navy yards, and everywhere. The New York papers are full of them.

I do not blame the officers and their wives, for I realize what they are up against, but I simply want to say that I have heard from numerous men in camps and from men on the streets and others in high places protesting against this undue social or presumed social ac-

tivity of high-ranking naval and Army officers. I want to leave this suggestion with them: That Mrs. X organize her committee and raise the money and give it to the purpose for which it was intended, and then let her devote herself to sewing or the fine activities of the Red Cross under its splendid women leaders, national and otherwise. There is ample opportunity for her energies. Leave the admirals and the generals alone. Then let the admirals and commanding generals in every district say "No."

The threats and chances for sabotage in every military or naval district are today tremendous. We all want to feel sure that commanders are on the job. That they must be.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I am very glad to see the recommendation of the committee in the provision for civilian pilot training. I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks on the subject in the RECORD at this point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

CIVILIAN PILOT TRAINING

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, my interest in the civilian pilot training program stems from the fact that I have seen it in operation. I have seen some of the finest young men that grow take their own time, and, at their own expense after working hours, drive many miles to take these courses. I have heard the testimony of their instructors, and I have heard the testimony of high-ranking Army officers in hearings on War Department appropriations to the effect that these courses have produced excellent flyers. They have produced many of the instructors for the Air Corps' civilian contract flying schools. They have produced a large part of the flyers in the new Air Corps. I am advised that approximately 15,000 C. A. A. trainees have volunteered and been accepted for Army and Navy aviation. During recent months they constituted almost one-third of all flying cadets recruited.

Army records show that the C. A. A. course acts as a very effective sieve for talent in military flying. Only 11.8 percent of cadets with C. A. A. background wash out in Army primary, against 43.4 percent of all others. This means that for the Air Corps to bring 30,000 pilots through its primary stage it would need to start only 34,000 C. A. A. trainees, as compared with 53,000 boys who did not have this training.

It is important to note that in a great many cases C. A. A. trainees get this head start before they are available to the armed forces under the age limits of the selective-service law. Even under recent amendments to that law the C. A. A. can train boys as pilots 2 years before they are subject to the draft, and thus save precious time.

Now that the country is faced with a need for literally hundreds of thousands of pilots, it becomes plain that the only functioning system for such mass production is the C. A. A. network of some 700 centers, which for 2½ years have been giving elementary flight training under C. A. A. supervision. They are not schools for the production of finished military pilots—that is indisputably an Army and Navy function. But they can act as the feeder into Army and Navy advanced training centers of vast numbers of cadets who have acquired mastery of flight fundamentals. In fiscal 1941 they handled over 46,000 elementary enrollees, and, if funds are provided, can take care of double this quota.

This potential capacity of some 90,000 a year is admittedly far beyond that of the military or any other group of primary training centers. It has been argued, however, that this system of training in the colleges does not "turn out pilots in the minimum of time * * * in order to do that they must do flying and nothing else." Should it become national policy to draft young men between 18 and 20, it would be possible to make C. A. A. students spend full time on flying and thus condense the length of the courses, but it would not increase total output of pilots per year, for the 90,000 rate is predicated on full-time use of instructors and equipment. In other words, 1 student might spend only 3 mornings flying, another might devote 3 afternoons, but the instructors and planes would be continuously occupied.

It is contemplated that while the bulk of these primary trainees will go on to the Army and Navy for combat training, selected graduates will be given advanced C. A. A. courses designed to meet other military needs. The C. A. A. has in operation advanced centers geared to produce this fiscal year 4,500 instructors and ferrying pilots. It has already performed a vital service in this respect by supplying some 2,500 seasoned instructors to the air services of the United States and Canada.

This is the statistical story of C. A. A. training. More dramatic proof of its value is to be found in the newspapers every day. "Lt. George S. Welch shoots down four Jap planes over Pearl Harbor. Lieutenant Welch learned to fly in the C. A. A. program at Purdue. American flyers in the R. A. F. Eagle Squadron bag German planes; two-thirds of the squadron learned to fly with C. A. A.," reports Pilot Officer Harold Strickland. And a South Dakota boy named Gunvordahl, C. A. A. trained, got six Jap planes over the Burma Road in his first week of combat with the American volunteers there.

Thus the C. A. A. graduates justify in action the hopes expressed for them by numerous high-ranking Army and Navy aviation officers:

Brig. Gen. W. G. Kilner, then Acting Chief of the Air Corps:

It should be of material assistance in building up an air force for national defense.

Rear Admiral A. B. Cook, then Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics:

This program will be of definite value to the national defense in case of emergency.

Brig. Gen. Barton K. Yount, then Assistant Chief of Air Corps:

We feel that this program is especially important to us, since, under our present expansion program and under any emergency program which we may have to have in the future, we are going to have a tremendous job in getting the requisite number of qualified young men for the Army Air Corps.

Rear Admiral J. H. Towers, Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics:

Inasmuch as time is the all important factor in the present emergency national defense program, I am confident that the Civilian Aeronautics Administration training program may contribute greatly in solving our part of the national defense program.

With such a record of performance and such definite testimony to its usefulness in the war effort, I am glad that the subcommittee in charge of this particular bill brought in for the Appropriations Committee this provision for maintaining a substantial civilian pilot training program in the new fiscal year.

The Clerk read as follows:

Provided, That no salary herein appropriated shall be paid to any official receiving any other salary from the United States Government.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 6, line 6, strike out the period, insert a colon and the following: *"Provided further,* That during the period of the existing state of emergency proclaimed by the President on September 8, 1939, any Ambassador or Minister whose salary as such is payable from the appropriation 'Salaries, Ambassadors and Ministers' and who, prior to appointment as Ambassador or Minister was legally appointed and served as a diplomatic or consular officer or as a Foreign Service officer, and who, on account of emergent conditions abroad, is unable properly to serve the United States at his regular post of duty, or, on account of such emergent conditions abroad, it shall be or has been found necessary in the public interest to terminate his appointment as Ambassador or Minister at such post, may be appointed or assigned to serve in any capacity in which a Foreign Service officer is authorized by law to serve, and, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the payment from such appropriation for the fiscal year 1943 of the salary of such officer, while serving under such assignment, is hereby authorized: *Provided further,* That no person, while serving under such emergency appointment or assignment, shall receive compensation in excess of $9,000 per annum while serving in the continental United States or in excess of $10,000 per annum while serving elsewhere."

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, this is not new language. It was carried in a recent deficiency bill and made applicable to the operations of the State Department during the current year. It is now the purpose to extend the same permissive authority for the next fiscal year. It is merely to permit career Foreign Service officers who might become Ambassadors or Ministers to be used in any capacity that the Secretary of State thinks is most effective, including their assignment to the Department of State. You will note that the authority runs only to career Foreign Service officers and not to any other group. The omission of the language from the print of the bill that you have was an oversight.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. Yes.

Mr. STEFAN. I do not object to this amendment, except that I would like to be assured that the noncareer officers can also participate in these transfer benefits. If the Chairman will assure me that the Secretary can make such transfers, extending it to the noncareer officers, I would not object to the amendment.

Mr. RABAUT. This is a continuation of the language now in the bill.

Mr. STEFAN. I understand that.

Mr. RABAUT. Placed in the bill this year.

Mr. STEFAN. I understand that, but I am wondering how it would affect some of the noncareer officers.

Mr. RABAUT. It does not affect the noncareer officers at all. It has no relationship to them.

Mr. STEFAN. It will not mitigate against them in any way?

Mr. RABAUT. No.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. Yes.

Mr. CARTER. As I understand, the Secretary of State can transfer the noncareer officers without any special authorization of law.

Mr. RABAUT. Noncareer officers cannot be assigned in this manner to the Department. This provision permits the assignment of officers in the field. They may be brought back to the Department, even if they have been Ambassadors, and be assigned to positions in the State Department or any place where they could be of use, in the opinion of the Secretary of State.

Mr. STEFAN. Then I want to be assured that this amendment will in no way mitigate against noncareer officers.

Mr. RABAUT. I am sure that it will not.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Contracts entered into in foreign countries involving expenditures from any of the foregoing appropriations under the caption "Foreign intercourse" shall not be subject to the provisions of section 3741 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 22).

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, and ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Minnesota asks unanimous consent to proceed out of order. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, food must be produced if we are to win the titanic war in which our Nation is today involved. Not only food for our own people, but food for the British, Chinese, Russians, Dutch, and our Allies fighting with us against the ruthless Japs and Nazis. Food also, later on, for the starving occupied territories under the dictators' heels.

A plea has been made to the American farmer to increase his production of hogs, of butter, of eggs, and other food products. Our farmers will respond to the very best of their ability but there is a dark cloud on the horizon that threatens this very necessary increased production.

The farms of the great Midwest are being drained of expert agricultural labor, first through the ordinary supply of help leaving the farming regions with its 12-hour workdays and going to defense plants for 8-hour days, coupled with quadruple pay. We cannot blame these young men for seeking better paid jobs—we can however deplore the practice of paying in defense plants time and a half for Saturday labor and double time for Sunday work. No farmer receives double time or wage for any day's work, but on the other hand puts in time and a half every day for not even parity wage.

At this point let me quote from a letter received from Mr. Arvid Anderson, of Hector, Minn.:

The patriotism of the farmer needs no defense. While other groups have been throwing monkey wrenches into the all-out program for national defense, the farmer has labored on unceasingly at his job of producing food for the teeming millions. There is no 40-hour week in his program, no extra pay for overtime; his work is long, hard, and arduous, with no chance to pass on the increased cost of operation, other than hitching up his belt another notch.

The second and greatest cause of the approaching scarcity of farm labor, is the draft.

At this point, Mr. Chairman, I wish to read an editorial in the Washington Daily News of today:

THE INDISPENSABLES

When it comes to bad timing, here's a beaut.

On the very day that millions of American men were registering for the draft, Selective Service headquarters in Washington revealed that it had issued a "directive" authorizing local boards to grant draft deferment to labor leaders. Also to employers' labor relations men, and to Government labor liaison men. This came on top of a similar announcement about movie people.

It's going to be a great comfort to your draftee, as he rolls off a hard cot before dawn to catch a transport for parts unknown, to reflect that the walking delegates, the dues collectors, the picket-line strategists, the men who call out on strike "the men behind the men behind the guns," are safe, along with Hollywood glamour boys, for the duration.

If there's anybody that can be spared from civilian life right now, certainly it's the gentry who have sandbagged carpenters and laborers for extortionate union dues before permitting them to help build army barracks.

Think of this, Members of the House. While such unessential groups to the successful outcome of this life-and-death struggle are to be deferred, men from farms are being called into the service in many cases where these men are the only farm labor available. I am not asking for blanket deferment of farm labor. I am, however, telling you, my friends, that it is foolish to take experienced farmers away from the intricate job of hog raising, butter producing, and wheat and corn growing, so essential for food for ourselves and our Allies, when in any good-sized town or city, poolrooms swarm with men who have no place in our national defense picture. Take away our experienced stockmen, our experienced tractor men, and yet leave 85,000 good, strong, young men, eager to fight, in C. C. C. camps, at the taxpayers' expense in nondefense work.

I do not blame our draft boards. They must follow regulations. In my home counties our draft boards are composed of the highest type of American citizen, intent only, without pay, of doing the best job they can under present laws and regulations.

It does seem to me, however, that it bodes no good to our Nation to strip our farms of necessary, experienced young farmers, while leaving union labor leaders, picket strategists, and Hollywood artists in absolutely unessential positions for the duration.

Unless Congress, my colleagues, does something about this stripping off from the farms of the great Mid-West of the high-class, experienced farmers and farm labor we have there, we will wake up one of these days to discover we have suffered another Pearl Harbor, in that agriculture cannot, for lack of manpower, produce the food which, next to men, guns, planes, tanks, and ships, will mean eventually the difference between victory and defeat.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri, a friend of the farmer.

Mr. NELSON. My colleague heard me this morning ask permission to extend my remarks in the RECORD with reference to an understanding said to have been worked out by General Hershey and the Secretary of Agriculture, looking to the deferment, not as a class, but of individuals, so that the requisite amount of farm help might be available. I think it is important, and I am glad if the report is correct that some steps have been taken. I fully agree with what has been said as to necessity for taking action along this line.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Yes; I notice the report has been put out by General Hershey and Secretary Wichard to that effect. We cannot solve this great problem, however, by such indefinite proposals. Action by Congress is what we need so that every draft board will know that the law places skilled farmers and farm labor in the same class as essential defense workers.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan, who has always shown, during my 3 years in Congress, an insight sympathetic to the farm needs.

Mr. DONDERO. I am in complete sympathy with what the gentleman has stated. There is an added difficulty to the agricultural sections of our country in the wages being paid in industry and in defense projects, which the farmers cannot pay, and they lose their sons, their only help, in that way.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. The gentleman is entirely correct.

Mr. Chairman, I want to read to the House a letter from five of the good farm-

ers of my district, men in responsible elective positions in their county, men who know what this problem will mean in a month from now as to the production of food.

To the Congress of the United States:

The vital importance of an all-out production of food is being recognized as second only to the manufacture of war material and equipment for national defense and winning of the war.

History has proven that such reasoning is fundamentally sound. The very life of democratic governments depends upon the efficiency of our industrial plants to produce war equipment to the extreme limits of capacity in record-breaking time by the employment of skilled workmen fitted by training—definite, dependable mechanical perfection.

The same basic principle of reasoning is true and just as sound in the production of food.

The machine age of the present day has changed the entire picture pertaining to methods of farming as compared with those of pioneer days. The successful operation of modern farm equipment is dependent upon careful study and good judgment such as has been acquired by farm boys during recent years through actual practical experience.

Such knowledge cannot be attained in a short time by inexperienced operators without loss of time, money, and costly delays.

This is no time to experiment with high-priced farm machinery which may be ruined in a short time by such operators.

The care of livestock requires continual attention during the entire year. Careful study of feeding practices and managament cannot be stressed too much and is of utmost importance contributing to successful results. Such knowledge can only be gained by years of conscientious study and observation. Care of livestock is a job with which farm boys are familiar and in which they take pride.

To the above statements may be added the direct personal interest the farm boy has developed as a result of his intimate and minute knowledge of every detail and phase of farm life. Such help on the farm cannot be replaced by anyone else whose background and past environments are different and whose only interest is the wages he receives.

In view of above facts, we believe that the production of food asked for by the Government can best be produced by keeping the farm boys as much as possible on the job for which they are especially fit. Inefficiency only leads to ultimate failure and defeat. The American farmer has never faltered in peace or war, and all he asks is to be given the same consideration pertaining to efficient help on the farm as is being given our industrial plants.

If such help is not granted, there can be only one conclusion to draw—a general breakdown of agriculture.

The United States of America should not only be an arsenal of democracy but also the breadbasket to feed a etarving world after the war.

We, the farmers of Yellow Medicine County, Minn., ask that you do all in your power to give us a square deal, and we will hereby pledge ourselves to bend every effort toward production of food. Please give our request your most careful consideration.

Respectfully submitted.

TOWN BOARD ASSOCIATION OF YELLOW MEDICINE COUNTY, MINN.,
J. M. EISCHINS, *Chairman.*
HENRY JACOBSON, *Secretary.*
E. S. ROWBERG, *Treasurer.*
A. J. ANDERSON,
G. M. ANDERSON,
Directors.

Let me quote from another letter from Mr. Frank A. Barnard, of Benson, Minn., just one paragraph:

I am one of the advisers for the registrants under the selective-service system. I have handled a great many cases and find that at the present time and under the present regulations that there is no question in my mind but what certain farm lands are going to lie idle and a great amount of production in livestock, butterfat, poultry, and swine is going to be seriously curtailed in this part of the country. We are not going to have enough help to get our crop in this spring and to harvest our crop next fall.

A lady writes me as follows:

The other day 44 young men were sent up to Fort Snelling from our community for a physical examination and nearly all of them were from the farms. We think this is not fair. Scores of men in the towns are working on Work Projects Administration projects and it seems to us that some of these men might be spared for the Army much better than men who are almost indispensable on the farms. Many farmers around here will have to get rid of part of their stock, especially the cows, because of shortage of help.

Another farmer from my district writes as follows:

I have been trying to get help here on the 400 acres I am operating but there seems to be none available. I am unable to work myself because of heart trouble but I sure would like to do my bit for democracy and help win this war by producing food and clothing. I have one young son whom I can depend on to operate this farm, if he only can be deferred.

Another farmer writes me:

We farmers are asked to produce more milk, more eggs, and more hogs, and will do our best. But the way young, experienced farmers and farmers' sons are being drafted in our neighborhood, I just don't see how we can produce even an average crop.

Mr. W. S. Moscrip, head of the Twin Cities Milk Producers Association wires me as follows:

Farm labor situation critical. Defense activities at wages completely beyond ability of farmers to pay rapidly bringing about impossible situation. If any hope is to be had of maintaining present production levels, draft boards must be immediately and definitely instructed to defer essential farm help regularly employed. Otherwise, agriculture faces the most tragic period in history.

Mr. Chairman, I receive, as all midwestern Congressmen receive, letters by the dozen expressing pitiful cases of hardship because of farm labor shortage. Letters come to me that tell of selling out cows and hogs and machinery just because one man can only do so much work and no more. Letters reach me about young farmers called in the draft who must have sales and quit producing food while Hollywood artists and labor-union leaders, parasites on the face of the earth at a time such as this, are given deferment. What folly. Where will this lead us to?

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina, a man with much agricultural understanding.

Mr. HARE. I find myself very much in sympathy with the sentiments expressed. Does the gentleman have any definite, concrete suggestion to offer?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Very definitely. First, let Congress make the Selective Service Administration grant to essential, experienced farmers and farm labor the status of defense workers. Let Congress instruct the Selective Service to take any young man, not essential to production of food and war materials, before it dips too deeply into the food-producing element, whether on farms or in villages and cities. Third, we have nearly 100,000 young men, veterans excepted, in C. C. C. camps. Yes; 84,875 boys in those camps as of January 31 of this year, and this number increasing every day. I believe, with all regard for the splendid work the C. C. C. has done in days gone by, that now, in this period of great national jeopardy, that C. C. C. should be abolished for the duration of the war. Yes; many other nondefense institutions can be discarded and those men go into essential employment.

Let us tell these young men, fine young Americans, "Boys, our Nation needs you elsewhere than in C. C. C. camps. The Nation needs you to produce food, manufacture arms, and fight the enemy. God bless you; go where you can do the most good for the greatest and best country in its hour of crisis."

[Here the gavel fell.]

(By unanimous consent, Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, in support of the argument of the gentleman who just preceded me, let me again call attention to the fact that not only have individuals connected with the motion-picture industry been given a ruling which can be used to defer their military service, but labor leaders have received special favors in the way of deferred service.

As we all know, some of the most active and prominent labor leaders, some who have heretofore received favors from this administration, who have been coddled and deferred to, have been active in promoting strikes.

Walter Reuther, who with his brother worked in the factories of Russia and who while there with his brother sent back a letter to his comrades in Detroit, advising them to—and I quote—"Carry on the fight for a Soviet America," would benefit by this order, while the farmer's boy, the farmer's hired man, must march away to war.

Some of these labor leaders have instigated and carried on strikes in our defense industries. Now they are to be given preferential treatment, exempted from war service, left in positions where they can deprive our armed forces of the tools of war.

Our farmers are reasonable. They are patient. They are long-suffering. Their complaints are just, as indicated by a letter received this morning and which reads as follows:

COLOMA, MICH., *February 16, 1942.*
Hon. CLARE E. HOFFMAN,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. HOFFMAN: I wish to express my sincere appreciation and thanks to you for the fine remarks made by you before Congress January 15, 1942, Just a Little Justice for the Farmer.

During the month past and at present we hear the call upon the farmer to produce more than ever before; yes, every hour we can hear some gentleman on the radio telling the farmer that he must produce more food to win the war, but we never hear anyone of those gentlemen offering any help to the farmer.

The farmer is a willing worker, but he cannot be expected to produce without any help. To win this war we not only need food and soldiers; we also need ships, tanks, airplanes, and guns. But I would like to see any industrialist produce them without the help of money and labor.

Permit me to give you some facts about myself as a farmer. Just recently I attended a meeting called by the F. S. A. for the purpose of instructing the farmers to produce more food this year. The speaker very well knew how to go about it in order that we may produce more, but when I asked him, "How about help of labor?" he simply answered, "That is your problem."

Here I am a farmer. I have 114 acres of land with a $7,500 Federal land-bank loan on the same. My wife and I, two sons, and one daughter worked this farm for 14 years, but on account of crop failures and low prices we have not been able to discount the loan on the farm; in fact, during the winter months we had to find other employment to make a living.

Today my two sons are being called into the Army. My wife is ill and is being attended daily by a doctor, and I am working as a carpenter at 65 cents an hour building ships for the defense of our country. I am 56 years old and I thank God who gives me my health and strength so that I can do my part. I know that we are going to lose our farm and home, because at my age I cannot work and keep up the payments alone on the farm or work the farm alone and produce sufficient to keep it up.

Mr. HOFFMAN, I know that I am not the only farmer in Berrien County who is facing this fact. I know that at least 60 percent of the farmers, not only in Berrien County, but throughout the State are faced with the same problem. One of my neighbors is 65 years old and is ill at this time. He has one son who worked the farm for the last 3 years. This only son is now being called into the Army. Another neighbor is a widow 60 years old and ill. She has one son who took care of her, but he has to go into the Army.

The above are only two farmers who are facing the same problem, but I know of many more. By giving you these facts I don't want you to think that I am complaining; in fact, I am proud to be one American who was not afraid of work; to be one American who has two fine sons who can take a gun in their hands and defend our country and the home for deserving and nondeserving Americans.

During the years past I have known many so-called good Americans. When my wife and I stayed at home nights and took care of our children, those good Americans went out, spent their money, and enjoyed their lives and their freedom and never bothered to raise a child. Yes, my wife was called a fool to bother herself with children, but today we are proud of having those boys even if we will lose our home.

I sincerely believe that our Government is making a big mistake by taking all the boys away from the farms, and I know that this will be realized first at a time when it will be too late. If the farmers are to produce, they must have help. In 1941, here in Berrien County, thousands of bushels of fruit went to waste on account of shortage of help. This year I am sure that not only a lot of the fruit will not be harvested, but hundreds and thousands of acres of land will lay idle; many bushels of beans, potatoes, and tomatoes will not be planted because there is no one to plant them and there will be none to harvest them.

The grain farmer doesn't need as much help as the fruit and vegetable farmer because grain can be planted and harvested with machinery. But let us not forget that the workingman in the factory and soldier at the front cannot live just on bread. It takes only 2 hands to plant 1 bushel of beans, but it takes 10 hands to harvest them and prepare them for the market.

If there would be any help that could be hired for farm work, the fact still remains that many farmers have no money to hire help, especially at planting time. At the time of harvest the farmer sells the products and pays his help but he cannot do so before. Besides that, the cost of labor will be so high that the farmer will not get a price for his products that will cover the cost of labor.

We are being told that women from the cities will be sent out to work on the farms. Mr. HOFFMAN, do you believe that some of those fine ladies will go on the farms to break off their long fingernails and ruin their pretty hands? I don't think so. I am sure that if the farmers will have to depend upon such help, our soldiers will have to starve at the front. Let us not go by what the women do in England. The English women have learned how to work for generations, while most of our American ladies have learned how to smoke cigarettes and enjoy themselves in amusement places.

To win this war we must have food; our Government can depend upon the farmer. The farmer will do his part and will produce, provided the Government will stand behind the farmer as much as it stands behind the industrialist.

Very truly yours,

E. MESSAL.

Mr. Chairman, my suggestion to this administration is that it do not push our loyal, patriotic farmers too far; extend too many favors to motion-picture actors and so-called labor leaders.

The Clerk read as follows:

COOPERATION WITH THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of State to meet the obligations of the United States under the Convention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations between the United States and the other American Republics, signed at Buenos Aires, December 23, 1936, and to carry out the purposes of the act entitled "An act to authorize the President to render closer and more effective the relationship between the American republics," approved August 9, 1939, and to supplement appropriations available for carrying out other provisions of law authorizing related activities, including the establishment and operation of agricultural and other experiment and demonstration stations in other American countries, on land acquired by gift or lease for the duration of the experiments and demonstrations, and construction of necessary buildings thereon; such expenses to include personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed $100,000 for printing and binding; stenographic reporting, translating and other services by contract, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5); expenses of attendance at meetings or conventions of societies and associations concerned with the furtherance of the purposes hereof; tuition, compensation, and monthly allowances while not in travel status, all to be fixed by the Secretary of State, and traveling expenses in the United States and abroad in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the act of June 3, 1926, as amended, of educational, professional, and artistic leaders, and professors, students, and persons possessing special scientific or other technical qualifications, who are citizens of the United States or the other American republics: *Provided*, That the Secretary of State is authorized under such regulations as he may adopt, to pay the actual transportation expenses and not to exceed $10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses, of citizens of the other American republics while traveling in the Western Hemisphere, without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, and to make advances of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes; traveling expenses of members of advisory committees in accordance with section 2 of said act of August 9, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 249a); purchase and exchange (not to exceed $6,000), hire, maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled and animal-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles; and purchase of books and periodicals, $1,700,000; and the Secretary of State is hereby authorized, subject to the approval of the President, to transfer from this appropriation to other departments, agencies, and independent establishments of the Government for expenditure in the United States and in the other American republics any part of this amount for direct expenditure by such department or independent establishment for the purposes of this appropriation: *Provided further*, That any funds herein appropriated which may be transferred to the Federal Security Agency for the Public Health Service shall be available for the salaries and expenses of not to exceed two additional regular active commissioned officers: *Provided further*, That the unobligated balance of the $10,000 transferred to the Civil Aeronautics Board under the authority contained in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1942, under this heading, is hereby continued available until June 30, 1943.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DIRKSEN: On page 29, line 19, after the word "periodicals", strike out "$1,700,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$1,750,000."

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, first, I should address an inquiry to my good friend from Michigan, the chairman of the subcommittee. The Budget reported $1,819,500 for Latin-American cooperation. That amount was reduced to $1,700,000 by the committee, or a net reduction of $119,590.

Mr. RABAUT. That is correct.

Mr. DIRKSEN. It is my understanding that the amount of $50,000 requested for the purpose of establishing three radiosonde systems in three different places in Mexico cannot be established and installed by virtue of the reduction made by the committee; and if that is the case, the purpose of offering the amendment for $50,000 is to restore this matter.

Mr. RABAUT. No. In our reduction of this amount we have left it in the discretion of the officials of the Department to allow such individual projects to proceed, or to curtail some to some extent and leave others go on accordingly as they decide in their own judgment. I personally, and I think other members of the committee, feel very favorably disposed to these radiosonde systems.

Mr. DIRKSEN. May I say to the gentleman from Michigan I have been ad-

vised, and members of the Air Safety Committee have been advised, that if this reduction stands as now carried in the bill, it will be impossible for the Weather Bureau to install the three radiosonde systems in Mexico, and that it requires the restoration of $50,000 if this work is to go on.

Mr. RABAUT. Now, I will ask my friend this question: How could this be decided so suddenly among all the projects they have, wherein we are making allowance for those particular projects in an appropriation of $1,700,000? The request was for $1,819,000. So that is $119,000 in excess of the amount that we allowed. All of a sudden one particular item is singled out in the whole list of projects to be taken care of under this particular appropriation, radiosonde systems.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Now, I will answer my friend and then I will ask the chairman of the select committee on air safety to answer further. Major Reichelderfer has been appearing before that committee for the last several days and he has indicated to the members of the committee from information now available to him that if the $50,000 is not restored he will have no fund with which to install the radiosonde systems in Mexico.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. CARTER. It must be, then, that he considered it the least important item he is working on, because under the latitude we permitted him he could arrange to cut out whatever he desired; and if he omitted that, he must consider it the least important. Personally, I do not; but evidently he does.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Oh, evidently not; otherwise he would not have manifested an interest in it and brought it to the attention of the Aid Safety Committee. This $50,000 is necessary.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. RABAUT. I think perhaps in his particular activity he has a fear that his particular project will suffer a curtailment; but I am certain this had all been decided when this bill was first released to the public last Monday; that it had already been decided that this one particular industry should receive a cut of $119,000 on a $1,819,000 item.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I answer my friend from Michigan as a colleague of his on the Appropriations Committee of considerable experience that these distributions are made and the allocations of funds to the different functions and activities are determined long before the bill ever comes to the floor. As my friend will remember, it is all carefully set out in the justifications that are submitted to the subcommittee. So there has been a justification for this work on the basis of a Budget figure of $1,819,000.

Mr. RABAUT. But the State Department will have to set up the priorities on this list or set forth the individual cuts they are going to make in the individual projects.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 2 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I want to commend the chairman of the committee for his interest in this matter because he knows from his sojourn on official business in South America how important it is. I want to say to the other Members of the House that when we investigated air-safety conditions in South America we left Guatemala City and got lost at 13,000 feet elevation. We were flying in and out among the peaks and found to our dismay and our regret that there was inadequate weather service in that country. Some day it may be the direct line of flight for all our military aircraft to Guatemala and on to the Panama Canal. So, we cannot do too much in the field of weather observation in order to enhance the safety of military and civil aircraft that fly over that route.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. RABAUT. I would like to go on record here as saying that I am very favorable to the proposition that the full amount should be allowed by the department within the limits of the appropriations set out.

Mr. DIRKSEN. My reason for offering the amendment today is to make sure that the matter is fully ventilated on the floor.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. KERR. Is not this an independent establishment the gentleman is referring to?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I am referring to the item of cooperation with the South American republics.

Mr. KERR. Yes; an independent establishment. If the gentleman will read the language at the end of the State Department title of the bill, I think he will find it takes care of it. It reads as follows:

and the Secretary of State is hereby authorized, subject to the approval of the President, to transfer from this appropriation to other departments, agencies, and independent establishments of the Government for expenditure in the United States and in the other American republics any part of this amount for direct expenditure by such department or independent establishment for the purposes of this appropriation.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes; but my amendment would take the conjecture out of it and provide the money without its being transferred by the Secretary.

Mr. KERR. But the bill carries in this paragraph $1,700,000, of which the Secretary can transfer any part that may be necessary under this provision I have read.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Let us assume it is not so considered. Then, of course, the radiosonde stations that are so essential at the present time cannot be established

I hope the chairman of the special committee will discuss this matter, because he has been taking testimony from Commander Reichelderfer for several days.

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. BLAND. I want to commend the gentleman that while he was in Guatemala he did not take the same course "Wrong Way" Corrigan did.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. NICHOLS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I want to address my remarks particularly to the committee. I hope the Members present will not oppose this amendment. As the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] has said, your select committee on investigation of air safety has for the past few days had before it Commander Reichelderfer and his staff. They are there this minute. We will go back into session at 2 o'clock.

Please do not quibble about any reasonable expenditure for the establishment of air observation stations, included in which is the radiosonde you are talking about right now. Let me tell you something. You might be surprised to know that in continental United States and Alaska we have but 40 stations that use the radiosonde. Do you know what it is? It is an instrument that is hooked to the bottom of a balloon about 6 feet in diameter. That balloon is filled with gas. It has in there a little radio broadcasting station, literally. They turn this balloon loose in the sky and it goes up 20,000, 30,000, 50,000, and has recorded as high as 70,000 feet. At the various altitudes, and as it goes through the various pressures, the atmospheric conditions are recorded.

On the basis of this information is made up the air-mass analyses of the upper strata of the air through which our military, naval, and commercial airplanes must fly and operate. Do not forget, please, that the efficiency of our military craft, Army and Navy and commercial, depends almost entirely upon the accurate forecast of weather conditions over certain areas and they not only have to know what the surface condition is but they must know what the condition is in the upper air. This is the only means known by which you can gather the information.

There is one other startling thing to which I wish to refer. If your good Appropriations Committee will be so kind, soon we are going to ask you for an appropriation of quite a lot of money to establish probably 40 more of these stations in the United States. For what purpose? For the purpose of giving necessary information to our armed and civil air forces.

The matter of the weather in Mexico is just as important. It is just as necessary to have that information and to make accurate forecasts in Mexico as it is to have the information in Nebraska. With these 40 stations today we are covering on an average of 22,000 square miles per station. Think of that. Let us not quibble about this thing. We need these 3 stations in Mexico and also,

remember, please, that these men in the executive departments downtown, and you gentlemen of the Appropriations Committee know this better than anybody else, are reluctant, as a matter of fact their hands are tied, they cannot come up here to Congress and say, "Now, we have just got to have this. We want you to put this back in the bill."

We called those men before our committee and asked them the question and they made a fine case. Believe me, they did make a fine case.

Mr. RABAUT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. NICHOLS. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. RABAUT. My colleague should not leave the impression they did not come before our committee. If you will look at the hearings, page 303, the gentleman will see that Commander Reichelderfer appeared before our committee.

Mr. NICHOLS. The gentleman does not have to cite the record now to prove to me that Commander Reichelderfer was present.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. NICHOLS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 2 additional minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. NICHOLS]?

There was no objection.

Mr. RABAUT. Commander Reichelderfer will tell you that he never had a more sympathetic hearing before any committee in his whole existence than was accorded him last year when we gave him about a day before the committee.

Mr. NICHOLS. That is scant time for this subject. We have had them before us for 3 days, and I guarantee we have not touched the situation.

Mr. RABAUT. We know we have not touched it either. We are very glad to take his advice, and we are very glad to give him what he asked, but under the very amendment that is up here for consideration, all you are doing with the amendment is to add $50,000 to $1,700,000.

Mr. NICHOLS. That is right.

Mr. RABAUT. You still have a cut in the amount of the difference between $1,750,000 and the $1,819,500. There is no reason for it except the one injected into this debate, that insufficient money will be assigned by the State Department to this particular agency. We recommended that the entire amount for this agency be given to it from the funds allowed in the bill, $1,700,000; that is, that $50,000 go to the Weather Bureau. That is all the gentleman wants, so I feel we are in unity on the subject.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. NICHOLS. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I fail to find any recommendation in the report or in the bill that you have earmarked $50,000 for this purpose. There is general distribution only by the Secretary of State.

Mr. RABAUT. It does not say it is a general distribution. It is left to the discretion of the Secretary of State and the importance of this particular activity will certainly receive the Secretary's attention.

Mr. NICHOLS. Well, now, we may be advised wrong. Very often we fellows up here on the Hill get bad information.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may proceed for 2 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT]?

There was no objection.

Mr. NICHOLS. Mr. Chairman, it is our information that if this item is cut out of the bill the Weather Bureau will not get the money with which to install these three radiosonde stations. That is the whole case as far as I am concerned.

Mr. HARE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. NICHOLS. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. HARE. I think the gentleman will find that the committee as a whole—I can speak for one member of the committee—is in thorough accord with the ideas advanced by the gentleman from Oklahoma. However, the committee thinks that the appropriation of $1,700,000 will take care of this situation. But the committee did not want to place itself in the position of saying which should have priority under the appropriation. We leave it entirely to the State Department. If the State Department and the other bureaus believe that these three stations in Mexico are more important than other phases of the bill, they will have the power to use it for that purpose.

Mr. NICHOLS. Then will this amendment hurt the bill outside of the pride of authorship of the committee, and I am sensitive of that?

I was hopeful that the chairman of the committee might accept the amendment. I cannot see how it will hurt the bill.

Mr. RABAUT. I do not feel that we should accept the amendment. Let me read from the hearings:

Mr. RABAUT. How many stations do you have in the United States?

Dr. LITTLE. We are operating 33 radiosonde stations in the United States and 7 in Alaska.

Mr. RABAUT. This is widening the scope of the service, by giving us reports that may be of value to us in our own country?

Dr. LITTLE. Yes, sir. Storms in the southern part of the United States, in New Mexico, Arizona, and California are caused by moist air coming from the Gulf, and this will give us valuable information upon which to base predictions of storm and flood conditions in that region of the United States.

In view of the debate that has taken place on the floor today, does the gentleman believe that the Secretary of State would think for 1 minute of curtailing this sum of $50,000? If so, then I do not understand the operations of the departments of the Government in trying to dovetail their activities with the wishes of the Congress.

Mr. NICHOLS. I may say to the gentleman that I have every fear of that, and that is no aspersion on our great Secretary of State or our State Department. They are busy men. I am not so gullible as to think that those busy men know every bit of repartee that goes on between Members on the floor here. I think there is every chance, because Commander Reichelderfer tells us so, and I think he is an honorable man, that if this money is not in the bill we shall not get the three radiosonde stations.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. NICHOLS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 2 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. NICHOLS. It is all right with me whether or not you put that money in this bill, but let me sound this note of warning: There is nothing more vital to the defense of this country today than aviation, and there is nothing more vital to the proper functioning of aviation than proper weather forecasting and observation. Why we should quibble over $50,000 is more than I can understand. The time is not far removed when you will have an opportunity to quibble about doubling the radiosonde stations throughout the United States, and that within a few weeks. I believe you ought to accept the amendment.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I do not propose to see my committee in the position it has been placed in on this floor today. There is no one in this House—I do not care on what committee he may be—who has taken a more marked interest in aviation and in the training of pilots than the committee that has this bill before you today. We have not talked about only $50,000; we have just pushed the Budget up $16,000,000 for the training of civilian pilots. That is notice to the world, notice to this country, and notice to the distinguished gentleman who just preceded me that this committee is not a quibbler and does not need that appellation applied to it. That is point No. 1.

No. 2 is this: Commander Reichelderfer is certainly badly mistaken if he thinks he can come in here and coerce this committee. Commander Reichelderfer is no more acquainted with what the State Department will do with this $1,700,000 than is the gentleman who just preceded me. What is more, I as chairman of our committee will see to it that the Department of State and the Secretary of State will be informed of our interest in seeing that radiosonde is continued in this country and down in Mexico, where three or four new stations will be established. All the stations requested are provided for in appropriations in this bill. If they tell us it is necessary to go much further, they will find no group more respectful of their wishes in that regard than the committee that has heard Commander Reichelderfer on this matter.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. JONES. May I say to the chairman that the general program of relations with South America and with Mexico has been divided by the Budget Bureau into two groups, the temporary or emergency program under Nelson Rockefeller, and the cultural relations or long-range program under the State Department. Nelson Rockefeller, with the emergency program, to which I believe this item really belongs, in the fiscal year 1942 received $15,000,000 in appropriations and $3,000,000 in contract authorizations. Even if the State Department should cut out this item, if Mr. Reichelderfer could not then make out a case with Mr. Rockefeller it is a pretty poor project.

Mr. RABAUT. I want to say one other thing, and then I shall ask for a vote. The amount requested was $1,819,500 for this program, covering a series of objectives. The amount we allowed was $1,700,000. If the $50,000 covered in the gentleman's amendment is allowed—and I understand the good intentions of the gentleman in offering his amendment, and although in accord with the idea I do not believe the amendment is necessary—it would still be less than the full amount requested by the sum of $69,500, and the amount would still be subject to a cut if it were assigned to the projects on a pro rata basis. However, it is not to be on a pro rata basis. The decision is left to the discretion of the Secretary. Knowing the Secretary of State, Hon. Cordell Hull, as I do, I know that in view of the importance attached to radiosonde it will certainly receive every consideration from him, and I can vouch that the amount for this activity will not be cut one penny.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. DIRKSEN. In all candor, let me say to the gentleman that when the Budget set up this item it included $1,819,500. The gentleman's committee cut off $119,500. Some functions are going to have to be cut out; that is, some functions that were sent here by the Budget Bureau as approved by the State Department.

Mr. RABAUT. Some will be partially curtailed.

Mr. DIRKSEN. It is up to the Secretary of State to make distribution of the money in that respect.

Mr. RABAUT. That is correct.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Suppose he does not distribute the funds so that there will be money for the radiosonde system in Mexico, where such stations are necessary; then the stations will be out unless the Senate restores the funds.

Mr. RABAUT. I give the gentleman my assurance that I will tell the Secretary of State personally the interest the House has shown in this fund as contained in the bill.

Mr. DIRKSEN. But it is still not necessary for the Secretary of State to follow out the admonition of the chairman of the subcommittee.

Mr. RABAUT. No; but I think he would.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, I am obliged to attend a conference, but before I go I would like to commend the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT] for the splendid presentation he has just made. I am very much interested in the civilian pilot-training provision in this bill. I believe the thing to do today is to double the amount. Make it $72,000,000 instead of $36,000,000. We will need $144,000,000 before January 1 unless unforeseen things happen in the democracies' favor.

Mr. RABAUT. I may say to the gentleman that I believe the committee would have considered a much greater amount, but this is the amount of the agency's request to the Budget. It was cut by the Budget from $36,000,000 to twenty-million-and-some-odd-thousand dollars. The committee restored it to the original figure as requested of the Budget.

Mr. SNYDER. I know that and that is one case where the Budget did not know what it was doing. It should be $96,000,000 instead of $36,000,000.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words, and I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, yesterday, perhaps in an effort to promote unity and harmony, or it may be just because he was feeling kindly, generous, and charitable, the majority leader [Mr. MCCORMACK] referring to a talk just made by a Republican from Kansas [Mr. LAMBERTSON], said this:

> We have just listened to a rambling, rank, critical speech.

Did that statement, I ask you, tend to promote unity, harmony?

The majority leader continued, I quote:

> This is not a Democratic war, this is not a Republican war, it is not an Independent war. It is an American war.

On the 13th, over in the other body, a Democratic statesman, not a politician, a veteran of World War No. 1, distinguished for his active service in that war, expressed the same truth in these words:

> We are not running a New Deal war or an Old Deal war, a Democratic war or a Republican war. A man is not asked what his political beliefs are when he is drafted for service in the Army or Navy.

But when a patriotic American citizen seeks to aid his country, to support the fighting men, because of the policy of the majority party, he is asked:

> Do you belong to the union? Have you paid your dues?

Yesterday, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH] offered his usual amendment, which would give us increased production, permit citizens to exercise their right to work, aid in national defense. It met its usual fate.

I hope the committee will listen to these words from a distinguished Democratic statesman, one who was speaking as an American. He said, on Friday last:

> I am not satisfied with the industrial situation either. I think strikes ought to end and stay ended until the men in the front lines get the guns which they ought to have to defend their lives and save this country. I am disheartened that there is not enough courage in the high leadership of this country to bring into being a law which would prevent strikes.

How true is that charge. We call on our soldiers, our sailors, our marines to have courage on the battlefields and on the sea and we lack the courage to vote our convictions. Yesterday the amendment which contained practically the same provisions that the House put into the Smith act a year or more ago by a vote of 2 to 1, and which would prevent strikes, received on the floor here just 39 votes. Yet the majority leader of the House cautions us to keep still. He said:

> I am confident that most of those who followed a certain policy and who did it sincerely should now at least employ decency by remaining silent in these days if they cannot make constructive utterances.

The Republicans have offered many constructive suggestions, similar to the one offered yesterday by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. HOWARD SMITH], similar to those offered by a Democratic statesman on Friday last over on the floor of the other body and just quoted above—RECORD, page 1285.

Now, let me read again from the distinguished Democratic stateman's remarks. He said on the 13th of February:

> It becomes more and more difficult to sit silently in this Chamber in the face of undertakings throughout the Government which, in my judgment, are sufficient at times to cause the soldier in the front line in the Bataan Peninsula to throw down his gun in disgust. * * * While they are dying on the battlefield, as many of them are doing every day, here at home we are destroying the very thing which they give their blood and their efforts to perpetuate.
>
> This Government is an overgrown monstrosity from top to bottom, an extravagant, wasteful bureaucracy in the midst of the whole war prosecution.

This statement was made over in the other body. Yet when we venture here to offer amendments or offer criticism which will remedy a situation caused by these strikes, we are told that we should have the decency to sit down and keep still. I say the majority party, the majority leadership, should have the decency to undo this intolerable situation

to which this distinguished Democratic statesman refers.

That same Democratic veteran, a statesman, said:

I know that unless someone begins to speak and to speak courageously, this war might be lost and all the dead would be just as dead as if the war had been won.

Another statement was made by the majority leader yesterday. I quote:

I particularly exhort those who opposed everything, or practically everything, prior to December 7, to remember that we are in a war now. If we had followed their leadership we would be defeated today.

In reply to that erroneous statement I say if this administration had followed the suggestions of the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. LAMBERTSON], we would not have gone into a two-ocean war when we were unprepared.

Then the majority leader went on to say—RECORD 1403:

If we had followed the leadership of the gentleman from Kansas we would be defenseless today.

What an utterly absurd statement. The gentleman from Kansas [Mr. LAMBERTSON] and those who believed as did he advocated almost incessently that we prepare for defense of our homeland before we sought trouble elsewhere. If there is a man on the floor of this House who has more good, hard, common sense and vision and the fearlessness to speak his mind, to warn the Nation of impending disaster, than has the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. LAMBERTSON], I know not his name. I say to you that, if we had followed the leadership of the gentleman from Kansas, the President could not yesterday have made the statement which he did make at his press conference; could not have said that our northwest Pacific coast and our Atlantic coast are at the mercy of an attack from our enemy who comes from across the sea.

The majority leader yesterday, when he so futilely attempted to give the minority a verbal spanking, made this observation. I quote—RECORD 1403:

Let us stop making mountains out of mole hills.

Does he think that Pearl Harbor was a mole hill? Does he think that the inexcusable, the criminal loss of the *Normandie* was a mole hill? When a ship like the *Normandie,* so sorely needed for our national defense, is permitted to burn and sink at a dock in the city of New York, because of the carelessness, the incompetency, of those who are acting under the Secretary of the Navy, under the Commander in Chief of the Navy, the President himself, does the majority leader mean that we should sit still, remain silent, not call for greater vigilance, for greater efficiency? Just how great must be our losses before we of the minority are permitted to ask that steps be taken to prevent similar disasters?

And then the majority leader, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MCCORMACK], continued:

You may talk about labor unions, but we all have a card in the Union of the United States.

As an oratorical statement that may be a gem, but it is meaningless insofar as it applies to one of the evils of which I have complained. True, figuratively speaking, we all have a card in the Union of the United States and presumably we all have a right to work for the defense of the Union of the United States.

But, under the policy pursued by the party represented by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MCCORMACK], while our union card admits us to the Army and the Navy, to the armed forces of the Union, it does not admit us to a national defense job. This administration, the majority party, backs the policy which renders our card in the union of the United States of no value, insofar as national defense work is concerned.

While the gentleman from Massachusetts and all the rest of us have, as he said, a card in the Union of the United States, that card does not take us through the gates to a national defense job until we have bought a license to work from the labor union which is backed by the administration.

The appeal of the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. LAMBERTSON] was that we look first to the defense of our own land. He is a realist. Coming from the Grass Roots, he knows that every successful enterprise or venture must have a sound foundation. He knows, and what he has tried so often to tell this House, if I understood him correctly, is the elemental truth that, unless we first prepare here in the homeland an impregnable defense, we cannot successfully and with safety send armed forces to fight on every continent, on every sea.

Had the advice of the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. LAMBERTSON] been followed, it would not have been necessary for another Democratic statesman in another body to have suggested, as he did the other day:

The day may come when we shall have to bring back from the four corners of the world our depleted Navy to be a source of defense for our own shores.

If the gentleman from Massachusetts, the majority leader, wants unity, let me most humbly suggest to him that he can best get it by directing the efforts of this administration toward the winning of the war, the forgetting of its social reforms, the advancement of its own political fortunes.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I am sure that it behooves us all in these critical times to be very much interested in the economy that can be effected by the reduction of nondefense spending. A few days ago I made some remarks on the floor of this House with reference to the propriety of having some agents of our own follow up these various appropriations and see how the money is spent. In other remarks I also made inquiry of the Committee on Appropriations with reference to the amount now being expended for printing and binding. I received the rather startling information that the discoverable printing and binding, aside from that which is done in the various bureaus and departments themselves, would aggregate $50,000,000 a year.

I now direct the attention of the Committee on Appropriations to another inquiry or two. How much is being expended annually in the various agencies for long-distance telephone calls? This whole country can be covered today in 24 hours or less by air mail at very little expense. Of course, Members of Congress do not have the privilege of using the telephone at Government expense on these official long-distance calls, and that is quite proper, and I have paid for several of my own quite recently; but it seems to me ridiculous to expend great sums of money in having these various agencies telephone all over the country at Government expense when an air-mail stamp would serve the same purpose and about as expeditiously. Of course, in these times some such calls are necessary, but I am sure the expenditures can be very greatly reduced without detriment to the service.

Further, the committee might look into the amount expended with reference to travel. I feel confident that a great deal of this travel is unnecessary and that it could be eliminated.

I am preparing a measure as a basis for consideration along the line of my remarks the other day, to have some agents of our own to follow up these appropriations and help us in the economy that we can effect, and thereby save the taxpayers of this country very great sums of money.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LANHAM. Yes.

Mr. HARE. I suggest that the subcommittee to which I happen to belong has emphasized the cost with reference to printing and binding and with reference to telephoning. The gentleman will find in the RECORD where I made some observations at the beginning of the year about this. This is one item we felt that can be reduced and should be reduced. I refer to printing and binding.

Mr. LANHAM. Can the gentleman advise me how much is spent annually on these telephone calls?

Mr. HARE. No, I cannot, but I can say that our committee has insisted that the telephone calls be reduced to a minimum. I agree with the gentleman that we are spending too much. We have insisted in every case that they centralize this activity as much as possible, particularly the matter of traveling. I think the suggestion that they should use our air mail should be given great consideration, because so far as telephone calls are concerned, the cost of them or the profit in them goes to the private industries, while if they use air mail and buy stamps, the income goes to the United States Government. For that reason we have insisted, and I shall continue to insist, that they use the air mail where possible. I appreciate that some one from some other committee has taken up this suggestion.

Mr. LANHAM, Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for what he has said in that regard, and I think these

various matters, to which attention has been called and concerning which it is impossible to get any definite or accurate information, accentuate the necessity for legislation along the line of that which I hope very soon to introduce.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment. I agree, and this subcommittee agrees, with the observations of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM]. In fact, for the past several years we have been complaining to the various bureaus and departments about their telephone bills and their travel bills and their printing and binding bills. Not only have we been doing this, but we have been demanding that in each succeeding year the telephone bills and these other bills be cut down, and I believe efforts at savings have been made by the various departments.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTER. Yes; I yield to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES], a very valued member of this committee.

Mr. JONES. I suggest to the gentleman from Texas that his idea of a Representative from Congress to look after the spending of the appropriations is commendable.

However, providing an agent of Congress to see that the money is spent for the purposes appropriated, is a legislative matter and cannot be brought in by the Committee on Appropriations. There is no legal authorization for such a position and therefore any amendment to this bill would be subject to a point of order.

The gentleman is chairman of the housing committee and has been responsible for a little over a billion dollars being appropriated for housing, but lo and behold, from an investigation I made personally, three and one-half billion is available for housing. It is handled by 14 uncoordinated agencies, each of them going to a separate budget officer and making requests independently of each other. No budget examiner knows what the other is allowing. They are even using the prewar borrowing power of spending agencies for housing. I think a good start could be made by clearing up the housing situation, by the gentleman's committee bringing in a bill to give Congress a representative to check upon the expenditures in his particular committee, and I will support it enthusiastically.

Mr. LANHAM. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTER. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. LANHAM. Of course, I intend for these employees to make these inquiries for all of the different committees; to be the agents of the Congress. Although the gentleman has exaggerated the sum that has been expended through authorizations by the committee of which I am a member, I may say that we have already eliminated one of those agencies and we are seeking to eliminate some of the others.

Mr. CARTER. We congratulate the gentleman upon his success so far and we hope it may continue.

I appreciate that the remarks of the gentleman from Texas are very pertinent. We must scale down all of these nondefense appropriations. The travel bill of this Government is startling and alarming. Our committee only handles three of the smaller departments of this Government, but, notwithstanding that fact, the general travel bill of the Government is increasing year after year by leaps and bounds. Something must be done to hold it down.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTER. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. MAHON. In view of the specific request as to the amount of money being spent for telephone bills by the departments, I think it would be well if the gentleman would, through the clerk or otherwise, find out approximately how much there is in this bill for telephones in the Departments of Justice, State, and Commerce, in order that we might bring it into the record. Of course, the gentleman could not be expected to give the figures from memory.

Mr. CARTER. We can get it for the benefit of the House as far as our own departments are concerned. We have scanned those figures before the committee and we are using our best endeavors to keep the amounts down.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTER. I yield.

Mr. HARE. The gentleman will recall that last year when we reported the bill I emphasized the fact that one agency in the Government, employing 800 people, spent a little over $33,000 for telephones.

Mr. CARTER. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. CARTER. I yield.

Mr. LANHAM. I want to say to the gentleman that I was not intending any criticism of the Appropriations Committee as I realize they are very busy men, but I do think we ought to have this information from all the departments. That is the reason I think we ought to have these follow-up men who are agents of our own.

Mr. CARTER. I appreciate that and thank the gentleman for his constructive suggestion.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last three words.

Mr. Chairman, perhaps there is no better time than the present to bring forcibly to the attention of the committee the diligence and the devotion of the members of the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Federal judiciary. This committee is really familiar with the items that come before it. When you asked the questions about telephones, I say to you that the item of telephones is covered by the individual agency in each little subdivision of the Government as they present their justifications before the committee, as they make their appeals for funds. If it is the desire of the House to assign someone to gather all those different telephone bills and put them into one figure, it could be done. However, what we did do in the matter was this: We instructed the secretary and the assistant secretary to appoint someone in the Department to give the O. K. for permission to make long-distance telephone calls, and that personal calls in the Departments be absolutely frowned upon. This is not new this year with this committee, to my knowledge. This committee has repeatedly emphasized this for the past 7 years. This committee has been interested in more things than telephones. I have some notes here that I made to tell the committee about, not since this question came up but long before.

SAVINGS IN COMMUNICATIONS; CONSOLIDATION IN TRAVEL

We have made a tremendous saving in the consolidation of travel. Some years ago some bureaus had no limitation upon their travel allowance. The sky was the limit. It is not so today.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield at that point?

Mr. RABAUT. Yes; I yield.

Mr. KEEFE. In every Budget estimate for each agency there is an item for communications, is there not?

Mr. RABAUT. Yes.

Mr. KEEFE. Which includes not only telephone but telegraph and other communications?

Mr. RABAUT. Yes.

Mr. KEEFE. It would be a comparatively simple matter to bring those totals together, to show what the total appropriation for communications is for your entire appropriation bill, would it not?

Mr. RABAUT. I assure the gentleman that because of the fact that this subject has been brought up in the House today, as far as our committee is concerned, we shall bring such totals before you next year.

Mr. KEEFE. Can the gentleman advise the House now whether the amount contained in the pending bill for communication items is greater or less than the similar items in last year's bill?

Mr. RABAUT. I could not tell the gentleman in the aggregate because it is in different parts of the bill, spread all through the bill, and this bill deals with four departments of the Government, State, Justice, Commerce, and the Federal Judiciary.

Mr. KEEFE. But each department has a specific item in its Budget estimate under the heading "Communications," does it not?

Mr. RABAUT. We could supply the gentleman this information, but we could not give it to him at this moment.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I am very pleased to yield to my good friend from Texas.

Mr. MAHON. Is there an item in the bill for the purchase of automobiles? I am not criticizing the subcommittee, being a member of the whole committee

myself, but a matter that gives me some concern is that we are spending too much money buying automobiles for bureaucrats in the various agencies of the Government when very often they are probably not used for official purposes. It would be much cheaper, it seems to me, if we could work out some plan whereby we could allow them taxi fare when they want to go from the departments to the Capitol or from one department to another department. Does the gentleman have any information on that point?

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. RABAUT. Coming from Michigan, as I do, the home of the automobile, I am very glad to answer the gentleman. I want to say to the distinguished gentleman from Texas that the Army, the Navy, and some of the attachés appointed to United States consulates and embassies throughout the world, and high-ranking officers of the Army and the Navy have very de luxe cars, in the observation of the gentleman from Michigan. But, do you know that we furnish no cars to our Ambassadors? This is no bill in which to introduce a complaint against the purchase of automobiles. There are plenty of places where I think it would apply, but it does not apply to this particular bill. I notice the gentleman defending the Army is right here on his feet. I yield to him now.

Mr. MAY. I am very glad to say to the gentleman that I am not defending the Army and the Navy, for they need no defense; they are the two organizations defending all of us.

Mr. RABAUT. Very good.

Mr. MAY. But I call the gentleman's attention to the fact that there are several other organizations in the Government that are buying automobiles. Expecting to be criticized for calling one particular organization by name, I can advise the gentleman from Michigan that the Tennessee Valley Authority has 6,000 cars in the State of Tennessee.

Mr. RABAUT. Take that up with the Committee on Appropriations, not with me. I want to say to the gentleman, however, that it does not seem quite right when you go to an embassy of the United States and see the commercial attaché, the naval attaché, or the military attaché with an automobile, but the Ambassador, unless he has his private vehicle, has to go to an American friend and ask for the loan of his car, if you ask the Ambassador for one. That is what is going on today. Now, there are two or three other things I want to discuss.

This committee was one of the first to frown upon the idea of detailing employees from one department to another not within the scope of the appropriation from which their salaries were paid. There has been some abuse along this line right here in the House. A committee will be set up and be given $10,000 for a certain investigation. It will then proceed to walk down to one of the departments and ask for $25,000 worth of help. That department is then short, of course, and comes before us first under an emergency for temporary employees, and then walks up to the regularly constituted subcommittees and presents justifications for keeping them on the permanent roll. The net result is they get about $25,000 additional appropriation. This abuse has occurred as between departments, it has occurred here in the Congress, and even in the White House. I do not object if they want it done that way, but I admire frankness. If an investigation is going to cost $100,000, ask for the $100,000 and find out if the House will grant it. Perhaps it will not, but do not ask for $10,000 and then proceed to one of the departments to obtain $25,000 more through use of employees they must pay. It is not right. It is a procedure this committee has been very much interested in and has frowned upon.

Another thing we are interested in is prison camps. We have a lot of these C. C. C. camps that ought to be turned over for prison camps, and it would be an inexpensive and a good thing.

Our activities have been many. This committee purchased some land about a year ago, and I would like the committee here to note what we paid for the land, which was adjacent to the Bureau of Standards on Connecticut Avenue. After much dickering, we bought some 14 acres for $125,000. Compare that with some of the prices recently paid for land in the District of Columbia. This committee inspected the site, convinced the owners that the Government was the only purchaser for that property.

The committee has suggested many improvements in the Foreign Service of the State Department as a result of knowledge gained from inspection trips. The Committee made recommendations for improvement in the situation respecting Mexican immigration, prisoners have been put to work, hard work, and now they are beginning to have more respect for the immigration law. Those are some of the things that have been accomplished and we are now looking for further improvement along some other lines.

First. Improvement in the parole procedures.

Second. The enactment by Congress of an indeterminate sentence law.

Third. The proper disposition of the expensive and valuable land in the District of Columbia now erroneously occupied by the National Training School for Boys, over 300 acres on Bladensburg Road.

Fourth. A marked improvement in the conditions and management of county and city jails, and in this connection I quote from the report:

> The Bureau of Prisons has maintained for several years a force of jail inspectors who visit these county and city jails in which Federal prisoners are kept, for the purpose of rating them in terms of their general condition and management. Some of the conditions that exist in these local institutions are appalling. The committee has inserted in the record a list of those jails where conditions are most glaringly bad, as well as a list of those highest on the list as far as their ratings are concerned. Over the past several years only a meager improvement appears to have taken place in the general picture of jail conditions in the cities and counties of the country. The committee is convinced that the only way now that any measurable improvement will take place is to have the glaring light of publicity focused on the institutions that are the worst offenders.

The Clerk read as follows:

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Department of Justice, $567,500.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JONES: On page 33, line 15, strike out "$567,500" and insert "$482,500, of which not more than $33,000 shall be used for the purchase of paper for the purpose of issuing press releases by the publicity and propaganda agency of the Department."

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, this is a cut of $75,000 in the printing and binding item. I have arbitrarily cut $75,000 off of this item. There is no scientific basis for the cut, except from what we can figure from the back door up to the front.

You cannot tell how much the Government is spending for publicity bureaus. The salaries of all branches of the Government cost the taxpayers $27,700,000 a year. You cannot tell because there is no separate budget and accounting for publicity bureaus. They are hidden in the bureaus under the heads of "assistant clerks" "stenographers," and "secretaries." Anybody who can turn a crank on a mimeograph, labeled "clerk," "secretary," or "stenographer," is in the Federal Publicity Bureau. The Budget Bureau which grants the funds for each department cannot tell you how much is spent for publicity in all of the bureaus of the Government.

Something was said this morning about trying to cut down the Government publicity, and I heartily agree with that proposition. Since Pearl Harbor the United States has been united and there is no excuse for any department or agency carrying on a publicity bureau for the benefit of itself or for the benefit of the Government. This applies especially to the Department of Justice. It has no excuse whatever for a press and propaganda service, because it has the ear of the country. What it says is spot news. Mr. Biddle, the Attorney General, can get into the Movietone News, RKO News, Pathé News, and Paramount News. He can get widespread publicity by merely asking for it. He will be thus offered the opportunity to give any message to the public he wants to. The newspaper boys have their ears out for anything that the Attorney General, the F. B. I., the Antitrust Division, or the Federal Bureau of Prisons has to say. It is therefore not necessary for the Department of Justice to have a publicity bureau.

My amendment cuts the amount of $75,000 from the printing and binding item for the Department of Justice for this reason. In 1940 the Department of Justice bought from the Government

Printing Office blank paper of the type of mimeograph or duplicating paper in an amount of $107,986.66. Add that to the other paper that all the other departments bought from the Government Printing Office for duplicating purposes in the fiscal year 1940 and the total amount is $1,803,418. That is for 1940.

In 1941 the total duplicating-paper price rose from $1,800,000 plus to $2,500,000. Think of it, that is for blank paper alone. Proportionately the Department of Justice's increased from $107,986.66 in 1940 to $187,258.56 in 1941.

Mr. Chairman, conditions have changed since the first bomb dropped on Pearl Harbor and there should not be any need for this waste of the Department of Justice paper. There should be no more paper than is necessary for interdepartmental communications. I think the amount I have set of $33,000 ought to cover that.

The Department of Justice, more than any other department, should be the first one to stop this flagrant use of the propaganda method of publicizing itself. People look up to the great Department of Justice as a shining example. There is a specific law that is being transgressed in every department except the Congress' own General Accounting Office. That is the only agency that does not have a publicity bureau that I know of. All of these departments have been hiring and employing publicity men outside authorized appropriations and in violation of law.

Did you know the reason why propaganda specialists are not on the pay roll as publicity men? Because in about 1916 the Congress passed a law which said that the departments could not have publicity men unless Congress specifically authorized the appropriation for publicity purposes. The only way they could expand the publicity departments was to do so dishonestly. It is generally done that way, so that no one can check back on it. That is the method of circumventing what you gentlemen on both sides of the aisle talked about this morning. Take away the paper and they will not have anything to spill ink on. Take away the paper and there will not be any necessity for these publicity jobs.

Mr. Chairman, I trust my amendment will be agreed to.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES].

Mr. Chairman, I take this time to inquire of the chairman of the subcommittee who is handling this bill if he will explain to the House what the special counsels requested in the bill are going to be utilized for?

Mr. RABAUT. In reply to the inquiry of the gentleman from California, I may say that the work to which these special attorneys are assigned is left entirely to the discretion of the Attorney General. May I further say to the gentleman, following along his line of thought, which I believe is based upon economy, that the amount we allowed for this particular activity in 1936 was $700,000, to which was added a supplemental appropriation of $176,000. The appropriation for 1943 is $200,000, so I think the committee has done well with this item.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I concur in the statement of the chairman to the effect that the committee has taken exceptionally good care of the department as regards furnishing special counsel is concerned, but may I ask the gentleman if there was any indication in the justifications that were presented to his committee whether or not any of these special attorneys were to be used to take care of the Japanese menace that now exists on the Pacific coast, and if not, why not?

Mr. RABAUT. We made no particular inquiry of the Attorney General as to what he is going to do with these special attorneys, feeling that is a matter which should be entirely within the discretion of the Department of Justice.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I concur in general with the committee because they have always done a splendid job, but I do think it is time that this House is entitled to know whether or not the Attorney General has enough help to do the job that the people on the Pacific coast know he is not doing under the present circumstances; in fact, he is using legal excuses to avoid responding to the protective requirements of the people on the Pacific coast as regards their and the national welfare.

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHEPPARD. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. COSTELLO. I may say to the gentleman that it is my understanding that at least in the Los Angeles area, where the Attorney General has his investigators gathering information, they do not cooperate with the Army Intelligence or the Naval Intelligence Services and, as a result, these other branches of the Government are not getting the information the F. B. I. discovers and has available, so that they do not know from what source they may expect trouble and do not know how to protect themselves against it. I believe this situation certainly ought to be remedied by the Attorney General's directing his staff, at least out there, to cooperate more fully with the other branches of the Government.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

Mr. Chairman, I am not going to attempt to speak for the rest of the California delegation, but as an individual Representative from the State of California I serve notice upon the Attorney General that if something is not done rapidly to correct the hazards that everyone who has any degree of intelligence knows exist on the Pacific Coast with regard to the Japanese question, I am going to introduce a resolution to investigate the activities of his office for the protection of the white citizens of my State.

I also call your attention to the opinion of the Jap condition as expressed by Walter Lippmann:

[From the Washington Post of February 12, 1942]

TODAY AND TOMORROW

(By Walter Lippmann)

THE FIFTH COLUMN ON THE COAST

SAN FRANCISCO.—The enemy-alien problem on the Pacific coast, or, much more accurately, the fifth-column problem, is very serious and it is very special. What makes it so serious and so special is that the Pacific coast is in imminent danger of a combined attack from within and from without. The danger is not, as it would be in the inland centers or perhaps even for the present on the Atlantic coast, from sabotage alone. The peculiar danger of the Pacific coast is in a Japanese raid accompanied by enemy action inside American territory.

This combination can be very formidable indeed. For while the striking power of Japan from the sea and air might not in itself be overwhelming at any one point just now, Japan could strike a blow which might do irreparable damage if it were accompanied by the kind of organized sabotage to which this part of the country is specially vulnerable.

This is a sober statement of the situation, in fact, a report, based not on speculation, but on what is known to have taken place and to be taking place in this area of the war. It is a fact that the Japanese Navy has been reconnoitering the Pacific coast more or less continually and for a considerable period of time, testing and feeling out the American defenses. It is a fact that communication takes place between the enemy at sea and enemy agents on land.

These are facts which we shall ignore or minimize at our peril. It is also a fact that since the outbreak of the Japanese war there has been no important sabotage on the Pacific coast.

From what we know about Hawaii and about the fifth column in Europe this is not, as some have liked to think, a sign that there is nothing to be feared. It is a sign that the blow is well organized and that it is held back until it can be struck with maximum effect.

In preparing to repel the attack the Army and Navy have all the responsibility but they are facing it with one hand tied down in Washington. I am sure I understand fully and appreciate thoroughly the unwillingness of Washington to adopt a policy of mass evacuation and mass internment of all those who are technically enemy aliens. But I submit that Washington is not defining the problem on the Pacific coast correctly and that therefore it is raising insoluble issues unnecessarily and failing to deal with the practical issues promptly. No one ever can hope to get the right answer unless he first asks the right questions.

The official approach to the danger is through a series of unrealities. There is the assumption that it is a problem of enemy aliens. As a matter of fact it is certainly also a problem of native-born American citizens. There is the assumption that a citizen may not be interfered with unless he has committed an overt act, or at least unless there is strong evidence that he is about to commit an overt act.

There is the assumption that if the rights of a citizen are abridged anywhere, they have been abridged everywhere. The effect of these assumptions has been to precipitate legalistic and ideological arguments between the military authorities out here and the civil authorities in Washington, and between the aroused citizenry of the coast and their fellow countrymen in the interior:

A much simpler approach will, I believe, yield much more practical results. Forget for a moment all about enemy aliens, dual citizenship, naturalized citizens, native citizens of enemy alien parentage, and consider a

warship in San Francisco harbor, an airplane plant in Los Angeles, a general's headquarters at Oshkosh, and an admiral's at Podunk. Then think of the lineal descendant, if there happened to be such a person, of George Washington, the Father of his Country, and consider what happens to Mr. Washington if he decides he would like to visit the warship, or take a walk in the airplane plant, or to drop in and photograph the general and the admiral in their quarters.

He is stopped by the sentry. He has to prove who he is. He has to prove that he has a good reason for doing what he wishes to do. He has to register, sign papers, and wear an identification button. Then perhaps, if he proves his case, he is escorted by an armed guard while he does his errand, and until he has been checked out of the place and his papers and his button have been returned. Have Mr. Washington's constitutional rights been abridged?

Has he been denied the dignity of the human person? Has his loyalty been impugned?

Now it seems to me that this is in principle and in general the procedure which ought to be used for all persons in a zone which the military authorities regard as open to enemy attack. In that zone, as in the corridors of the general's headquarters or on the deck of the warship or within the gates of the airplane plant, everyone should be compelled to prove that he has a good reason for being there, and no one should be allowed to come and go until he has proved that his business is necessary and consistent with the national defense.

In the vital and vulnerable areas it should be the rule that residence, employment, communication by telephone, telegraph, automobile, and railroad are confined to licensed persons who are fully identified and whose activities are fully known to the authorities and to their neighbors. The Pacific coast is officially a combat zone. Some part of it may at any moment be a battlefield. Nobody's constitutional rights include the right to reside and do business on a battlefield. And nobody ought to be on a battlefield who has no good reason for being there. There is plenty of room elsewhere for him to exercise his rights.

This is in substance the system of policing which necessarily prevails in a war zone. By this system the constitutional and international questions about aliens and citizens do not arise at the very place where they confuse the issues and prevent the taking of thorough measures of security. Under this system all persons are in principle treated alike. As a matter of national policy there is no discrimination. But at the same time the authorities on the spot in the threatened region are able to act decisively, and let the explanations and the reparations come later.

This approach to the question by-passes the probem which, as I see it, has caused the trouble in Washington. For what Washington has been trying to find is a policy for dealing with all enemy aliens everywhere and all potential fifth columnists everywhere. Yet a policy which may be wise in most parts of the country may be extremely foolhardy in a combat zone.

Therefore, much the best thing to do is to recognize the western combat zone as territory quite different from the rest of the country, and then to set up in that zone a special regime. This has been done on the Bataan Peninsula, in Hawaii, in Alaska, in the Canal Zone. Why not also on the threatened West coast of the United States?

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. JONES) there were—ayes 32, noes 53.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. HARTER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, special committee No. 1, that on aviation, of the House Military Affairs Committee, recently submitted an interim report of its investigation and inquiry into the state of the Army air forces. This was printed under date of February 3, 1942, and is known as House of Representatives Report No. 1735.

As chairman of this special committee, I rise to inform the House of certain matters that have come to the attention of the special committee since the filing of the report and the action taken at a meeting of the committee held this morning.

Only recently have complaints been made to the committee by numerous persons, including responsible persons connected with the aircraft-manufacturing industry, that priorities heretofore granted for materials, tools, and productive equipment for the production of aircraft have been inadequate and, if continued, were bound to lead to serious shortages and retard the production of bombers, pursuit aircraft, and other military types. This has become a serious threat to 1942 production.

Prior to yesterday, four-engined bombers operated only on an A–1–B priority, and all other types of combat airplanes with an A–1–D rating. It is incomprehensible that men charged with the direction of our war effort, in view of the experience in every theater of war, should place priorities for aircraft behind any other priorities whatsoever. Every aircraft manufacturer in the Nation is expanding plant facilities, and with huge new plants scheduled to open this year, the aircraft industry is faced with innumerable pending shortages of materials because of the lack of foresight on priorities here in Washington. Apparently control is still in the hands of those who think in terms of battleships and ground equipment.

How, under the sun, are we ever going to win this war unless we can clear the skies of enemy aircraft, so that our Navy can convoy the necessary troops, tanks, arms, and equipment to the end that we may push the enemy out of the territory he has overrun?

The material shortage has become acute with some of the airplane companies. It is remarkable that they are producing so much in view of the situation that confronts them. Up until yesterday the priority rating given aircraft placed it behind the bulk of the Navy program, behind battleships, behind tanks, behind trucks, and a host of other war items.

Let me warn Congress and the American people that the A–1–A priority finally given the aircraft industry yesterday will be of little avail unless aircraft manufacturers are given preference over many of the items to which a similar rating has been granted. A–1–A is completely overloaded.

We are informed hundreds of items have A–1–A priority. If this be true, aircraft should have a triple A–1–A rating.

I quote a letter dispatched today to the President, to the Chief of the War Production Board, to the Secretary of War, and to the Chief of Staff:

> The attention of special committee No. 1, that on aviation, of the House Military Affairs Committee, has been called to newspaper reports, to complaints of trade journals of the aviation industry, and by responsible persons identified with aircraft manufacture to the very unfortunate situation which has existed with reference to priorities for raw materials, tools, and productive equipment for the aircraft industry.
>
> Surely our armed forces must be conversant with the fact that to be successful on land or sea requires air supremacy. Every campaign of the present war, beginning with Poland, is indicative of this.
>
> The A–1–A priority finally given the aircraft industry yesterday will be of little avail unless aircraft manufacturers are given preference over some of the many industries to which a similar rating has been granted. Allocations of raw materials, tools, and productive equipment should be made so as to provide all elements necessary to obtain the maximum possible output from existing and planned facilities for aircraft production for 1942.
>
> Signed: Dow W. Harter, Andrew Edmiston, John M. Costello, Overton Brooks, W. G. Andrews, Leslie C. Arends, Charles R. Clason, Charles H. Elston, S. W. King.

Mr. HOUSTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARTER. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. HOUSTON. I am in accord with everything the gentleman has had to say. I would be glad to join the gentleman, the gentleman from West Virginia, and all the other Members of the Congress in an attempt to correct this situation.

May I ask the gentleman this question, Does this apply to trainers as well as bombers?

Mr. HARTER. It applies to all aircraft under the program.

Mr. HOUSTON. I think they ought to have top rating.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman be permitted to proceed for 2 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARTER. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. BROOKS. As one of the members of the subcommittee, it is my conviction that aircraft should be given a special rating above all other ratings, so that all the necessary materials to build the planes that are so badly needed to protect the men, the ships, and the tanks will be produced, in order that we may bring this war to an early conclusion.

Mr. HARTER. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I am sure the gentleman from Ohio has just given us a very interesting report. However, it is out of order in the discussion of this bill, and

we have had a number of other out-of-order speeches here. Consequently, we are getting along very slowly with the consideration of this bill. I have no desire to shut anybody out or to invoke any harsh rule, but if we are going to get through with this bill today I think the speeches hereafter should be confined to the subject matter of the bill. I give notice now that I shall feel constrained to make a point of order against further such speeches if Members do not comply with the rule.

Mr. RABAUT. I am in accord with the gentleman's suggestion.

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, I shall try to comply with the suggestion of my colleague from California in that I shall discuss the Department of Justice. I am afraid, however, that the Department of Justice is not aware of what year we happen to be living in. We have had discussions by members of the Pacific coast delegation with representatives of the Attorney General's office regarding the situation on the Pacific coast to which my colleague the gentleman from California [Mr. SHEPPARD] referred just a moment ago. The Department tried to impress on us the fact that they had been working with great speed in that they had already arrested some 1,500 aliens throughout the country, whereas during the World War, in 1917, it was 8 or 9 months before they had interned a single alien.

Unfortunately, I think that is just what the Department of Justice is doing. They are living in the World War period of 1917, and they do not realize that the conditions of warfare have changed, and that the method of conducting warfare has changed. We have a problem on the Pacific coast that the Department of Justice does not seem to fully appreciate. They have representatives out there who, perhaps, are trying to find out what it is all about. The Department of Justice claims it is limited, and they can only handle aliens. Well, to handle the alien on the Pacific coast does not help the situation, it only aggravates it.

Next Monday they are going to demand that certain aliens move out of certain restricted areas. What happens to the citizen Japanese generally, and where do the aliens go? Has any provision been made by other Departments of the Government to house and resettle these Japanese aliens that are to be moved?

Practically no step has been taken out there on the coast to remove the Japanese American-born citizen, and there is where the crux of the whole question lies. The Department of Justice, I feel, has, to a great extent, tended to block and interfere with a program dealing with the moving of the citizens. That is the whole problem out there. The alien problem is simple to handle, but the real threat to the entire Pacific coast comes from the citizen of Japanese ancestry. Many of them have spent 15 or 20 years in Japan being educated. Some of them do not even speak the American language although they are citizens, and if there is any fifth column threat on the Pacific coast, it is going to come from that group and not from the alien who entered this country 40 or 50 years ago.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COSTELLO. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. KERR. Is not the gentleman complaining about something that is really within the jurisdiction of his local court?

Mr. COSTELLO. I will state to the gentleman that it is not within the jurisdiction of our local courts.

Mr. KERR. You have a grand jury out there and you have the prosecuting attorneys and their assistants and you have the judges. Why complain about the Department of Justice unless you show that those people have not done their duty?

Mr. COSTELLO. I may state to the gentleman that he, likewise, fails to understand the problem. You cannot wait until a crime is committed and then go to a grand jury and demand that the certain persons who committed the crime be put in prison. What we have to do is to anticipate the commission of a crime. We have to move before any sabotage takes place, and, if you do not move in advance of that sabotage, Pearl Harbor will be insignificant compared with what could happen on the Pacific coast. Unless the Department of Justice moves speedily, unless the Department of Justice makes the information that is available to them also available to Army Intelligence, makes it available to Navy Intelligence, makes it available to our police forces and our sheriffs out on the Pacific coast, then you are liable to have just that situation develop. These things are not being done.

The Dies committee has had an investigator in Los Angeles for over 2 years, and he has investigated the Japanese problem, and it is my understanding that the Department of Justice has not even consulted with him. The information is available, and yet the normal means of pursuing that information are not followed. I say, in all sincerity, that unless something very definite is undertaken in the immediate future you are liable to have a most serious situation.

Mr. HOUSTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COSTELLO. I yield.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 additional minute.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOUSTON. Is not the gentleman's idea the same as that of the gentleman from California [Mr. SHEPPARD]—that all the Japanese should be removed out of that area because we cannot tell the good from the bad?

Mr. COSTELLO. I may state to the gentleman that undoubtedly that is the situation. They should be removed and resettled somewhere else, for their own safety as much as for ours. It can be done if the various agencies of the Government will take the necessary steps, but they should take them promptly.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COSTELLO. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. BECKWORTH. The gentleman will recall that we had a measure pass the Congress which provided for the registration of aliens in this country. I have seen a recent report from the Department of Justice on that, which shows that 91,858 Japanese registered. Of that number 38,171 Japanese aliens are found in California and 38,149 are found in Hawaii. In other words, there are as many Japanese aliens in California as there are in Hawaii this very day.

Mr. COSTELLO. I may state further to the gentleman that there are approximately 40,000 alien- and citizen-born Japanese in Los Angeles County alone, one of the most important strategic centers of this country, and unless that situation is taken in hand we are liable to have a real disaster.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COSTELLO. I yield to my colleague from California.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Does the gentleman know there was a written order issued within the last few days to the people who handle the registration in California to extend the time of that registration over and above its original date?

Mr. COSTELLO. I did not know that that had been done. I think it is most unfortunate. I might also point out that while we have taken guns and cameras and other things away from the alien enemies we do not take them away from the children who happen to be citizens, and the result is that those who are citizens can have all of the guns they want. Up near Monterey there is a tremendous concentration of Army camps and activities. Agents went into a Japanese shop, a shop that sold sporting goods. Seventy thousand rounds of ammunition were found in that sporting-goods store, together with guns and cameras and various kinds of radio receiving and sending equipment—all in a sporting-goods store. I sincerely hope that the sport will not be against the American citizens and our industries.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COSTELLO. Yes.

Mr. BROOKS. Is it a fact Japanese are living contiguous to these Army air fields and arsenals and Army bases out there on the coast at the present time, that are not under surveillance, and not being removed?

Mr. COSTELLO. I say to the gentleman that they are scattered all over the Pacific coast. They are close to all of these Army camps and war industries, and they are not being removed. By removing the aliens from the immediate proximity of the camps and aircraft factories you would not solve that problem, because you can move them only a mile or two away and you cannot sufficiently guard any one of these areas so as to prevent a group returning there. The

only solution of the problem is to remove them from the area completely, alien and citizen alike, all those persons who are likely to commit sabotage. As a matter of fact they can be removed and settled on other lands, on agricultural lands, and can be made comfortable and made to provide their own livelihood. Those things can be done, and the Japanese themselves will be better off. It is not a gigantic, difficult problem as it seems at first, provided the various agencies of the Government will cooperate and try to work out a solution of the problem, but when the Attorney General's office takes the attitude that they can handle only aliens and do not want to be bothered with citizens, they are not solving the problem, but they are ignoring it, and ignoring this problem will not do us any good, because we may wake up a day or two late and find that the crime has been committed, and then the Department of Justice will endeavor to find the perpetrators and put them in jail, but they will be from 24 to 48 hours too late.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COSTELLO. Yes.

Mr. HOFFMAN. What can we do to help that situation?

Mr. COSTELLO. I think that all we can do is to urge the Department of Justice to take the necessary steps and cooperate.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Can we do that by resolution?

Mr. COSTELLO. I think that merely our remarks on the floor might tend to do a lot. In fact, I think the people out in California and the entire west coast are bringing enough pressure to bear, and perhaps finally we will get the Attorney General to cooperate. Cooperation is all that we need. Action can be taken, and I am sure that it is going to be done, because it has to be done.

Mr. BECKWORTH. The gentleman made the statement a few moments ago that the Attorney General would not do anything about the thousands of nonaliens out there. Has he done anything about the aliens?

Mr. COSTELLO. Yes, in respect to a few strategic positions. All of the aliens must be removed therefrom. Those aliens are to be removed, and were notified about the 7th of February, 2 months after the Pearl Harbor incident. That is the first actual step they have taken to do anything about the aliens. Three weeks' notice was given.

Mr. ENGLEBRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COSTELLO. Yes.

Mr. ENGLEBRIGHT. To say that the gentleman in connection with the Pacific coast delegation has made every effort to impress the Department with the seriousness of the situation with respect to the native-born Japanese. We passed resolutions, in which the gentleman was very much interested, and in every manner tried to urge the Department to take steps to remove the menace of the native-born Japanese.

Mr. COSTELLO. I thank the gentleman for his suggestion, but I think the entire Pacific coast delegation has been working faithfully on this problem and I hope that we may get some results.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

The Clerk read as follows:

Conduct of customs cases: Assistant Attorney General, special attorneys and counselors at law in the conduct of customs cases, to be employed and their compensation fixed by the Attorney General; necessary clerical assistance and other employees at the seat of government and elsewhere, to be employed and their compensation fixed by the Attorney General, including experts at such rates of compensation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General; expenses of procuring evidence, supplies, Supreme Court Reports and Digests, and Federal Reporter and Digests, and other miscellaneous and incidental expenses, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General; in all, $146,900.

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, before we leave the subject of the Attorney General's office, I want to add a word to what has already been said with reference to the very grave situation that exists on the Pacific coast owing to the heavy Japanese population. It is not limited to California, but it obtains all along the Pacific coast. In my own State of Oregon it is just as aggravated, although there is not such a large number of Japanese.

The serious problem with reference to the Japanese is this: They congregate close together around strategic undertakings having to do with national defense. For instance, in my own State, around the airports, where we are building airports for war purposes, the Japanese are gradually congregating and gathering at other strategic places. I understand down in California they own land, much of it in the names of children, minors, and babies, which is situated directly over large oil conduits. They have buildings that are directly over those conduits. They have strategic properties which are in almost every instance around these vital war activities that we are carrying on. I understand we have some 140,000 Japanese in the western area. As has been said here, it is not the alien Japanese that gives us such concern as it is the citizen Japanese, born in this country, holding dual citizenship. They are educated in our schools, speak our language, and have intimate knowledge of our defense industries.

Mr. GWYNNE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANGELL. I yield.

Mr. GWYNNE. Is the gentleman certain that the Attorney General has legal authority to proceed against those citizens?

Mr. ANGELL. I will say to the gentleman the Attorney General and the military authorities have ample power. We are in war, and when the Attorney General's office and those in charge of the war program come to a realization that we are in war, then we will have some protection from this Japanese menace. We must not wait, as we did at Pearl Harbor, until it is too late. Is it reasonable to assume that in the case of Pearl Harbor we were powerless to do anything to protect ourselves when those Japanese were located all around that strategic area ready and poised to bomb into eternity our peaceful citizens and blow up our defenses? Self-preservation is the first law of society. I say that where we can establish a strategic area and deprive an American citizen not of alien lineage of the right to enter that area, we certainly can deprive the American-born Japanese of the right to live and carry on in these vital areas in the Pacific coast, when they have daggers behind our backs ready to be thrust into our hearts. You know that you gentlemen who sit on this floor today cannot go into the War Department Building or any strategic area unless you show your card with your picture and your signature and receive permission to pass. Do you mean that merely because these Japanese are born in this country and cling to the right of dual citizenship, with their first loyalty to their Emperor and their first duty to their native country, Japan, we cannot say to them that they must keep off of these strategic areas, containing military instillations, war industries, water and power-plant projects, oil fields and refineries, transportation and other essential facilities? I urge that all Japanese be evacuated forthwith from these areas and be held in protective custody.

The Attorney General does not seem to be alert to the imminent danger confronting the Pacific coast. The F. B. I. has a large appropriation in this bill. I have supported the F. B. I. 100 percent and will continue to do so, but I say to you as one of the Members from the Pacific coast that we must wake up, and if we do not wake up and protect ourselves from this menace something infinitely worse than Pearl Harbor will be enacted on our very shores.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANGELL. I yield.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Do you not think it would be a good idea, in order to protect our boys being held as prisoners over there, to give about two Japanese for one American and bring our boys back to us?

Mr. ANGELL. I will say to my friend that I will do anything in my power to release our brave men held by the Japanese.

Mr. GWYNNE. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. ANGELL. I yield.

Mr. GWYNNE. I am wondering if we might not pass some legislation that would help the Attorney General. I am in sympathy with the gentleman's remarks.

Mr. ANGELL. Personally I do not think any legislation is necessary, except we could properly earmark for this purpose a portion of the appropriation for the Attorney General's office. Otherwise I think we have passed all the essential legislation that is needed. We have placed complete control in the hands of our President, who is our Commander in Chief, with full power to deal with this serious problem. I hope the Attorney

General and our military officers in charge will act in this matter at once.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. THOMAS F. FORD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last three words.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS F. FORD. I yield.

Mr. RABAUT. I am wondering if we cannot get along with the bill? These are all pro forma amendments. I hope we can go along with the business before the Committee.

Mr. THOMAS F. FORD. Mr. Chairman, the Attorney General appeared before the Pacific coast delegation meeting to discuss the Japanese menace in the West, in the New House Office Building, and when he was questioned as to his authority in the matter, he made practically this statement. He said, insofar as the Japanese aliens are concerned he could and would go all the way, but when we come to Japanese who are American citizens he was estopped.

Now, it seems to me that in a situation like this we cannot indulge in any fine-spun theory. Japanese are situated on ground beneath which we have some of our main water-supply pipes. They are living on ground adjacent to our main transmission power lines. They are situated at places where at any moment they can do almost irreparable damage to the public utilities on which the people of the coast depend for water, power, light, fuel, and transportation.

There is a point that I think should be dwelt upon. I did not hear all of the statement made by my colleague the gentleman from California [Mr. COSTELLO], and I do not know whether he touched on it or not, but there is what we call dual citizenship. Every child of Japanese parentage, born in the United States, according to the law of the Imperial Japanese Government, is still a citizen of Japan. He cannot break that citizenship unless he goes personally to the Japanese consul and gets from him permission to denounce that citizenship. When he does that he is no longer a dual citizen; he is a citizen of the United States. I do not suppose one-tenth of 1 percent of the Japanese in the United States have taken this step. They are therefore all dual citizens and not citizens of the United States. They should not be treated as citizens of the United States. They should be required to move away from strategic areas where they cannot bring about another Pearl Harbor. I do not advocate that they be treated harshly. They should be afforded every protection, but they should be excluded from all areas where they are a potential menace to the safety and security of the people, not only of the Pacific coast but of the entire Nation.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

By unanimous consent, the pro forma amendments were withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:

Enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws: For the enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws, including traveling expenses, and experts at such rates of compensation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General, except that the compensation paid to any person employed hereunder shall not exceed the rate of $10,000 per annum, including personal services in the District of Columbia, $1,800,000: *Provided*, That none of this appropriation shall be expended for the establishment and maintenance of permanent regional offices of the Antitrust Division.

Mr. HULL. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HULL: Page 40, line 13, strike out "$1,800,000" at the end of line 13 and insert "$2,000,000."

Mr. HULL. Mr. Chairman, the object of this amendment is to restore to the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice the amount recommended by the Budget Bureau. Last year the appropriation was $2,350,000. That was the largest sum that has been devoted to that particular Division of the Department of Justice in many years, and that came about mainly by reason of the fact that the President in a previous year had set aside $250,000 of funds from other sources in order that the Antitrust Division might proceed with its work.

I assume that the committee, in taking off a further $250,000, making in all a reduction of approximately 20 percent of the funds previously allowed to the Antitrust Division, were actuated by a sense of economy; but I cannot see any economy in licensing, legalizing, or refusing to prosecute conspiracies against the people and conspiracies against the Government.

It would be just as logical if we wanted to save money for the Government on all angles to repeal the law against mail robberies or post-office robberies or many other felonies we have provided in the statute books, in order to save the cost of the prosecution of the felons.

Mr. Arnold appeared before the committee and tried to lay before them the situation as to his Division. I have not the time now to call the attention of the Members to all of his testimony, but I would like to have those within my hearing read the testimony of Mr. Arnold commencing on page 194 of the hearings to get an understanding of a few of the things this Bureau has been doing which have saved the Government many millions of dollars. I read this statement made by Mr. Arnold on page 196 of the hearings:

Mr. ARNOLD. The first thing that we are interested in with respect to the war is restraints of trade which hamper full war production. Last year I came to you with some very startling stories of domination of American industry by foreign cartels. If you will turn back to your hearings, you will find a brief description of that.

Since that time we have either convicted or investigated illegal cartel arrangement in drugs, hormones, magnesium, fertilizer, tungsten carbide, nitrogen, aircraft precision instruments, chemicals, and zinc, and we are now interested in copper.

Unless you ask me, I am not going to detail those investigations, but I will give you a sample.

In the tungsten carbide case, we found an agreement between General Electric and Krupp, by which General Electric and Krupp, through pooling their patents, had monopolized tungsten carbide, and in 1 day, or at least in a very short period of time, they shot the price of tungsten carbide, which is the heart of the German machine-tool industry, from about $48 a pound to about $400 a pound. Immediately after our indictment, the price dropped down to $48 a pound again.

That was typical of the cartel arrangements which we described to you last year through which Germany, by making an agreement dividing the foreign markets and agreeing not to import, assisted our own manufacturers in restricting the production.

That tungsten carbide indictment is typical. We found the same thing in drugs; we found the same thing in nitrogen, and so on.

Those foreign cartels, I think, to a large extent are cleaned up so far as their present operations are concerned. I think that we have made that sort of thing hazardous, and the imposition of a freezing order assists us very much in preventing the foreign domination of our own industry.

The tungsten carbide case is just one illustration. Here, as the result of the work of this Division of this Department, the Government is saving $352 a pound on a very essential material needed in our tool-making industries today.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. HULL. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. HULL. Mr. Chairman, proceeding a little farther, on page 197 he tells about the prosecution of the drug industry and the collection of fines which run into hundreds of thousands of dollars. He tells about the progress of the magnesium suit. The magnesium trial is set for March. The tungsten carbide trial is set for February. Nitrogen is set for trial. The drugs are all finished. The chemicals and metals are still in a state of investigation. If you will take time to read this testimony you will find what efforts the Government is making to combat these conspiracies to increase prices.

He mentions at the bottom of page 197 another investigation of rings interested in Government contracts. We have had this subject up here repeatedly. We all know that the contractor rings have bid the same price on various commodities needed by this country in peacetime. We all know that some of the 270-percent profit which some of these monopolistic corporations are getting out of these war contracts stems from the same kind of manipulation.

He says at the bottom of page 197:

Another type of thing we find is an increase in the creation of rings interested in Government contracts. To give you a sample of that, I will refer to our hat indictment. Here was a contract made under Office of Production Management direction, perfectly proper. We found out later that a group of manufacturers which formed the existing ring wanted to prevent anybody from breaking into it.

He goes on and describes how that fraud was worked upon the Government.

On page 199 he tells how the sulfuric-acid proposition was put over on the Government by increasing the price of sulfuric acid, when at the same time the supply was increasing, by 20 percent. The Government was obliged to pay the

price, even after the Government itself had fixed the ceiling.

He also told us about the matter of dairy monopolies, and he disclosed the nature of the control of the cheese industry in Wisconsin by the monopolies.

He takes up numerous other cases of how the farmers are mulcted by these monopolies.

Mr. Arnold stated:

We went into tobacco. We went into cottonseed oil, and we have six indictments in meat against the packers. I will read the products: Bread, butter, canned fruits, cheese, citrus fruit, cranberries, eggs, fish, groceries, meat, potatoes, rice.

The potato case is very interesting. That was in the South, in three States. The fertilizer companies finance the farmers. The farmers were compelled to buy all of their seed and all of their supplies from the fertilizer companies at vastly increased prices, and their potatoes were turned over to the fertilizer companies for sale, then they depressed the prices until the proceeds just about paid the debts the farmers had owed the companies.

That indictment is now down in South Carolina—

He goes on to tell about the meat packers and what they are doing. He states:

We have had six indictments against the packers, all of which I think will stand. The packers, in brief, have been allocated these markets. They have been shaking dice to determine who should bid on this and that, so that in those situations I think that, in general, the antitrust laws are sufficient. I would say this, that I think that the antitrust laws are as good as anything that we are likely to get right now out of Congress, and I think that they are the most effective tool that now exists in the Government.

I wish I had the time to go further into the testimony of Mr. Arnold. It discloses that at a time when the people are complaining about expenditures, when we are levying huge taxes, when our total war authorizations run to $142,000,000,000, these monopolies are continuing not only to oppress the people, but they are continuing to keep up prices of production for national defense.

Mr. Chairman, it seems to me this amendment is worthy and should be adopted.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. KERR. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. HULL].

Mr. Chairman, this proposed appropriation and this activity the committee is most sympathetic toward, but we believe the amount written into this bill is sufficient to enable this important piece of legislation to enforce the antitrust laws of this country. When this division in the Department of Justice was established we first appropriated $700,000 in order that it might function and in order that it might look after the violators of the antitrust laws.

In the last 3 years we have constantly raised this appropriation until last year we appropriated $2,325,000. Let us look into this matter a little bit and see if our present appropriation of $1,800,000 is not a sufficient amount for the valuable service which this division of the judiciary is rendering.

We asked the distinguished gentleman, Mr. Arnold, who appeared before us to give us a list of the cases tried in the last 2 years, 1940 and 1941. He gave us a list of those cases and we discovered that in the prosecution of these cases he had succeeded in getting a judgment against the violators of the law in about 35 cases and these were fined a considerable amount. About 25 of the cases that were taken to the Federal courts were dismissed or nol-prossed by the judge before whom they were brought and the prosecutors of these cases were certainly the equal of any lawyers in the Department of Justice. The fact is that I am convinced that Mr. Arnold has a splendid corps of lawyers assisting him in this valuable work which he is doing. You will note that almost one-third of the cases which were prosecuted under the antitrust law were dismissed in the above manner, and this embraces the work of this Department for the last 2 years.

The record also shows that about 35 of the cases originated by this Department and carried to the courts went off by consent judgment. I must confess I do not know what a consent judgment means in a Federal court, unless it means that the prosecutor did not make out his case, and consented to its dismissal.

This amendment proposed raises the committee appropriation $200,000 and the committee in its endeavor to cut appropriations wherever possible and in light of the record of the cases which had been prosecuted by this division of the judiciary, thought that $1,800,000 would be sufficient to enable the antitrust division to do a good job and justify itself as a valuable factor in the administration of justice.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KERR. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. JONES. May I point out that since the Oil Coordinator has organized his office the antitrust cases that formerly burdened the Antitrust Division have all been turned over to Mr. Ickes' office, so that Division does not have that work to do any more. Thus there is considerably less demand for the funds, and taking out that factor will more than offset what the gentleman's amendment will attempt to do.

Mr. KERR. The gentleman is entirely right.

Mr. HOUSTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KERR. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. HOUSTON. Further, we have a Price Administrator administering prices today, so there is not the necessity for this particular activity that there has been before.

Mr. KERR. Let me say finally, that this committee has been most generous with this activity in my opinion, and we consider that Mr. Arnold is doing a very valuable service for the country, but we do not think that it should bait private business and bring people into court unless they have a good case against the violators of the antitrust law. That is the truth of the whole business. The records of the prosecution of this Division in our Judiciary show that almost two-thirds of the cases brought have been dismissed by the court, or else the cases went off on a consent judgment.

Mr. HOUSTON. Is it not a fact that the Budget itself cut off $325,000 and denied an asked-for increase of 10 percent, which makes a grand total of $557,000 the Budget eliminated because they did not believe such a sum was necessary?

Mr. KERR. I think that is correct.

Mr. HULL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KERR. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. HULL. The suggestion I should like to make is in the form of an argument. If it is true that this antitrust division is inefficient and cannot do the business, then why allow it any sum?

Mr. KERR. It can do some business, and they have done some valuable work. I think it is a good organization. However, I think the evidence discloses that in their work they have prosecuted a great many cases which were unnecessary. That is what I think about it. I believe the $1,800,000 the committee has given them is a sufficient appropriation, and the committee is not endeavoring in any way to minimize the splendid service done by Mr. Arnold and his assistants.

Mr. HULL. May I suggest to the gentleman that if they would prosecute the dairy monopolies that control the cheese industry in Wisconsin alone they would save four times the cost of the whole Division.

Mr. KERR. I hope this fund of $1,800,000 will enable it to prosecute those monopolies, and the committee is convinced that it will.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. GEHRMANN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I am certainly in hearty accord with the attempt of my colleagues to increase this appropriation by this small amount. The member of the committee who just preceded me is, of course, right that it is a difficult job to cope with these big corporations, because they do not hire $4,000, $5,000, or $6,000 lawyers when they go into court; $50,000 or $100,000 does not make much difference to them in such a case. They make the case appear as ridiculous as possible and drag it from one court to another.

I happen to have been on a board appointed by the State in Wisconsin when we investigated the cheese monopoly, the group that meets in Plymouth every Friday and sets the price on cheese, and that is the price for the whole United States. It is supposed to be an auction, and the cheese is supposed to go to the highest bidder, but we know that those men representing the big chain stores, the big cheese processors, and the packers, meet there and have their lunch during the noon hour, and then at 2 o'clock they go into the cheese board meeting and there supposedly overbid each other. We know very well, how-

ever, that the price is all agreed on beforehand, and nobody overbids the other fellow. They determine the amount of cheese which is available to them. This same thing is done on the markets in Chicago and New York with regard to butter and eggs.

I know a half dozen attorneys under Mr. Arnold were good attorneys, but, nevertheless, they were receiving $4,000, $4,500, or $5,000 a year. They were young men, and they were not any match for the attorneys the big monopolies are able to hire. Nevertheless, in spite of the handicaps that were faced and the limitations in the amount that Mr. Arnold can pay attorneys in certain cases, he has made a very good showing in every line. He has started and made a showing, and at least has partially scared the big dairy operators.

We talk about price fixing. Yes, we have a Price Administrator, but he sets the price to the farmer, and the farmer cannot get any more than that. But who looks after those in between, the big monopolies that boost the price? Why is it that the farmer back home today gets 25 or 26 cents for eggs and the consumer here and in New York pays 50 cents or more for eggs? Why is the same thing true about butter and meats and everything the consumer buys?

I think Arnold could step in there and find out why the monopolies are able to manipulate the price between consumer and producer. It is not the retailer who is fleecing both the producer and consumer. I think the best thing we could do would be to spend a little money to investigate the monopolies in between.

Mr. HOUSTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GEHRMANN. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. HOUSTON. I think every Member of this House is in favor of breaking up monopolies, but does not the gentleman realize that we still have $1,800,000 in this bill for that purpose?

Mr. GEHRMANN. One million eight hundred thousand dollars? I will bet that in the big oil case that was tried in Madison 4 or 5 years ago the oil interests spent more than that on that one case.

Mr. HOUSTON. Why were the oil investigators of this Division allowed to go over to the Department of the Interior, where they are turning their hand to this problem, as was pointed out by the gentleman from Ohio?

Mr. GEHRMANN. I do not know, but this case was tried several years ago. I know they had that case, and most of the parties were dismissed, just because this Division did not have enough money. Four or five years ago they had even less money than they have now and I think we should not squabble over this small amount.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GEHRMANN. Certainly.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Does not part of Arnold's trouble grow out of the construction given to our antitrust law by the Supreme Court?

Mr. GEHRMANN. I believe that Arnold himself is being held down by his superiors. That is my honest conviction. I think Arnold would like to go after some of these men, but he is being held down. I do not think even the head of the Department wants him to go out and expose these big monopolies. I believe Arnold has the "guts" to do it if he were given a free hand and enough money to do it, and I hope we will adopt this amendment which is now offered.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. HULL].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. HULL) there were—ayes 19, noes 42.

Mr. HULL. Mr. Chairman, I object to the vote on the ground that there is not a quorum present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and twenty-one Members are present, a quorum.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Salaries and expenses, special war effort unit: For personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, including supplies and equipment, and all other expenses (except printing and binding) necessary for the enforcement of the Voorhis Act and other acts relating to the national security and defense, including the purchase, exchange, and rental of typewriters; travel expenses, including attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; stenographic reporting services by contract or otherwise; and books of reference, periodicals, newspapers (not exceeding $2,500), and press clippings, $385,000.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JONES: On page 42, line 21, after the semicolon, strike out the remainder of line 21 and all of lines 22 and 23, and insert "$250,000."

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, this is the national defense unit of the Department of Justice. It formerly was the neutrality unit. It has charge of the enforcement of the Voorhis Act, which was passed by the Congress last year. The case they made for their expenditure of funds was to reclassify the Federal Bureau of Investigation's fingerprint files on aliens and enemies of the country. They claimed that through their work and their efforts warrants were prepared from their files so the F. B. I. was able to arrest with dispatch enemies after the declaration of war, particularly the Japanese, the Germans, and the Italians. When Mr. Hoover came before our committee it became apparent that the F. B. I. had the situation well in hand. They made the arrests 24 hours before this unit's warrants were delivered. I do not believe the record will show there is any excuse for their existence so far as this phase of the work is concerned. Their next claim for existence is that they provide clippings from various publications throughout the country, particularly the foreign-language newspapers. The Congressional Library has the facilities and the foreign-language translators. Under this item there is a provision to hire more translators in the Attorney General's Office, although the Congressional Library already has such facilities. The Library has the equipment and the personnel which could easily be expanded to take care of this matter. I do not believe the work should branch out in the Department of Justice in this respect.

Press-clipping work is also done by the Office of Government Reports. It seems to me with the extensive office force that the Office of Government Reports has that work should not be supplemented by this agency of the Government.

It seems to me we are running far afield in our national defense work by having one agency duplicating the functions and duties and responsibilities of other agencies. We are running into a number of bureaus handling closely related work.

The amendment will not prevent them from doing the unduplicated work which should be done by this bureau and on which I have no criticism to offer.

I hope the amendment will be adopted.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, this particular agency does all the translating of foreign newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, and the purpose for making these translations is to uncover subversive activities. In these trying times, with the present world picture as it is, I think it is quite necessary that this work should be continued.

Moreover, we made a specific inquiry at the Library of Congress to see if there was any duplication of work and they assured us there was none.

In addition, this particular group is charged with the enforcement of the Voorhis Act, which is an enactment of Congress, and the Appropriations Committee, of course, is charged with the responsibility of furnishing the funds to administer that act.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I am pleased to yield to my colleague from Ohio.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. RABAUT. I yield to my colleague from Ohio, but before I yield there is one further statement I wish to make. The committee itself has reduced the amount of the appropriation. The appropriation for 1942 was $380,000.

Then there are additional amounts added to that. The Budget estimate for 1943 amounted to $423,270. The committee reduced that to the sum of $385,000, being a reduction of the Budget estimate amounting to $38,270. I remember very well that in the committee my colleague was present when we considered this item, and while he was not in accord, nevertheless, I did not think he was going to make any special amendment with respect to it.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, at the time I was in favor of eliminating the organization altogether. However, the Voorhis Act must be enforced. Only a few organizations were coming under control. Now, however, they have changed the name and call themselves the National Defense Unit. I think the $250,000 will give them the personnel and expense money to do the things that should be done.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I ask for a vote.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio.

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Pay and expenses of bailiffs: For pay of bailiffs, not exceeding three bailiffs in each court, except in the southern district of New York and the northern district of Illinois; and meals and lodging for bailiffs or deputy marshals in attendance upon juries in United States cases, when ordered by the court, $305,000: *Provided,* That, except in the case of bailiffs in charge of juries over Sundays and holidays, no per diem shall be paid to any bailiff unless the judge is present and presiding in court or present in chambers: *Provided further,* That none of this appropriation shall be used for the pay of bailiffs when deputy marshals or marshals are available for the duties ordinarily executed by bailiffs, the fact of unavailability to be determined by the certificate of the marshal.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I rise to find out the location of the item in the bill for the work of the Woman's Division in the South American cultural relations activities under the State Department appropriations. I have been unable to find it, and I understand that it is in the bill.

Mr. RABAUT. I suggest that the gentleman get a copy of the hearings and find where it is in the index of the hearings. I refer the gentleman to page 266 of the hearings.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. That particular item then is in the bill?

Mr. RABAUT. All of the items allowed are in there. There were a great many items under this particular caption. As the item was set up there was a request for $1,819,000. The committee reduced that to $1,700,000.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. I was not in the room at the time the gentleman referred to it. I find an item listed under the "Welfare of employed women," $10,000, and I presume that that is the item which would permit the continuation of this splendid work between our country and the South American republics.

Mr. RABAUT. Of necessity, because of the cut by the committee in the amount requested of $1,819,000 to $1,700,000, there will be some effect in all of these items, to some little degree, but only in the discretion of the Secretary. If the Secretary wishes to give the full amount to some individual items, he can do as he wishes.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. I thank the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the pro forma amendment will be withdrawn, and the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Sixty percent of the expenditures for the offices of the United States district attorney and the United States marshal for the District of Columbia from all appropriations in this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from any funds in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the District of Columbia.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CARTER: Page 52, after line 18, insert a new paragraph as follows:

"That of the sums heretofore appropriated in title II of this act, $300,000 is made immediately available for the purposes of investigating and prosecuting Japanese and those of Japanese descent in the States of California, Oregon, and Washington."

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, the amendment that I am offering does not increase the amount of this appropriation. I have conferred with the chairman of the subcommittee, and he is agreeable to this amendment.

Mr. RABAUT. As I understand it, this is not a mandatory provision, but it is permissive to the authorities.

Mr. CARTER. The amendment that I have just offered makes $300,000 of this appropriation immediately available to the Attorney General for a specific purpose. Gentlemen have heard the talk here this afternoon from the Representatives from the Pacific Coast. We are somewhat alarmed out there, and from the information that we have we believe we are justifiably alarmed about the situation on the Pacific coast. To be sure, the Attorney General has some funds with which to carry on this work. Ordinarily the funds appropriated in this bill would not become available until after the first of July, but this amendment will augment the funds that he is figuring on in respect to carrying on this work by $300,000 which will be immediately available. It is a serious situation and demands immediate action.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTER. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. I could not understand the reading of the gentleman's amendment. Just what does it provide?

Mr. CARTER. It makes immediately available to the Attorney General, in addition to any other funds that he has, the sum of $300,000 of the funds carried in this bill, for carrying on investigations and prosecuting Japanese and persons of Japanese descent in the States of California, Oregon, and Washington. The problem was thoroughly discussed here this afternoon at considerable length. I do not know whether the gentleman was on the floor at the time, but great apprehension was expressed by Members from the Pacific coast, and I say very justifiably expressed. Some criticism was made of the Attorney General for lack of cooperation and possible inaction in regard to this matter. I think the adoption of this amendment—and I hope it may be adopted unanimously—will be notice to the Attorney General of the interest and the determination of this House to see that every protection possible is taken on the Pacific coast.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. CARTER. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. I want to ask why does he not amend his amendment also to cover the Hawaiian Islands?

Mr. CARTER. I would have no objection to including the Hawaiian Islands, although the problem that we are discussing this afternoon refers to the three States above mentioned.

I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Chairman, to amend my amendment to include the Hawaiian Islands and Alaska.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection, and the amendment was amended by adding the words "and the Territories of Hawaii and Alaska."

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman from California yield? I understand that they have martial law in the Hawaiian Islands and that this may not be needed for that purpose there. I am in favor of the suggestion made by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN]. It will be needed on the Pacific coast, however, because we do not have martial law. It is such a large territory that it would be inadvisable to declare martial law.

Mr. CARTER. Even though martial law is declared in Hawaii, it will do no harm to include Hawaii.

I thank the gentleman from Mississippi for his suggestion to include Hawaii and am going to include Alaska also. I hope the amendment, which I think is a very important one, may be unanimously adopted.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, the committee is willing to accept the gentleman's amendment.

[Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

I want to thank the Committee for the adoption of this amendment by a unanimous vote; and I want the RECORD to show it was adopted unanimously, as it was. I am sure we who are out there on the Pacific coast exposed to the danger appreciate the action of the Committee this afternoon very much. Please accept not only my thanks and appreciation, but that of every good American on the Pacific coast.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTER. I yield.

Mr. RABAUT. I want to commend my colleague. He has been just as alert in the Committee of the Whole here this afternoon as he always is in the full Committee on Appropriations and its subcommittees in all things that relate to the safety of this Nation.

Mr. CARTER. I thank my good friend the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT].

The Clerk read as follows:

Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for the Department of Commerce, including all of its bureaus, offices, institutions, and services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, except the Patent Office, the Bureau of the Census for the period July 1, 1942, to December 31, 1942, the Civil Aero-

nautics Board, and work done at the field printing plants of the Weather Bureau authorized by the Joint Committee on Printing, in accordance with the act approved March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111, 220), $550,000: *Provided*, That an amount not to exceed $2,000 of this appropriation may be expended for salaries of persons detailed from the Government Printing Office for service as copy editors.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JONES: On page 55, line 5, strike out "$550,000" and insert "$475,000, of which not more than $42,000 shall be used for the purchase of paper for the purpose of issuing press releases by the publicity and propaganda agency of the Government."

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I offer this amendment on page 55 to strike $75,000 from what the committee allowed for printing and binding. The aim is to cut the paper purchases that may be used for press releases down to $41,786.

Even though the committee has marked up this bill in the present amount, I think we should reconsider the item of printing and binding in view of the fact that yesterday we passed a $32,000,000,000 appropriation bill for necessary war equipment. I point out again that since Pearl Harbor there is no need for publicity bureaus. I offer this amendment now in reference to the Department of Commerce in order to give the Congress an opportunity to let themselves be heard on the item of publicity, which runs into the tremendous sum of $27,700,000 a year, involving some 2,995 full-time employees and 31,000 part-time employees. This is waste of such importance that we should now move to eliminate it if possible.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN. The gentleman recalls the President's conference the other day at which he said that economy cuts were up to Congress. It is up to us to make reductions in our normal expenses.

Mr. JONES. That is correct. I would like to see the Members of Congress take this much responsibility today. It may be the straw in the wind that will stop this evil practice.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES].

Mr. Chairman, I call the attention of my colleague from Ohio to the fact that for 1943 the estimates for this purpose were $585,000. The committee has cut this item $35,000.

These are items which cannot arbitrarily be cut down. An action of this kind would only create additional work. The Department would be forced to submit another request to the Budget and then justify this request before the Deficiency Subcommittee. In these times, when all Government departments are overworked, such delay would be unwise. This item has already been cut $35,000 and I think the committee has given it every consideration that it deserves.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. JONES) there were—ayes 37, noes 47.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chair appointed Mr. RABAUT and Mr. JONES to act as tellers.

The committee again divided; and the tellers reported there were—ayes 55, noes 63.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Civilian pilot training: For all necessary expenses of the Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics in carrying out the duties, powers, and functions devolving upon it pursuant to the authority contained in the Civilian Pilot Training Act of 1939 (49 U. S. C. 751, 752), including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; traveling expenses; hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles; $36,000,000, of which sum $8,000,000 shall be available immediately: *Provided*, That not to exceed $402,000 of this amount may be transferred to the appropriation "Enforcement of Safety Regulations, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics", for expenditure in connection with payment of salaries and travel of aeronautical inspectors engaged in supervision and promotion of the safety features of the civilian-pilot-training program.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, that the House may be informed concerning the splendid work of the Civilian Pilot Training Corps I have asked for this time.

The Budget for the fiscal year 1942 carried a recommendation for an appropriation of $18,000,000 to carry on the civilian pilot training work. Last year, the committee developed this entire subject very thoroughly, had before it representatives both of the Army and the Navy and, after much controversy and discussion, an agreement was worked out between the Army, the Navy, and the Department of Commerce which gave civilian pilot training graduates credit for the training they had undergone in the civilian pilot training school upon their entrance into the flying service of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps. The committee at that time increased the Budget estimate of $18,000,000 for this training to a total of $25,000,000, and that figure was made available by the Congress for expenditure in the current year. In the Budget for 1943 it is proposed that an appropriation of $20,069,919 be made for this activity. The committee has increased this sum to $36,000,000, which is the amount requested of the Budget Bureau by the Department of Commerce for the continuance of this training. This is an increase of $15,930,081 over the approved Budget figure. Of the $36,000,000, a total of $8,000,000 is recommended to be made available immediately in order to get the accelerated program in prompt operation. The committee has no hesitancy whatever in recommending this substantial increase. If this war is to be won, obviously it will be won with planes and pilots. We are setting about on a huge expansion of our air power. Scores of thousands of pilots will be needed. The civilian pilot training program is the cheapest and safest program that has yet been devised for giving the primary training to those seeking to qualify for use in the armed air services of our country. Up to date the civilian pilot training program has trained some 70,000 pilots and over 21,000 of this group have gone into the armed services of our country. Over 3,000 have entered the flight services of Canada and England. Three-fourths of the fliers in the R. A. F. American Eagle Squadron are graduates of these schools. More than 35,000 C. P. T. flyers who have completed one or more courses are still in college and nearly all of them are pledged to fly for our armed services—a splendid reservoir of pilots. The safety record achieved in this work is equally impressive and it is worthy of citation that since the last trainee fatality these civilian pilot training students have flown over 17,000,000 miles in the course of their training.

It was represented to the committee that the Civil Aeronautics Authority could expand their program of civilian-pilot training to absorb an appropriation of $89,000,000 without the necessity of purchasing one additional piece of equipment, and with this sum it would be possible to train 45,000 of the elementary college group, 30,000 of the elementary noncollege group, 10,000 in the secondary training course, 2,000 individuals on instrument flying, and 3,000 on multi-engined ferry-pilot work. It is to be hoped that both the War and the Navy Departments will make use of every facility for training now available rather than to incur the additional expense incident to the purchase of additional equipment and establishment of additional training areas.

Pilots for the War Department are trained at selected commercial schools, equipped by the War Department as far as planes are concerned for the training of Army pilots. Such a school is the Hawthorne School of Aeronautics, in charge of Mr. Alfred B. Bennett. The school is located at Orangeburg, S. C., and the letter which I will insert from Mr. Bennett, under date of February 8, gives ample testimony as to the favorable contributing factor of civilian-pilot training. Of 33 instructors in this Army school of training, all but 4 had experiences of some kind with C. P. T. The letter follows:

HAWTHORNE SCHOOL OF AERONAUTICS,
Orangeburg, S. C., February 8, 1942.

Mr. ROSCOE WRIGHT,
Civil Aeronautics Authority,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR ROSCOE: Have just tabulated the results of my questionnaire.

Of the 33 instructors questioned:

Eleven took C. P. T. primary.

Eleven secondary.

Eight cross-country.

Seven commercial refresher.

Nineteen instructor refresher.

Sixteen had experience instructing C. P. T.

Twenty-six said their C. P. T. experience helped them to qualify for their present jobs.

Seventeen said they could not have qualified without C. P. T.

Four had no experience of any kind with C. P. T.

This should convince anyone of the importance of C. P. T. in our big Army training program. I'll bet the experience of other schools is parallel, with the possible exception of some of the very first ones. However, we are more dependent now than ever before upon C. P. T. to produce new instructors, as the old-timers are being absorbed. Even the latter have a better chance of qualifying for Army instructing, having followed C. P. T. requirements.

I hope the above will be of value to you, and if you can use me to testify, I will be glad to come to Washington.

Sincerely,

ALFRED B. BENNETT.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH]?

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, we have been very liberal all day about time. It is now 25 minutes of 4.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw the request.

Mr. RABAUT. I appreciate the gentleman's position.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Chairman, this subcommittee has shown considered judgment and has given excellent support to the civilian pilot training program of the United States. The gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN] and others have made a notable contribution to this subject. Exhaustive study by the gentleman from Nebraska was reflected in his address on Monday when the bill was originally brought before the House for consideration.

I address my remarks today on a correlated subject which is of such importance that I believe the Members may desire to listen to certain observations I have to make. We are developing today a critical bottleneck from the standpoint of the need for trained airplane mechanics in the United States. We can delay no longer the building of a large-scale training course for mechanics. We must act before it is too late. In our attempt to build the greatest air force in the world we have run into many obstacles. First of all, there was a shortage of factory space, then there was a shortage of materials. There have been other obstructions placed in the way of building a great air force by men in charge of the conduct and the planning of the war who are not yet sufficiently cognizant of the changes that have been wrought in the method of fighting any conflict this Nation must wage.

We know at the present time there is not only a shortage from the standpoint of pilots, but there is a mechanic manpower shortage, and it grows more acute. We know there are no stockpiles of such trained men or women in this field. We recognize that for the planes that are put into the skies we must have mechanics to produce them in the factories and to maintain them after the planes are in operation and being battered in actual combat.

On September 19, 1941, I introduced in the House the bill H. R. 5695, to amend the Civilian Pilot Training Act of 1939 so as to include mechanics. This measure was given a hearing before the standing subcommittee on aviation of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. The hearing was held on December 8. I hope Members will go over statements made by witnesses at that time. The subcommittee reported the proposal unanimously and later the full committee reported it unanimously. The chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BULWINKLE], reported the bill to the House on January 19.

I trust I may be pardoned for saying to the members of the committee that I have written an article on this vital subject which appears in the March issue of Flying and Popular Aviation. I trust some Members may find it possible to read certain material in that story, based on careful study. I may place the article in the Appendix at a later date.

There are 46 private schools now approved by the Civil Aeronautics Administration. These 46 private schools are ready and eager to give training to mechanics. I am told many fine schools are operating today on about a 30-percent basis. They have the equipment and the instructors to take care at the present time of an additional sixty to seventy thousand students every year. We will be blind to facts if we do not utilize this basic background.

I am making no criticism of the United States Office of Education, which has carried on a certain limited program for the training of aircraft mechanics. It has done a splendid job. It is my understanding that about 265,000 young men have been given some type of instruction. However, the money used by the Office of Education can be applied only to the tax-free public schools. Throughout this country the private institutions are unable to share in this training program. That is not a sound national policy as we get set to wage war on a large scale in the skies.

We must realize—and I am certain we do—that with the increased production of fighting planes there will come a vast increase in numbers of officers and men to fly them. Two million men will be needed. In that picture we cannot forget the need for hundreds and hundreds of thousands of trained mechanics to produce the planes and maintain them after they are ready for combat. I hope the House will soon approve a sound mechanic-training program.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The Clerk read as follows:

Pay of officers and men on vessels: For all necessary employees to man and equip the vessels, including professional seamen serving as mates on vessels of the Survey, to execute the work of the Survey herein provided for and authorized by law, $832,000.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I direct my remarks to the chairman of the committee for the reason that since we reported this bill I have been giving some study to the Coast and Geodetic Survey item in the bill. If you will turn to page 67, line 9, you will find there an item of $80,000 for that agency. I am informed by the Department that the reduction to $80,000 in that item from $450,000 may result in disrupting considerable work in the Coast and Geodetic Survey, especially the map-making. They say the Army needs this badly.

The Budget sent to the Congress the amount of $450,000, after having considered the necessity of transferring additional funds to the Coast and Geodetic Survey from the War Department. The defense map-making plan of the War Department contemplated a direct contribution to the Coast and Geodetic Survey of about 90 percent of that amount of money. We were of the opinion that this money was coming to the Department from the Army. They tell me now that perhaps they will not be able to get it in time, and that they are being asked for this work. I merely wanted to call the attention of the committee to the information I have received since we reported out the bill.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. RABAUT. The gentleman knows I did not look with favor personally upon this cut in the amount made by the committee, but the gentleman knows as well as I do, and as every Member on this floor knows, that at times it is difficult for a subcommittee or a full committee to agree upon the exact amount of an appropriation. I am inclined to agree with the gentleman that this cut has been too drastic, but I think the proper place for it to be ironed out is probably in the Senate when the bill goes there.

Mr. STEFAN. I am worried that we do nothing here to impede our war effort. I was assured in committee that this money was going to the Coast and Geodetic Survey from the Army. They tell me that while that may be true, it is liable to be too late, that they need to do this work immediately. We shall not save any money by cutting this item, because the money will come from another Department anyway. We take it from one pocket and put it in another.

Mr. RABAUT. That is the very point I make, that it can be more fully developed by the Senate at their hearings. It is well that the gentleman brought the matter up at this time, because this gives notice to the Senate that there was some question about the item even in the minds of the subcommittee.

Mr. STEFAN. Let us get the record straight. If the gentleman assures me that the matter will be taken care of, I think it is all right.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The Clerk read as follows:

Field office service: For salaries (not to exceed $310,000) and all other expenses necessary to operate and maintain regional, dis-

trict, and cooperative branch offices for the collection and dissemination of information useful in the development and improvement of commerce throughout the United States and its possessions, including foreign and domestic newspapers (not exceeding $300), periodicals and books of reference, and the transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder, $345,000.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BENDER: On page 70, line 21, strike out "$345,000" and insert "$200,000."

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, on every hand we hear talk about economy in nondefense departments. Every time we pick up a newspaper and look at its editorial page, we find a cartoon and an editorial asking the Congress to cut down on nondefense spending. The President only recently stated that it is the Congress that can do something about cutting down of nondefense expenditures. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] called your attention to this just a moment ago.

If there is any one place where we can cut, it is right here. The Price Control Administration and the Interstate Commerce Commission are two of the agencies now doing this work.

Frankly, there is little need for this field office service. I know that the committee did cut down on this particular activity, but they did not cut enough. If we are sincere about cutting down nondefense appropriations, let us give the American people evidence of our sincerity right here. Do not be kidded by representations that the little businessman needs these parasites. Thus far, all the little businessman has had is conversation in great abundance. No relief. Little businessmen are folding up by the dozens.

This is a relatively small item considering the billions of dollars we are appropriating here every day, but we must begin somewhere. These field offices are not necessary to the national defense. Other departments are carrying on the work they had formerly engaged in. In this mushroom era, the taxpayers of the Nation are entitled to one definite commitment by their Federal Government. Inefficiency and idleness in a defense industry would be intolerable. Equally, inefficiency and unnecessary civilian employment must be intolerable in our governmental agencies during the war. No workers should be added to national pay rolls whose presence is not dictated by absolute necessity.

Uncle Sam's taxpayers are determined to play fair with their country. Their country must play equally fair with them. We could well afford to stay here until midnight, if necessary, and go over this bill with a fine-tooth comb and analyze and dissect every item. We need to do this, and if we are sincere about that which we write our constituents back home, telling them we agree with them when they ask that nondefense appropriations be cut, we will cut right here when the opportunity is afforded.

I trust every member of the committee will vote for this amendment now.

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made awhile ago.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon?

There was no objection.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BENDER].

Mr. Chairman, the fact that the gentleman would cut this appropriation about $140,000 in this particular item would indicate to me that he has not studied the bill very well. The gentleman suggests that we stay here until midnight and go through this bill with a fine-tooth comb in order to cut the appropriation. I call his attention to the fact that this committee has been working since January 3 on this bill and going through it with a fine-tooth comb considering 140 items. We bring to you a bill which shows a reduction over last year of over $150,000,000. In this particular item which the gentleman proposes to cut $140,000, we show you a cut of $368,000. This item has already been cut $283,000 for the Washington office and $85,000 for the field offices. I opposed that cut, Mr. Chairman, for the reason that this particular organization, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, 18 months ago went on an all-time war basis and more than 50 percent of its activity is now connected with war work and many defense organizations are calling upon it for valuable information. The War Department, the Navy Department, the Executive Office, and all the other departments are now depending upon this particular bureau for valuable information and very confidential information which they must have in order to continue the war effort.

Now, you can cut these field offices, if you wish. Our committee cut it $85,000, but when you do that I am told the small businessman will suffer.

Mr. HOUSTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. Yes.

Mr. HOUSTON. I agree with the gentleman, and I think the committee has already cut too deeply in this item. This is the only thing in the bill, or in a bill that I know of, that is trying to help the small businessman.

Mr. STEFAN. There is no doubt about that. I dislike to disagree with the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BENDER] when he offers an amendment to cut an appropriation, but this committee is notorious for cutting nonessential items, and we have already shown you quite a saving in this bill. I do not want to do something that will impede our war efforts.

Mr. BENDER. Will the gentleman tell me where the small businessman has been helped in any way at all, except with gags and conversation on the floor here?

Mr. STEFAN. Of course, I cannot go into details now, but I am interested in helping small business wherever possible.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield? My question is along the same line as that of the gentleman from Ohio. In view of the gentleman's statement—and I ask this in the utmost good faith—does he think this particular agency will help the small businessman?

Mr. STEFAN. I gave that information in somewhat lengthy remarks yesterday.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Yes; I heard the gentleman, but I still do not quite understand it.

Mr. STEFAN. This organization, in my opinion, will help the small businessman who is being closed out of business today. We have got to help him.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Yes; I know that, but does this give him any contracts or furnish him any information where he can get them?

Mr. STEFAN. It will furnish information of all kinds immediately. This Bureau is on war basis now, and it is absolutely needed by the War, Navy, and executive departments, and many defense organizations.

Mr. HOFFMAN. The gentleman will pardon me, but he said it was to help the small businessman.

Mr. STEFAN. Part of it.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I simply wanted to know how we can help him.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has expired. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio.

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Salaries and general expenses: For salaries for shipping commissioners, inspectors, and other personal services; to enable the Secretary of Commerce to provide and operate such motorboats and employ such persons as may be necessary for the enforcement, under his direction, of laws relating to navigation and inspection of vessels, boarding of vessels, counting of passengers on excursion boats to prevent overcrowding, and to secure uniformity in the admeasurement of vessels; fees to witnesses; materials, supplies, equipment, and services, including rent and janitor service; the transfer of household goods and effects, as provided by the act of October 10, 1940 (54 Stat. 1105), and regulations promulgated thereunder; purchase, exchange, and repair of instruments; plans and specifications; insignia, braid, and chin straps; coats, caps, and aprons for stewards' departments on vessels; and other incidental expenses of field offices, including contract stenographic reporting services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; $2,700,000: *Provided*, That $85,000 of the amount herein appropriated shall be available only for the payment of extra compensation for overtime services of local inspectors of steam vessels and their assistants, United States shipping commissioners and their deputies and assistants, and customs officers and employees for which the United States receives reimbursement in accordance with the provisions of the act of May 11, 1938 (46 U. S. C. 382B).

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JONES: Page 71, line 25, strike out "$2,700,000" and insert "$2,400,000."

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, this Bureau of Marine Inspection and Naviga-

tion has charge of inspecting the ships that are being purchased by the Government; that is, in reference to safety regulations. In the days when private enterprise built the ships, private shipbuilders had their own inspectors to see that they got their money's worth. Now the Maritime Commission builds practically all the ships and they have their inspectors representing that branch of the Government to see that the Government gets its money's worth. In fairness to both the Maritime Commission inspectors and the Bureau of Marine Inspection, both Bureaus are authorized by the basic law creating them to inspect the work of their particular departments. Since changing conditions which I have described were not foreseen when the Maritime Commission law was put into effect duplicate inspections have been made by the Marine Inspection Division of the Department of Commerce, and the Maritime Inspection of the Maritime Commission. My amendment would cut it $300,000, which is approximately the expense for the branch of the Marine Inspection that inspects new ships that the Government is buying. The $300,000 my amendment would take away would only eliminate the duplication and would not interfere with the remainder of marine-inspection work.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES. Certainly.

Mr. RABAUT. I am in sympathy with the suggestion that the gentleman has made, but there are two agencies here. One is in the Department of Commerce, the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation.

The other one, the Maritimc Commission agency, is in the independent offices bill. This is under basic law. We have no rights in the matter unless the basic law is changed. On the other hand, these agencies could be merged under the War Powers Act, in the hands of the Executive. That is the only way it can be changed.

I congratulate the gentleman in recognizing that there are some duplications. I think it would be well if they are merged during the period of the duration, but we have no power in this particular instance to do so.

Mr. JONES. I am indebted to the chairman for his remarks. I am indebted to the chairman for developing this in the hearings. If you will refer to the hearings you will see where the chairman very painstakingly and carefully, as he always is, being alert to the duplication in the several bureaus, observed this and questioned the commander at some length. Page 39 of the hearings takes cognizance of it, but I offered this amendment in order to bring it to the attention of Judge Bland, chairman of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and give him an opportunity to take action in the matter between now and the beginning of the fiscal year. The committee has done a commendable thing in calling attention to this duplication of effort, but if my amendment is adopted, perhaps Judge Bland's committee will immediately bring in a bill authorizing the merger of these two inspection units and we will have the duplication dispensed with by the beginning of the next fiscal year. Unless my amendment is adopted I fear that the duplication will continue until July 1, 1943—a year and a half from now. Adopt my amendment and remove the duplication July 1, 1942. I hope the committee will adopt the amendment.

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

I hope the amendment will not be adopted. I am satisfied that there is no duplication. The able chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT], spoke to me a short time ago about the possibility of duplication. I immediately took the matter up with the Maritime Commission in an effort to find out whether duplication existed and what it consisted of. The information which I received was to the effect that there was no duplication that the Maritime Commission knew anything about. Of course, the hearings were not available then. They have only become available in the last few days. It is my intention to investigate to see whether or not duplication exists, but I do not believe there is. However, I urge that this amendment be not adopted now, in view of the large building program that is in progress and in contemplation.

The inspection made by the inspectors of the Department of Commerce has to do with the inspection of the vessels, in large part, after they are launched. They inspect them yearly. They inspect whenever the law requires, and that is many times. This is to prevent accidents or danger. Sometimes they must inspect the tailshafts and other inaccessible parts of the ship. There must be inspections to keep the ships seaworthy. These inspectors see about the seamen—their certificates, whether they are ordinary or able, the qualifications of lifeboatmen—the lifeboats, and the davits. In this way accidents have been reduced materially.

I made inquiry of Commander Field about duplication and I am informed that it is apparent that the committee may feel that this Bureau has a permanent staff of inspectors at all shipyards working alongside of a permanent staff of Maritime Commission's inspectors, inspecting and checking the same details. This is not the case. As you know, the great bulk of the routine work of the inspectors in the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation is in connection with annual inspections, drydock examinations, periodic reinspection of vessels in service, licensing and certificating of officers and seamen, conducting investigations, and so forth. In addition to this, these inspectors inspect all the steel that goes into boilers and pressure vessels at the steel mills. They inspect the boilers and pressure vessels at the place of manufacture and after installation on board ship. At the plants of manufacture they inspect the boat davits, the boats, various other items of lifesaving equipment, and so forth, which they are required by law to inspect. It is this inspection work at the factories, not at the shipyards, which represents the greater part of the increase the Bureau must have for the coming year or two in order to meet its obligations incident to the greatly expanded shipbuilding program.

It is true that at the shipyards there is a considerable amount of inspection work required by law, but for emphasis I repeat that the greater part of the increase in the work of the Bureau resulting from the expanded building program is work at the steel mills, the boiler plants, the boat davit manufacturers, lifeboat manufacturers, and work done by those inspectors at these places is not only not duplicated by the Maritime Commission, but is not touched upon by the Maritime Commission.

I believe that this information is correct, but I am not going to act on my belief. I am going to find out. I am going to ask you to reject the amendment, and Commander Field (that is, the head of the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation) and his subordinates, and the head of the proper division of the Maritime Commission and his subordinates will be brought before our committee, placed around the table, and together the duties of each will be worked out. If there can be a saving by consolidation anywhere, it ought to be done, and it will be done.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I wish to thank the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BLAND] for his alertness in the matter. I am opposed to the amendment, and I ask for a vote.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES].

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Salaries and expenses, clerks of courts: For salaries of clerks of United States circuit courts of appeals and United States district courts, their deputies, and other assistants, and expenses of conducting their respective offices, $2,456,000.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I offer a committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment offered by Mr. RABAUT: On page 87, line 9, strike out "$2,456,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$2,462,900."

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, this amendment, involving the restoration of $6,900 to the appropriation for clerks of courts, and one that I shall present to the paragraph that we shall subsequently take up for miscellaneous salaries and which involves an increase of $2,500, results from an inadvertence in failing to make provision for a small group of employees to whom the committee has applied the principles of the Ramspeck Act as far as promotional policy is concerned. The original computation of all the items entering into the sums that we have allowed failed to take into account this item.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Probation system, United States courts: For salaries and expenses of probation offi-

cers, as authorized by the act entitled "An act to amend the act of March 4, 1925, chapter 521, and for other purposes," approved June 6, 1930 (18 U. S. C. 726), $988,000: *Provided*, That the salary of no probation officer shall be less than $1,800 per annum nor more than $3,600 per annum: *Provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to abridge the right of the district judges to appoint probation officers, or to make such orders as may be necessary to govern probation officers in their own courts: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the salary or expenses of any probation officer who, in the judgment of the senior or presiding judge certified to the Attorney General, fails to carry out the official orders of the Attorney General with respect to supervising or furnishing information concerning any prisoner released conditionally or on parole from any Federal penal or correctional institution.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word to ask the chairman of the committee a question.

How much of this appropriation for the judiciary is to be used for pensions for judges?

Mr. RABAUT. A little over half a million dollars.

Mr. HOFFMAN. For pensions for the judges?

Mr. RABAUT. For pensions for the judges.

The Clerk read as follows:

Miscellaneous salaries: For salaries of all officials and employees of the Federal judiciary, not otherwise specifically provided for, $890,600: *Provided*, That the compensation of secretaries and law clerks of district judges shall be fixed by the Director of the Administrative Office of the United State Courts without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, except that the salaries of secretaries shall not exceed that of the senior clerical grade and the salaries of law clerks shall not exceed that of the principal subprofessional grade: *Provided further*, That none of this fund shall be used for the pay of a law clerk appointed by a district judge unless the senior circuit judge of the circuit (the District of Columbia being considered a circuit) in which the district where the clerk is needed, is situated, shall certify to the necessity of the appointment: *Provided further*, That not to exceed three law clerks to district judges shall be appointed in any one circuit.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I offer a committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 88, line 25, strike out "$890,600", and insert in lieu thereof "$893,000."

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, this is the $2,500 I referred to a moment ago.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 504. No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment, the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act, shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I take my place tonight in the well of the House to raise my voice in praise of one who has faithfully served the great Committee on Appropriations and indirectly the Members of the House. Jack McFall today completes his last bill prior to his entry into the armed services of his country. The outside world little knows of what assistance able clerks are to the Members of Congress. Personally, I have always felt that the cognomen "clerk" was a very erroneous denomination of their position. They are secretaries in every sense of the word.

I want the Members to read in the hearings of the State Department appropriation bill on page 492, Jack McFall's appraisal of his friends and of the nine chairmen with whom he has served since coming here as a clerk to the Appropriations Committee some 14 years ago.

Jack McFall is a man of principle. He is a Christian soul; he is devoted to his tasks. No job was ever too big for him and he never turned a short corner. No matter how many books had to be thumbed, no matter how many departments had to be called, Jack McFall did everything that was required of him, and much more. It was an inspiration to me and the members of my committee, and to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER], and the members of his subcommittee to have worked with him; and all of us are unanimous in our praise of his devotion to duty. In his farewell remarks he refers to references in the press to "junkets" by Members of Congress and stated as his opinion as a humble clerk of the committee that so much good has come from them he hopes there will be more. A man who goes some place and goes there to serve comes back with knowledge that he never gains sitting behind the mahogany.

I am proud today in the name of this committee to take my place on this floor and pay tribute to one whose passing from our midst is our loss and whose going to the Navy is their gain. Thank you.

The following is an extract from the hearings, and it gives me pleasure to insert Mr. McFall's remarks.

RESIGNATION OF JACK M'FALL, CLERK OF THE SUECOMMITTEE, TO ENTER THE UNITED STATES NAVAL SERVICE

Mr. MCFALL. I would like to make a statement, if I may, inasmuch as this is the end of the hearing.

The CHAIRMAN. Certainly.

Mr. MCFALL. This hearing represents the end of some 14 years of my service on the committee that I have been privileged to enjoy. I have been engaged about 9 years on the work of this subcommittee, and for a somewhat less period with other subcommittees.

Through that period of 14 years I have been privileged to serve with some eight chairmen, starting some 9 years ago with Hon. Anthony Griffin; then, in succession, I served Chairmen William B. Oliver, of Alabama; J. B. Daly, of Pennsylvania; Louis Ludlow, of Indiana; Malcolm Tarver, of Georgia; Thomas S. MacMillan, of South Carolina; James McAndrews, of Illinois; and your own good self, Mr. Chairman.

I only wish that all citizens of our great Nation might be afforded the experiences that I have had in attending our committee meetings and committee councils and see our democracy in the making. The tremendous burden of work and responsibility that you members of the Appropriations Committee must bear in serving your Nation and its citizens is, I fear, little understood and hence not appreciated by the public at large. During the course of my service I have been privileged to take several trips of inspection with the committee to the field. These trips have taken me to Alaska three times, twice to Europe, once to South and Central America and several times on visits in most of the States of the Union, to the various public institutions and field offices of the bureaus falling under the jurisdiction of the subcommittees to which I have been assigned such as the Federal prisons, field offices of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States courts, field offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and so forth. On each and every field trip that I have taken with the committee, the members have subordinated all personal interests to the consummation of the task at hand with a result that you have returned to your labors fortified with a knowledge of conditions in the various services of government for which you must make available funds for operation. This knowledge you could never gain by constantly sitting around a committee table and listening to ex parte testimony of bureau chiefs. I feel very strongly in the matter of the value of these trips to me, as a means of serving you more effectively, and I know that they have been equally valuable to you Members who have taken them, in giving you an insight into Government operations that you could gain in no other manner. If such trips as I have taken are "junkets," then I can only say that the American taxpayer should insist on more and larger ones.

Through this period of service I have made many friendships that I am confident will endure throughout the years to come, whether time and tide shall bring me back here or land me on some other shore.

Appropriately I wish to pay my abiding thanks and appreciation to Marc Sheild, with and for whom I have had the privilege to serve all these years, for all his help and counsel that he always so unstintingly gave me on every occasion. I think when God made his pattern He purposely threw it away that he might serve as an example of what a man should be. He is one of the finest Christian gentlemen it has ever been my privilege to know. I also want to extend my thanks to all of the other clerks of the committee, John Pugh, Jim Scanlon, Bill Duvall, Bob Williams, George Harvey, and Arthur Orr, and to our efficient apprentice, Jimmy Strachan, and our faithful messenger, Robert Lewis, for the genuine cooperation I have enjoyed from all of them throughout the years.

If fortune does not bring me back to my work here when this holocaust we are in is over, I hope I may at least be afforded the privilege of renewing and enjoying, from time to time in the future, the many lasting friendships I have made during the course of my service here.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HOFFMAN: On page 94, line 1, after the word "is", insert "or who within 5 years preceding his appointment or employment has been."

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN]?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, this bill states on page 93 that "No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence."

You will recall that from time to time the Appropriations Committee has found it necessary to name certain individuals who should not receive compensation from funds appropriated by Congress. Every once in a while there is objection to the employment or to the payment of Government money to the members of a certain organization. Often when that course is attempted we are confronted with the statement that the one so pointed out has reformed, he is, so it is said, no longer a Communist or he is no longer working against the Government.

I just seek to add the words "or who has been within the preceding 5 years" a member of such an organization. I want to put this person, who was once a Communist or a Nazi, on probation, so that his reformation will be thorough and complete, and I want him to be on probation for a period of 5 years.

Mr. RABAUT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. RABAUT. The language contained in this bill is similar to the language carried in all appropriation bills. It is carried in the deficiency bills, and so forth. This language dovetails in with the language of all of the appropriation bills. So we would have an exception here if we placed any different language in this bill. The place where that would have to be done is in the full committee. I think it should be taken up with the chairman of the Appropriations Committee and see if the language cannot be supplied to all the bills making appropriations from this time on.

Mr. HOFFMAN. In other words, it is a good suggestion?

Mr. RABAUT. The gentleman has a good idea, but I do not think we could very well take it up here and make it piecemeal. I would be willing to leave the idea to the House, however.

Mr. HOFFMAN. It is a good suggestion, as I get it from the gentleman's remarks, we ought to do it, but unless we can do it all at once in all the bills which never come before the House together we should not make a beginning. Why not begin today with this bill if the amendment is, as the gentleman admits, a good one. I admit that the amendment has the fault of being offered by a Republican, but that seems to be its only fault.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 6599) making appropriations for the Department of State, the Department of Justice, the Department of Commerce, and the Federal Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the same back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and amendments to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gross.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider laid on the table.

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL—1942

Mr. CANNON of Missouri submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 6548) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6548) "making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 8.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, and 41, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4. That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following:

"Civilian Defense: To enable the Director of Civilian Defense, under such regulations as the President may prescribe (which regulations may provide exemption from the requirements of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes), to carry out the provisions of the act entitled 'An act to provide protection of persons and property from bombing attacks in the United States, and for other purposes', approved January 27, 1942 (Public Law 415), fiscal year 1942, $100,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1943, of which not to exceed $3,000,000 shall be available for all administrative expenses, including printing and binding and personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay any person in the Office of Civilian Defense unless such person is directly employed in the administration of such act of January 27, 1942: *Provided further*, That no part of the funds appropriated herein may be used for the employment of persons, the rent of facilities or the purchase of equipment and supplies to promote, produce or carry on instruction or to direct instruction in physical fitness by dancers, fan dancing, street shows, theatrical performances or other public entertainments: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available to pay the salary of any person at the rate of $4,500 per annum or more unless such person is appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate: *Provided further*, That the Director of Civilian Defense shall transmit to the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives every sixty days following the date of the enactment of this Act, a report in summary and by categories of the progress of the procurement of equipment and material provided by this appropriation: *Provided further*, That no funds herein appropriated shall be used for the payment of any person especially employed by a contractor to solicit or secure a contract upon any agreement for a commission, percentage, brokerage, or contingent fee," and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16. That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert: "$253,000" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17. That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert: "$106,490"; and the Senate agree to the same.

CLARENCE CANNON,
C. A. WOODRUM,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
J. BUELL SNYDER,
EMMET O'NEAL,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,
JED JOHNSON,
JOHN TABER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
Managers on the part of the House.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,
CARTER GLASS,
CARL HAYDEN,
M. E. TYDINGS,
GERALD P. NYE,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6548) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes—the First Deficiency Appropriation Bill, 1942—submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

No. 1 provides for an adjustment in the compensation of an employee of the Senate as proposed by the Senate.

No. 2 appropriates $1,720,000 for the fiscal year 1942, as proposed by the Senate, for Congressional printing and binding.

No. 3 appropriates $150,000, as proposed by the Senate, for general expenses of the Office of Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, for the current fiscal year.

No. 4 relating to the Office of Civilian Defense: Inserts a substitute for the amendment of the Senate which substitute restores all the language of the House bill and adds from the Senate amendment the following: the provision for Senate confirmation for all appointments to positions with a compensation of $4,500 per annum and over, the prohibition against payment of a commission, percentage, brokerage, or contingent fee by a contractor to anyone for securing a contract under the appropriation, modified so as to make the prohibition only apply to anyone "especially" employed for such purpose; and the provision for a report to Congress every sixty days modified so as to require such report to be a "progress" report in summary and by categories and to be submitted to the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of each House.

Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8, relating to the Federal Security Agency: Appropriates $77,481 for the fiscal year 1942, as proposed by the Senate, for diseases and sanitation investigations, Public Health Service; and strikes out the appropriation of $12,035 for the fiscal year 1942, inserted by the Senate, for salaries and expenses of the Forum Advisory Service in the Office of Education.

Nos. 9, 10, 11, and 12, relating to the District of Columbia: Appropriates additional amounts for the fiscal year 1942, as proposed by the Senate, as follows: $250,000 for assessment and permit work, sewers, $250,000 for extension of water mains under the assessment system, and $6,350 for the payment of judgments.

Nos. 13, 14, and 15, relating to the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior: Appropriates additional amounts for the fiscal year 1942, as proposed by the Senate: $66,000 for oil and gas investigations and $225,000 for investigations relating to domestic sources of mineral supply.

Nos. 16 and 17, relating to the consolidated emergency fund, fiscal year 1942, Office of the Secretary of the Treasury: Appropriates a total of $253,000, instead of $172,000 as proposed by the House and $267,000 as proposed by the Senate, and fixes the amount for allocation to the Bureau of Internal Revenue at $106,490, instead of $25,490 as proposed by the House and $120,490 as proposed by the Senate. The reduction effected by the conference Committee is made in the funds for the special tax research on Federal, State, and local fiscal relations to the end that such activity is not financed beyond April 30, 1942.

Nos. 18 to 41, inclusive: Appropriates for the payment of property damage claims determined pursuant to law and certified for appropriation by the heads of Federal agencies, for the payment of judgments of United States courts, and for the payment of claims allowed by the Comptroller-General and certified for appropriation pursuant to law.

CLARENCE CANNON,
C. A. WOODRUM,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
J. BUELL SNYDER,
EMMET O'NEAL,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,
JED JOHNSON,
JOHN TABER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the conference report on the bill H. R. 6548, and I ask that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the full report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]?

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, because the matters of difference have been ironed out so that all those present at the conference were prepared to sign the report. The matters of difference were very small.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement of the managers on the part of the House.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, the Senate added 41 amendments to the bill, increasing it about $3,000,000. Of the 41 amendments, 28 were for legal claims and certified judgments, which, of course, had to be paid. Of the remaining 13 amendments, 3 are form amendments and only 10 related to substance. These were of such obvious nature that there was little difference of opinion about them, and we reached a complete agreement. The conference report is signed by all the members of the committee of conference.

Mr. Speaker, I ask for a vote on the conference report.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns tomorrow it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

Mr. CURTIS. Reserving the right to object, can the gentleman tell us when the bill to repeal the congressional pension law will be considered?

Mr. McCORMACK. I have no knowledge of that.

Mr. CURTIS. What is the plan for next week? Will any business be considered on Monday?

Mr. McCORMACK. No; of course, there will be the reading of Washington's Farewell Address.

If the gentleman will permit me to suggest it, the minority leader usually asks that question. I am sure the gentleman would feel better and I would feel better if the minority leader were permitted to make that inquiry.

Mr. CURTIS. Most certainly, I am pleased to yield to the acting minority leader.

Mr. MICHENER. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Massachusetts state what the program will be for tomorrow and next week?

Mr. McCORMACK. Yes; I was expecting that question from the gentleman from Michigan. I know the gentleman from Nebraska understands the situation.

Mr. CURTIS. Surely.

Mr. McCORMACK. Monday is the anniversary of Washington's birth, and there will be the reading of his farewell address, and that is all. No legislation will be considered on Monday.

On Tuesday, if a rule on it is reported, the war powers bill will be considered. Following that will come the war insurance bill, with which Members are acquainted. There is also the Rogers bill. However, I do not want to be committed to the particular order in which these bills will be taken up. The Dies resolution is also to be considered.

Of course, I do not want to discuss the bill to which the gentleman from Nebraska referred until I know what the committee does. I do not want to be put in the position of discussing when a bill will be before the House when it has not yet been reported by the committee having it in charge. I appreciate the sincerity of the gentleman's inquiry, and my remark in no way is to be misunderstood in relation to his inquiry.

Mr. MICHENER. I think we may all hope that if the Committee on the Civil Service reports out legislation affecting the so-called congressional pensions, the distinguished majority leader will assist in every way in bringing that bill before the House at the earliest opportunity, so that the House may have an opportunity to express its judgment as to the wisdom of the legislation.

Mr. McCORMACK. I think that is a fair way to put it. To put it another way, if I may, the majority leader would do everything within his power to reduce the political high blood pressure that exists.

Mr. CURTIS. Further reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, it occurs to me that the conversation on the floor would indicate that perhaps the Committee on the Civil Service will report that bill for the repeal of the congressional pensions out on Thursday, and that it might be disposed of this week. I believe any legislation the House might undertake would be handled much better after the pension bill is out of the road and repealed. We owe it to the country to repeal this at once.

Mr. McCORMACK. I profoundly appreciate the state of mind of the gentleman. I think the statement made by the distinguished acting minority leader and my rejoinder to him, in which our state of mind was frankly expressed, ought to clarify the situation. Whether it would

Feb 19

FILE COPY

77TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 6599

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 19 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 13), 1942
Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of State, the Department of Justice, the Department of Commerce, and the Federal Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Department of State, the Department of Justice, the Department of Commerce, and the Federal Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Salaries: For Secretary of State; Under Secretary of State, $10,000; counselor, $10,000; and other personal services in the District of Columbia, including temporary employees, and not to exceed $6,500 for employees engaged on piece work at rates to be fixed by the Secretary of State; $4,975,000.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES (DEPARTMENTAL)

Contingent expenses: For contingent and miscellaneous expenses, including stationery, furniture, fixtures; typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices, including rental, exchange, and repair thereof (not to exceed $50,000); microfilming equipment, including rental and repair thereof; translating services by contract without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5); purchase and presentation of various objects of a cultural nature suitable for presentation (through diplomatic and consular offices) to foreign governments, schools, or other cultural or patriotic organizations, the purchase, rental, distribution, and operation of motion-picture projection equipment and supplies, including rental of halls, hire of motion-picture projector operators, and all other necessary services by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of

the Revised Statutes, purchase and exchange of books, maps, and periodicals, domestic and foreign, and, when authorized by the Secretary of State, dues for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only, or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members, newspapers, teletype rentals, and tolls (not to exceed $13,400); purchase of one passenger-carrying automobile; maintenance and repair of motor trucks and motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; streetcar fare; traveling expenses, including not to exceed $5,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Department of State when authorized by the Secretary of State; refund of fees erroneously charged and paid for the issue of passports to persons who are exempted from the payment of such fee by section 1 of the Act making appropriations for the Diplomatic and Consular Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, approved June 4, 1920 (22 U. S. C. 214, 214a); the examination of estimates of appropriations in the field; and other miscellaneous items not included in the foregoing, $311,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed $3,000 of this appropriation may be expended for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of section 4 of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Tariff Act of 1930", approved June 12, 1934, as amended

(54 Stat. 107), this sum to be available in addition to the other authorized purposes of this appropriation for stenographic reporting services, by contract if deemed necessary, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, and such other expenses as the President may deem necessary.

PRINTING AND BINDING

Printing and binding: For all printing and binding in the Department of State, including all of its bureaus, offices, institutions, and services, located in Washington, District of Columbia, and elsewhere, $254,000.

PASSPORT AGENCIES

Passport agencies: For salaries and expenses of maintenance, rent, cost of insurance covering shipments of money by messenger, registered mail, or otherwise, and traveling expenses not to exceed $500, for not to exceed five passport agencies, $54,400.

Collecting and editing official papers of Territories of the United States: For the expenses of collecting, editing, copying, and arranging for publication the official papers of the Territories of the United States, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, printing and binding, and contingent and traveling expenses, as provided by the Act approved February 28, 1929, as amended by the Act approved June 28, 1937 (5 U. S. C. 168–168b), $14,200.

FOREIGN INTERCOURSE

AMBASSADORS AND MINISTERS

Salaries, ambassadors and ministers: For salaries of ambassadors and ministers, including salaries as authorized by Section 1740, Revised Statutes, as amended by the Act of April 24, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 3, 121), as follows: Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Argentina, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, France, Great Britain, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Poland, Spain, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay, and Venezuela, at $17,500 each;

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Belgium and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Luxembourg, $17,500;

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Netherlands, $12,000;

Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary to Albania, Australia, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Dominion of Canada, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Liberia, Lithuania, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Paraguay, Portugal, Rumania, Union of South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, and Yugoslavia, at $10,000 each; to Egypt and Saudi

Arabia, $10,000; to Iran and Afghanistan, $10,000; and to Estonia and Latvia, $10,000;

In all, not to exceed $595,000:

Provided, That no salary herein appropriated shall be paid to any official receiving any other salary from the United States Government: *Provided further,* That during the period of the existing state of emergency proclaimed by the President on September 8, 1939, any Ambassador or Minister whose salary as such is payable from the appropriation "Salaries, Ambassadors and Ministers" and who, prior to appointment as Ambassador or Minister was legally appointed and served as a diplomatic or consular officer or as a Foreign Service officer, and who, on account of emergent conditions abroad, is unable properly to serve the United States at his regular post of duty, or, on account of such emergent conditions abroad, it shall be or has been found necessary in the public interest to terminate his appointment as Ambassador or Minister at such post, may be appointed or assigned to serve in any capacity in which a Foreign Service officer is authorized by law to serve, and, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the payment from such appropriation for the fiscal year 1943 of the salary of such officer, while serving under such assignment, is hereby authorized: *Provided further,* That no person, while serving under such emergency appointment or assignment, shall receive compen-

sation in excess of $9,000 per annum while serving in the continental United States or in excess of $10,000 per annum while serving elsewhere.

SALARIES OF FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS

Salaries, Foreign Service officers: For salaries of Foreign Service officers as provided in the Act approved February 23, 1931, as amended by the Act of April 24, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 3, 3a), including salaries of such officers for the period actually and necessarily occupied in receiving instructions and in making transits to and from their posts, and while awaiting recognition and authority to act in pursuance with the provisions of section 1740 of the Revised Statutes (22 U. S. C. 121); and salaries of Foreign Service officers or vice consuls while acting as Chargés d'Affaires ad interim or while in charge of a consulate general or consulate during the absence of the principal officer (22 U. S. C. 20); $4,224,000.

TRANSPORTATION, FOREIGN SERVICE

Transportation, Foreign Service: To pay the traveling expenses, including travel by airplane when specifically authorized by the Secretary of State, of Diplomatic, Consular, and Foreign Service officers, and other employees of the Foreign Service, including Foreign Service inspectors, and under such regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe, of their families and expenses of transportation of effects, in going to and returning from their posts, and in

removing the family and effects of any such officer or employee from any foreign post, and thereafter transporting such family and effects to his post of assignment, to whatever extent may be determined necessary by the Secretary of State by reason of emergency conditions in any country that in his opinion may endanger the life of such officer or employee or any member of his family, including automobiles as authorized by the Act of April 30, 1940 (54 Stat. 174), and storage of effects while such officers or employees are absent from their permanent posts of duty, including also not to exceed $190,000 for expenses in connection with leaves of absence; attendance at trade and other conferences and congresses under orders of the Secretary of State as authorized by the Act approved February 23, 1931 (22 U. S. C. 16, 17); preparation and transportation of the remains of those officers and employees of the Foreign Service, who have died or may die abroad or in transit while in the discharge of their official duties, to their former homes in this country or to a place not more distant for interment, and for the ordinary expenses of such interment, and also for payment under the provisions of section 1749 of the Revised Statutes (22 U. S. C. 130) of allowances to the widows or heirs at law of Diplomatic, Consular, and Foreign Service officers of the United States dying in foreign countries in the discharge of their duties, $717,000, of which amount not

to exceed $50,000 shall be available until June 30, 1944, for disbursement for expenses of travel under orders issued by the Secretary of State during the fiscal year 1943: *Provided,* That this appropriation shall be available also for the authorized subsistence expenses of Consular and Foreign Service officers while on temporary detail under commission.

Office and living quarters allowances, Foreign Service: For rent, heat, fuel, and light for the Foreign Service for offices and grounds, and, as authorized by the Act approved June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), for living quarters and for allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, $2,080,000: *Provided,* That payment for rent may be made in advance: *Provided further,* That the Secretary of State may enter into leases for such offices, grounds, and living quarters for periods not exceeding ten years and without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5): *Provided further,* That no part of this appropriation shall be used for allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, in an amount exceeding $3,000 for an ambassador, minister, or chargé d'affaires, and not exceeding $1,700 for any other Foreign Service officer: *Provided further,* That under this appropriation and the appropriations herein for "Contingent expenses, Foreign Service", and "Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service", not

more than $5,000 shall be expended for heat, fuel, and light for living quarters for each ambassador or minister occupying a Government-owned building for residence or residence and office purposes, and not more than $1,700 for such purposes in the case of any other Foreign Service officer, and during the incumbency of a chargé d'affaires the limitation on such expenditures shall be the same as for the occupancy by the principal officer.

Cost of living allowances, Foreign Service: To carry out the provisions of the Act approved February 23, 1931, as amended by the Act of April 24, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 12, 23c), relating to allowances and additional compensation to diplomatic, consular, and Foreign Service officers, clerks, and other employees when such allowances and additional compensation are necessary to enable such officers, clerks, and other employees to carry on their work efficiently, $458,000: *Provided,* That such allowances and additional compensation shall be granted only in the discretion of the President, and under such regulations as he may prescribe.

Representation allowances, Foreign Service: For representation allowances as authorized by the Act approved February 23, 1931 (22 U. S. C. 12), $150,000.

Foreign Service retirement and disability fund: For financing the liability of the United States, created by the Act approved February 23, 1931, as amended by the Act

of April 24, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 21–21 (o)), $630,800, which amount shall be placed to the credit of the "Foreign Service retirement and disability fund".

Salaries of clerks, Foreign Service: For salaries of clerks in the Foreign Service, as provided in the Act approved February 23, 1931 (22 U. S. C. 23a), including salaries while under instruction in the United States and during transit to and from homes in the United States upon the beginning and after termination of service, $2,897,000.

Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service: For salaries or compensation of kavasses, guards, dragomans, porters, interpreters, prison keepers, translators, archive collators, Chinese writers, messengers, couriers, telephone operators, supervisors of construction, and custodial and operating force for maintenance and operation of Government-owned and leased diplomatic and consular properties in foreign countries, including salaries while under instruction in the United States and during transit to and from their homes in the United States upon the beginning and after termination of service in foreign countries; compensation of agents and employees of dispatch agencies at New York, San Francisco, Seattle, and New Orleans; operation of motor-propelled and other passenger and non-passenger-carrying vehicles; for allowances to consular officers, who are paid in whole or in part by fees, for services necessarily rendered to American

vessels and seamen, as provided in the Act of June 26, 1884 (22 U. S. C. 89; 46 U. S. C. 101); and such other miscellaneous personal services as the President may deem necessary, $722,000: *Provided,* That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for salaries or wages of persons not American citizens performing clerical services (except interpreters, translators, and messengers), whether officially designated as clerks or not, in any foreign mission: *Provided further,* That the Secretary of the Navy is authorized, upon request by the Secretary of State, to assign enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps to serve as custodians, under the immediate supervision of the Secretary of State or the chief of mission, whichever the Secretary of State shall direct, at embassies, legations, or consulates of the United States located in foreign countries.

Foreign Service, auxiliary (emergency): For all necessary expenses to enable the Department of State during the fiscal year 1943 to continue to perform functions or activities in connection with the Auxiliary Foreign Service for the performance of which, during the fiscal years 1941 and 1942, the Department of State received allocations of funds from the appropriations "Emergency fund for the President" contained in the Military Appropriation Act, 1941, and the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, including the objects for which and subject to the conditions under which

such allocations were provided or expended during the fiscal years 1941 and 1942, $750,000.

Contingent expenses, Foreign Service: For stationery; blanks; record and other books; seals; presses; flags; signs: military equipment and supplies; repairs and alterations; repairs, preservation, and maintenance of Government-owned and leased diplomatic and consular properties in foreign countries, including water, materials, supplies, tools, seeds, plants, shrubs, and similar objects; newspapers (foreign and domestic); freight; postage; telegrams; advertising; ice and drinking water for office purposes; purchase, exchange, maintenance, and hire of motor-propelled or horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles, and exchange, purchase, maintenance, and hire of other passenger-carrying vehicles; exchange of trucks; insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries when required by the law of such countries; funds for establishment and maintenance of commissary service; uniforms; furniture; household furniture and furnishings, except as provided by the Act of May 7, 1926, as amended (22 U. S. C. 292–299), for Government-owned or rented buildings; typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices, and exchange of same; maintenance and rental of launch for embassy in Turkey, not exceeding $3,500, including personnel for operation; rent and other expenses for dispatch agencies at New York, San Francisco, Seattle, and

New Orleans; traveling expenses, including the transportation of members of families and personal effects of diplomatic officers or Foreign Service officers acting as chargés d'affaires in traveling to seats of government at which they are accredited other than the city of usual residence and returning to the city of usual residence; loss by exchange; payment in advance for subscriptions to commercial information, telephone and other similar services, including telephone service in residences as authorized by the Act of April 30, 1940 (54 Stat. 175) ; burial expenses and expenses in connection with last illness and death of certain native employees, as authorized by and in accordance with the Act of July 15, 1939 (5 U. S. C. 118f) ; expenses of vice consulates and consular agencies for any of the foregoing objects; allowances for special instruction, education, and individual training of Foreign Service officers at home and abroad, not to exceed $7,500; cost, not exceeding $500 per annum each, of the tuition of Foreign Service officers assigned for the study of the languages of Asia and eastern Europe; for relief, protection, and burial of American seamen in foreign countries, in the Panama Canal Zone, and in the Philippine Islands, and shipwrecked American seamen in the Territory of Alaska, in the Hawaiian Islands, in Puerto Rico, and in the Virgin Islands, and for expenses which may be incurred in the acknowledgment of the services of masters

and crews of foreign vessels in rescuing American seamen or citizens from shipwreck or other catastrophe at sea; for expenses of maintaining in China, Egypt, Ethiopia, Morocco, and Muscat, institutions for incarcerating American convicts and persons declared insane by any consular court, rent of quarters for prisons, ice and drinking water for prison purposes, and for the expenses of keeping, feeding, and transportation of prisoners and persons declared insane by any consular court in China, Egypt, Ethiopia, Morocco, and Muscat; for every expenditure requisite for or incident to the bringing home from foreign countries of persons charged with crime as authorized by section 5275 of the Revised Statutes (18 U. S. C. 659); and such other miscellaneous expenses as the President may deem necessary; $2,310,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for reimbursement of appropriations for the Navy Department, in an amount not to exceed $40,000, for materials, supplies, equipment, and services furnished by the Navy Department, including pay, subsistence, allowances, and transportation of enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps who may be assigned by the Secretary of the Navy, upon request of the Secretary of State, to embassies, legations, or consular offices of the United States located in foreign countries.

Not to exceed 10 per centum of any of the foregoing

appropriations under the caption "Foreign Intercourse" for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, may be transferred, with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, to any other foregoing appropriation or appropriations under such caption for such fiscal year, but no appropriation shall be increased more than 10 per centum thereby: *Provided*, That all such transfers and contemplated transfers shall be set forth in the Budget for the fiscal year 1944.

FOREIGN SERVICE BUILDINGS FUND

Foreign Service Buildings Fund: For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the Act of May 25, 1938, entitled "An Act to provide additional funds for buildings for the use of the diplomatic and consular establishments of the United States" (52 Stat. 441), including the initial alterations, repair, and furnishing of buildings acquired under said Act, $275,000, to remain available until expended.

EMERGENCIES ARISING IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

Emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service: To enable the President to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, and to extend the commercial and other interests of the United States and to meet the necessary expenses attendant upon the execution of the Neutrality Act, to be expended pursuant to the requirement of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31

U. S. C. 107), $1,500,000, of which not to exceed $25,000 shall, in the discretion of the President, be available for personal services in the District of Columbia; and of which (without in any way restricting the use of other moneys herein appropriated) $500,000 shall be available for the protection of American citizens in any foreign country whenever the President shall find that a state of emergency exists endangering the lives of such citizens; and reimbursements by American citizens to whom relief has been extended hereunder shall be credited to this appropriation.

During the period of the existing state of emergency proclaimed by the President on September 8, 1939, American citizens holding positions in the Foreign Service of the United States and who on account of emergent conditions abroad are unable properly to serve the United States at their regular posts of duty may be assigned to the Department of State to perform temporary services in that Department or to be detailed for temporary services of comparable importance, difficulty, responsibility, and value in any other department or agency of the United States, in cases where there is found to be a need of services for the performance of which such persons have the requisite qualifications. The salaries of such persons shall, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, continue to be paid during the periods of such assignments from the appropriations under the caption "Foreign Inter-

course" in the Department of State Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1943.

Contracts entered into in foreign countries involving expenditures from any of the foregoing appropriations under the caption "Foreign Intercourse" shall not be subject to the provisions of section 3741 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 22).

CONTRIBUTIONS, QUOTAS, AND SO FORTH

For payment of the annual contributions, quotas, and expenses, including loss by exchange in discharge of the obligations of the United States in connection with international commissions, congresses, bureaus, and other objects, in not to exceed the respective amounts, as follows: Cape Spartel and Tangier Light, Coast of Morocco, $1,176; Pan American Union, $246,473.73, including not to exceed $20,000 for printing and binding; Bureau of Interparliamentary Union for Promotion of International Arbitration, $10,000; Pan American Sanitary Bureau, $60,392.99; Bureau of International Telecommunication Union, Radio Section, $5,790; Inter-American Radio Office, $6,794; Government of Panama, $430,000; International Hydrographic Bureau, $5,404; Inter-American Trade-Mark Bureau, $14,330.20; International Bureau for Protection of Industrial Property, $1,471.63; Gorgas Memorial Laboratory, $50,000: *Provided*, That hereafter, notwithstanding the provisions of

section 3 of the Act of May 7, 1928 (45 Stat. 491), the report of the operation and work of the laboratory, including the statement of the receipts and expenditures, shall be made to Congress during the first week of each regular session thereof, such a report to cover a fiscal year period ending on June 30 of the calendar year immediately preceding the convening of each such session; American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood, $2,000; International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale, $50; International Penal and Penitentiary Commission, $4,332, including not to exceed $800 for the necessary expenses of the Commissioner to represent the United States on the Commission at its annual meetings, personal services without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, printing and binding, traveling expenses, and such other expenses as the Secretary of State may deem necessary; International Labor Organization, $121,748.30, including not to exceed $6,000 for the expenses of participation by the United States in the meetings of the General Conference and of the Governing Body of the International Labor Office and in such regional, industrial, or other special meetings as may be duly called by such Governing Body, including personal services, in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, rent, traveling expenses, purchase of books, documents, newspapers, periodicals, and charts, stationery, official cards, printing and binding, enter-

tainment, hire, maintenance, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and such other expenses as may be authorized by the Secretary of State; Implementing the Narcotics Convention of 1931, $10,551.85; International Council of Scientific Unions and Associated Unions, as follows: International Council of Scientific Unions, $19.30; International Astronomical Union, $617.60; International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics, $2,316; International Scientific Radio Union, $232.40; in all, $3,185.30; Pan American Institute of Geography and History, $10,000; Inter-American Coffee Board, $8,000; and Inter-American Indian Institute, $4,800; in all, $997,500, together with such additional sums, due to increase in rates of exchange as the Secretary of State may determine and certify to the Secretary of the Treasury to be necessary to pay, in foreign currencies, the quotas and contributions required by the several treaties, conventions, or laws establishing the amount of the obligation.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

Salaries and expenses: For expenses of meeting the obligations of the United States under the treaties of 1884, 1889, 1905, 1906, and 1933 between the United States and Mexico, and of compliance with the Act approved August 19, 1935, as amended (49 Stat. 660, 1370), operation and

maintenance of the Rio Grande rectification and canalization projects; construction and operation of gaging stations where necessary and their equipment; personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; rent; fees for professional or expert services at rates and in amounts to be determined by the Secretary of State; expenses of attendance at meetings which, in the discretion of the Commissioner, may be necessary for the efficient discharge of the responsibilities of the Commission (not to exceed $500); traveling expenses, including transfer of household goods and effects, as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder; printing and binding; lawbooks and books of reference; subscriptions to foreign and domestic newspapers and periodicals; purchase, exchange, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger- and freight-carrying vehicles, machinery and equipment and parts thereof, typewriters, including those electrically operated, adding machines, calculating machines, mimeographs, multigraphs, and map-reproduction machines; hire with or without personal services, of work animals, and animal-drawn and motor-propelled vehicles and equipment; reimbursement to other agencies of the Government for expenses incurred by them in connection with the making of maps or making of photographs by airplane; purchase of rubber boots and waders, asbestos gloves and welders' gog-

gles, for official use of employees; purchase of ice and drinking water; inspection of equipment, supplies, and materials by contract; advertising in newspapers and technical publications without regard to section 3828 of the Revised Statutes; drilling and testing of foundations and dam sites, by contract if deemed necessary, purchase in the field of planographs and lithographs, and leasing of private property to remove therefrom sand, gravel, stone, and other materials without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5); equipment and such other miscellaneous expenses as the Secretary of State may deem proper, $240,000.

Construction, operation, and maintenance, Public Works projects: For the construction (including surveys and operation and maintenance and protection during construction) of the following projects under the supervision of the International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico, United States section, including salaries and wages of employees, laborers, and mechanics; fees for professional or expert services at rates and in amounts to be determined by the Secretary of State; traveling expenses; rents; construction and operation of gaging stations; purchase, exchange, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger- and freight-carrying vehicles, machinery and equipment and parts thereof, typewriters, including those electrically operated, adding machines, calculating machines,

mimeographs, multigraphs, and map reproduction machines; drilling and testing of foundations and dam sites, by contract if deemed necessary, and purchase in the field of planographs and lithographs and leasing of private property to remove therefrom sand, gravel, stone, and other materials without regard to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5); hire, with or without personal services, of work animals and animal-drawn and motor-propelled vehicles and equipment; acquisition by donation, purchase, or condemnation, of real and personal property, including expenses of abstracts and certificates of title; inspection of equipment, supplies, and materials by contract; advertising in newspapers and technical publications without regard to section 3828 of the Revised Statutes; transportation of things (including household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder); printing and binding; communication services; equipment, materials and supplies, including purchase of ice, drinking water where suitable drinking water is otherwise unobtainable, rubber boots, waders, asbestos gloves and welders' goggles, for official use of employees, and such other miscellaneous expenses as the Secretary of State may deem necessary:

Lower Rio Grande flood-control project: For the United States portion of the project for flood control on the Lower

Rio Grande, as authorized by the Act approved August 19, 1935, as amended (49 Stat. 660, 1370), including obligations chargeable against the appropriations for this purpose for the fiscal year 1942, $950,000, together with the unexpended balances of the appropriations for this purpose for the fiscal year 1942: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation for the Lower Rio Grande flood-control project shall be expended for construction on any land, site, or easement until title thereto has been conveyed to the United States by donation and the same has been approved by the Attorney General of the United States.

Rio Grande canalization project: For completion of the Rio Grande canalization project as authorized by the Acts approved August 29, 1935 (49 Stat. 961), and June 4, 1936 (49 Stat. 1463), including the reconstruction or replacement of certain bridges as authorized by the Act approved April 22, 1940 (54 Stat. 151), and including obligations chargeable against the appropriations for these purposes for the fiscal year 1942, the funds made available under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1942, are continued available until June 30, 1943.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND CANADA AND ALASKA AND CANADA

To enable the President to perform the obligations of the United States under the treaty between the United States and Great Britain in respect of Canada, signed February 24,

1925; for salaries and expenses, including the salary of the Commissioner and salaries of the necessary engineers, clerks, and other employees for duty at the seat of government and in the field; cost of office equipment and supplies; necessary traveling expenses; commutation of subsistence to employees while on field duty, not to exceed $4 per day each, but not to exceed $1.75 per day each when a member of a field party and subsisting in camp; for payment for timber necessarily cut in keeping the boundary line clear, not to exceed $500; and for all other necessary and reasonable expenses incurred by the United States in maintaining an effective demarcation of the international boundary line between the United States and Canada, and Alaska and Canada under the terms of the treaty aforesaid, including the completion of such remaining work as may be required under the award of the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal and existing treaties between the United States and Great Britain, and including the hire of freight- and passenger-carrying vehicles from temporary field employees, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State, $43,800.

WATERWAYS TREATY, UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN:

INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses, including not to exceed $7,500 for the salary of one Commissioner

on the part of the United States, who shall serve at the pleasure of the President (the other Commissioners to serve in that capacity without compensation therefor), and salaries of clerks and other employees appointed by the Commissioners on the part of the United States, with the approval solely of the Secretary of State; for necessary traveling expenses, and for expenses incident to holding hearings and conferences at such places in Canada and the United States as shall be determined by the Commission or by the American Commissioners to be necessary, including traveling expense and compensation of necessary witnesses, making necessary transcript of testimony and proceedings; for cost of lawbooks, books of reference and periodicals, office equipment and supplies; and for one-half of all reasonable and necessary joint expenses of the International Joint Commission incurred under the terms of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain concerning the use of boundary waters between the United States and Canada, and for other purposes, signed January 11, 1909, $29,200, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State.

Special and technical investigations: For an additional amount for necessary special or technical investigations in connection with matters which fall within the scope of the jurisdiction of the International Joint Commission, including

personal services in the District of Columbia or elsewhere, traveling expenses, procurement of technical and scientific equipment, and the purchase, exchange, hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles, $48,500, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State, who is authorized to transfer to any department or independent establishment of the Government, with the consent of the head thereof, any part of this amount for direct expenditure by such department or establishment for the purposes of this appropriation.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For the share of the United States of the expenses of the International Fisheries Commission, under the convention between the United States and Canada, concluded January 29, 1937, including salaries of two members and other employees of the Commission, traveling expenses, charter of vessels, purchase of books, periodicals, furniture, and scientific instruments, contingent expenses, rent, and such other expenses in the United States and elsewhere as the Secretary of State may deem proper, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State, $28,000, to be available immediately: *Provided,* That not to exceed $750 shall be expended by the Commissioners in attending meetings of the Commission.

INTERNATIONAL PACIFIC SALMON FISHERIES COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For the share of the United States of the expenses of the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission, under the convention between the United States and Canada, concluded May 26, 1930, including personal services; traveling expenses; purchase, exchange, maintenance, repair, and operation of not to exceed four motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; charter of vessels; purchase of books, periodicals, furniture, and scientific instruments; contingent expenses; rent; and such other expenses in the United States and elsewhere as the Secretary of State may deem proper, including the reimbursement of other appropriations from which payments may have been made for any of the purposes herein specified, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State, $40,000, to be available immediately.

COOPERATION WITH THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of State to meet the obligations of the United States under the Convention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations between the United States and the other American Republics, signed at Buenos Aires, December 23, 1936, and to carry out the purposes of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the President to render closer and more effective the relationship between

the American Republics", approved August 9, 1939, and to supplement appropriations available for carrying out other provisions of law authorizing related activities, including the establishment and operation of agricultural and other experiment and demonstration stations in other American countries, on land acquired by gift or lease for the duration of the experiments and demonstrations, and construction of necessary buildings thereon; such expenses to include personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed $100,000 for printing and binding; stenographic reporting, translating and other services by contract, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5); expenses of attendance at meetings or conventions of societies and associations concerned with the furtherance of the purposes hereof; tuition, compensation, and monthly allowances while not in travel status, all to be fixed by the Secretary of State, and traveling expenses in the United States and abroad in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3, 1926, as amended, of educational, professional, and artistic leaders, and professors, students, and persons possessing special scientific or other technical qualifications, who are citizens of the United States or the other American republics: *Provided,* That the Secretary of State is authorized under such regulations as he may adopt, to pay the actual transportation

expenses and not to exceed ten dollars per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses, of citizens of the other American republics while traveling in the Western Hemisphere, without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, and to make advances of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes; traveling expenses of members of advisory committees in accordance with section 2 of said Act of August 9, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 249a); purchase and exchange (not to exceed $6,000), hire, maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled and animal-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles; and purchase of books and periodicals, $1,700,000; and the Secretary of State is hereby authorized, subject to the approval of the President, to transfer from this appropriation to other departments, agencies, and independent establishments of the Government for expenditure in the United States and in the other American republics any part of this amount for direct expenditure by such department or independent establishment for the purposes of this appropriation: *Provided further,* That any funds herein appropriated which may be transferred to the Federal Security Agency for the Public Health Service shall be available for the salaries and expenses of not to exceed two additional regular active commissioned officers: *Provided further,* That the unobligated balance of the $10,000 transferred to the Civil Aeronautics Board under

the authority contained in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1942, under this heading, is hereby continued available until June 30, 1943.

The President, in his discretion, may assign officers of the Army or Navy or officers or employees of the Treasury Department or Federal Works Agency for duty as inspectors of buildings owned or occupied by the United States in foreign countries, or as inspectors or supervisors of buildings under construction or repair by or for the United States in foreign countries, under the jurisdiction of the Department of State, or for duty as couriers of the Department of State, and when so assigned they may receive the same traveling expenses as are authorized for officers of the Foreign Service, payable from the applicable appropriations of the Department of State.

This title may be cited as the Department of State appropriation Act, 1943.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

For personal services in the District of Columbia and for special attorneys and special assistants to the Attorney General in the District of Columbia or elsewhere as follows:

For the Office of the Attorney General, $121,200.

For the Office of the Solicitor General, $99,100.

For the Office of the Assistant Solicitor General, $89,100.

For the Office of Assistant to the Attorney General, $106,300.

For the Administrative Division, $831,000.

For the Personnel Division, $85,000.

For the Tax Division, $620,600.

For the Criminal Division, $537,800.

For the Claims Division, $504,600.

For the Office of Pardon Attorney, $29,300.

Total, personal services, Office of the Attorney General, $3,024,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed 5 per centum of the foregoing appropriations for personal services shall be available interchangeably, subject to the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, for expenditures in the various offices and divisions named, but not more than 5 per centum shall be added to the amount appropriated for any one of said offices or divisions and any interchange of appropriations hereunder shall be reported to Congress in the annual Budget, and not to exceed $250,000 of said appropriations shall be available for the employment, on duties properly chargeable to each of said appropriations, of special assistants to the Attorney General without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

Contingent expenses: For stationery, furniture and repairs, floor coverings, file holders and cases; miscellaneous expenditures, including telegraphing and telephones, and

teletype, rentals and tolls, postage, labor, typewriters and adding machines and the exchange thereof and repairs thereto, streetcar fares, newspapers not exceeding $500, stenographic reporting services by contract or otherwise, repair, maintenance, and operation of five motor-driven passenger cars; purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, and periodicals, including the exchange thereof; examination of estimates of appropriation in the field; and miscellaneous and emergency expenses authorized or approved by the Attorney General, to be expended at his discretion, $420,000: *Provided,* That not to exceed $2 per volume shall be paid for the current and future volumes of the United States Code Annotated: *Provided, further,* That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes shall not be construed to apply to any purchase or service rendered under this appropriation when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed $50.

Traveling expenses: For all necessary traveling expenses, Department of Justice, not including traveling expenses otherwise payable under any appropriations for "Federal Bureau of Investigation", "Salaries and expenses of marshals", "Fees of witnesses", "Enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws", "Immigration and Naturalization Service", "Salaries and expenses, Special War Effort Unit", and "Penal and correctional institutions" (except as otherwise hereinbefore provided), $490,000: *Provided,* That

this sum shall be available, in an amount not to exceed $3,500, for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Bureau of Prisons when incurred on the written authorization of the Attorney General.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Department of Justice, $567,500.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of crimes: For the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States; for the protection of the person of the President of the United States; the acquisition, collection, classification, and preservation of identification and other records and their exchange with the duly authorized officials of the Federal Government, of States, cities, and other institutions; for such other investigations regarding official matters under the control of the Department of Justice and the Department of State as may be directed by the Attorney General; purchase and exchange not to exceed $135,000, and hire, maintenance, upkeep, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, to be used only on official business; purchase (including exchange) at not to exceed $7,000 of one, and maintenance, upkeep, and operation, without regard to the provision of any Act limiting the amount that may be expended for repairs to automobiles, of not more than four armored automobiles; firearms and

ammunition; such stationery, supplies, floor coverings, equipment, and telegraph, teletype, and telephone service at the seat of government or elsewhere as the Attorney General may direct; not to exceed $10,000 for taxicab hire to be used exclusively for the purposes set forth in this paragraph and to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General; traveling expenses, including expenses in an amount not to exceed $4,500, of attendance at meetings, concerned with the work of such Bureau when authorized in writing by the Attorney General; not to exceed $1,500 for membership in the International Criminal Police Commission; transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder; payment of rewards when specifically authorized by the Attorney General for information leading to the apprehension of fugitives from justice, including not to exceed $20,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General, who shall make a certificate of the amount of such expenditure as he may think it advisable not to specify, and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been expended; and including not to exceed $2,500,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, $7,653,000.

Salaries and expenses for certain emergencies: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, including the same purposes and under the same conditions specified in the preceding paragraph, $100,000, to be held as a reserve for emergencies arising in connection with kidnaping, extortion, bank robbery, and to be released for expenditure in such amounts and at such times as the Attorney General may determine.

Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of crimes (emergency): For salaries and expenses, during the limited national emergency, in the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States; for the protection of the person of the President of the United States; the acquisition, collection, classification, and preservation of identification and other records and their exchange with the duly authorized officials of the Federal Government, of States, cities, and other institutions; for such other investigations regarding official matters under the control of the Department of Justice and the Department of State as may be directed by the Attorney General; purchase and exchange not to exceed $150,000, and hire, maintenance, upkeep, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, to be used only on official business; firearms and ammunition; such stationery, supplies, floor coverings, equipment, and telegraph, teletype, and telephone service at the seat of government or elsewhere as the Attorney General may direct;

not to exceed $3,000 for taxicab hire to be used exclusively for the purposes set forth in this paragraph and to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General; transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder; traveling expenses; payment of rewards when specifically authorized by the Attorney General for information leading to the apprehension of fugitives from justice, including not to exceed $100,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General, who shall make a certificate of the amount of such expenditure as he may think it advisable not to specify, and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been expended; and including not to exceed $5,250,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia; $21,883,000; of which $200,000 shall be available immediately to investigate the employees of every department, agency, and independent establishment of the Federal Government who are members of subversive organizations or advocate the overthrow of the Federal Government by force, and report the findings forthwith to Congress.

None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of any civil-service employee.

BUREAU OF PRISONS

Salaries: For salaries in the District of Columbia and elsewhere in connection with the supervision of the maintenance and care of United States prisoners, $339,300.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service: For all expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the administration and enforcement of the laws relating to immigration, naturalization, alien registration, and Chinese exclusion; including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; care, detention, maintenance, transportation, and other expenses incident to the deportation, removal, and exclusion of aliens, and persons subject to the Chinese exclusion laws, in the United States and to, through, or in foreign countries; payment of rewards; purchase, exchange, and rental of typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices, including electric typewriting machines; traveling expenses, including attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; purchase (including exchange), hire, maintenance, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, boats, and aircraft; firearms and ammunition; lawbooks, books of reference, and periodicals, including the exchange thereof; refunds of head tax, maintenance bills, immigration fines, and other items properly returnable; mileage and fees of witnesses

subpenaed on behalf of the United States; stenographic reporting services by contract or otherwise; operation, maintenance, remodeling, and repair of buildings and the purchase of equipment incident thereto; and allowances (not exceeding $1,700 for any one person) for living quarters, and so forth, as authorized by the Act of June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), $19,450,000: *Provided*, That the Attorney General may transfer to, or reimburse, any other department, agency, or office of Federal, State, or local governments, funds in such amounts as may be necessary for salaries and expenses incurred by them in rendering authorized assistance to the Department of Justice in connection with the administration and enforcement of said laws: *Provided further*, That not to exceed $200,000 of this appropriation may be expended for the employment of personnel, exclusive of attorneys, without regard to the Civil Service Act and regulations or the Classification Act of 1923 as amended, and not to exceed $25,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General, who shall make a certificate of the amount of any such expenditure the purpose of which he may think it advisable not to specify, and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been expended: *Provided further*, That the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization may contract with officers and

employees for the use, on official business, of privately owned horses: *Provided further,* That this appropriation shall be available for the acquisition or construction of temporary buildings necessary for or incident to the detention of aliens, and when authorized or approved by the Attorney General obligations may be incurred for such purposes without reference to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes: *Provided further,* That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes shall not be construed to apply to any purchase or service rendered for the Immigration and Naturalization Service in the field when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed $100.

MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS

Conduct of customs cases: Assistant Attorney General, special attorneys and counselors at law in the conduct of customs cases, to be employed and their compensation fixed by the Attorney General; necessary clerical assistance and other employees at the seat of government and elsewhere, to be employed and their compensation fixed by the Attorney General, including experts at such rates of compensation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General; expenses of procuring evidence, supplies, Supreme Court Reports and Digests, and Federal Reporter and Digests, and other miscellaneous and incidental expenses, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General; in all, $146,900.

Enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws: For the enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws, including traveling expenses, and experts at such rates of compensation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General, except that the compensation paid to any person employed hereunder shall not exceed the rate of $10,000 per annum, including personal services in the District of Columbia, $1,800,000: *Provided*, That none of this appropriation shall be expended for the establishment and maintenance of permanent regional offices of the Antitrust Division.

Bond and Spirits Division: For salaries and expenses in connection with the preliminary determination of civil liabilities arising under acts pursuant to the eighteenth amendment before repeal; the preliminary determination of compromises and petitions for remission of forfeitures arising out of current internal-revenue liquor laws; the supervision of the collection on forfeited bail bonds and judgments and fines imposed in criminal cases; personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and such other expenditures as may be necessary, $170,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to compensate any person not appointed pursuant to civil-service laws and regulations, but this limitation shall not apply to attorneys or the head of the division.

Examination of judicial offices: For the investigation

of the official acts, records, and accounts of marshals, attorneys, clerks of the United States courts and Territorial courts, probation officers, and United States commissioners, for which purpose all the official papers, records, and dockets of said officers, without exception, shall be examined by the agents of the Attorney General at any time; and also the official acts, records, and accounts of referees and trustees of such courts; in all, $62,500, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General.

Salaries and expenses, veterans' insurance litigation: For salaries and expenses incident to the defense of suits against the United States under section 19, of the World War Veterans' Act, 1924, approved June 7, 1924, as amended and supplemented, or the compromise of the same under the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1934, approved June 16, 1933, including office expenses, lawbooks, supplies, equipment, stenographic reporting services by contract or otherwise, including notarial fees or like services and stenographic work in taking depositions at such rates of compensation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General, printing and binding, the employment of experts at such rates of compensation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General, and personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, $363,400.

Salaries and expenses, Lands Division: For personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and for other necessary expenses, including employment of experts at such rates of compensation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General, purchase and exchange of typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices, stenographic reporting services by contract or otherwise, and notarial fees or like services, $3,000,000.

Salaries and expenses, special war effort unit: For personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, including supplies and equipment, and all other expenses (except printing and binding) necessary for the enforcement of the Voorhis Act and other Acts relating to the national security and defense, including the purchase, exchange, and rental of typewriters; travel expenses, including attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; stenographic reporting services by contract or otherwise; and books of reference, periodicals, newspapers (not exceeding $2,500), and press clippings, $385,000.

Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field: For salaries not otherwise specifically provided for (not to exceed $100,000), and for such other expenses for the field service, Department of Justice, as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General, including experts, and

notarial fees or like services and stenographic work in taking depositions, at such rates of compensation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General, so much as may be necessary in the discretion of the Attorney General for such expenses in the District of Alaska, and in courts other than Federal courts; patent applications and contested proceedings involving inventions; supplies and equipment, including the exchange of typewriting and adding machines, firearms and ammunition therefor; purchase of lawbooks, including exchange thereof, and the Federal Reporter and continuations thereto as issued, $420,000.

Salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so forth: For salaries and expenses of United States district attorneys and their regular assistants, clerks, and other employees, including the office expenses of United States district attorneys in Alaska, and for salaries of regularly appointed clerks to United States district attorneys for services rendered during vacancy in the office of the United States district attorney, $3,265,000.

Salaries and expenses of special attorneys, and so forth: For compensation of special attorneys and assistants to the Attorney General and to United States district attorneys not otherwise provided for employed by the Attorney General to aid in special matters and cases, and for payment of foreign counsel employed by the Attorney General in special

cases, $200,000, no part of which, except for payment of foreign counsel, shall be used to pay the compensation of any persons except attorneys duly licensed and authorized to practice under the laws of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That the amount paid as compensation out of the funds herein appropriated to any person employed hereunder shall not exceed the rate of $10,000 per annum: *Provided further*, That reports be submitted to the Congress on the 1st day of July and January showing the names of the persons employed hereunder, the annual rate of compensation or amount of any fee paid to each together with a description of their duties.

Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth: For salaries, fees, and expenses of United States marshals, deputy marshals, and clerical assistants, including services rendered in behalf of the United States or otherwise; services in Alaska in collecting evidence for the United States when so specifically directed by the Attorney General; traveling expenses, including the actual and necessary expenses incident to the transfer of prisoners in the custody of United States marshals to narcotic farms without regard to the provisions of the Act approved January 19, 1929 (21 U. S. C. 227); purchase, when authorized by the Attorney General, of ten motor-propelled passenger-carrying vans at not to exceed $2,000 each; and maintenance, alteration, repair, and operation of motor-

propelled passenger-carrying vehicles used in connection with the transaction of the official business of the United States marshals; $3,820,000: *Provided,* That United States marshals and their deputies may be allowed, in lieu of actual expenses of transportation, not to exceed 3 cents per mile for the use of privately owned automobiles for transportation when traveling on official business within the limits of their official station.

Fees of witnesses: For expenses, mileage, and per diems of witnesses and for per diems in lieu of subsistence, including the expenses, mileage, and per diems of witnesses on behalf of the Government before the United States Customs Court, such payments to be made on the certification of the attorney for the United States and to be conclusive as provided by section 846, Revised Statutes (28 U. S. C. 577), $1,210,000: *Provided,* That not to exceed $25,000 of this amount shall be available for such compensation and expenses of witnesses or informants as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General, which approval shall be conclusive: *Provided further,* That no part of the sum herein appropriated shall be used to pay any witness more than one attendance fee for any one calendar day, which fee shall not exceed $1.50 except in the District of Alaska: *Provided further,* That whenever an employee of the United States performs travel in order to appear as a witness on behalf of the United States

in any case involving the activity in connection with which such person is employed, his travel expenses in connection therewith shall be payable from the appropriation otherwise available for the travel expenses of such employee.

Pay and expenses of bailiffs: For pay of bailiffs, not exceeding three bailiffs in each court, except in the southern district of New York and the northern district of Illinois; and meals and lodging for bailiffs or deputy marshals in attendance upon juries in United States cases, when ordered by the court, $305,000: *Provided,* That, except in the case of bailiffs in charge of juries over Sundays and holidays, no per diem shall be paid to any bailiff unless the judge is present and presiding in court or present in chambers: *Provided further,* That none of this appropriation shall be used for the pay of bailiffs when deputy marshals or marshals are available for the duties ordinarily executed by bailiffs, the fact of unavailability to be determined by the certificate of the marshal.

PENAL AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Salaries and expenses: For every expenditure authorized by law or by orders and regulations made in pursuance of law, not otherwise provided for, requisite for and incident to the support of prisoners, and the maintenance and operation of Federal penal and correctional institutions; expenses of interment or transporting remains of deceased inmates to their

relatives or friends in the United States; purchase of not to exceed fourteen passenger-carrying automobiles; purchase of one bus at not to exceed $2,000; maintenance and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Prison Service when authorized in writing by the Attorney General; traveling expenses, including traveling expenses of members of advisory boards authorized by law incurred in the discharge of their official duties; transfer of household goods and effects, as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder; furnishing of uniforms and other distinctive wearing apparel necessary for employees in the performance of their official duties; newspapers, books, and periodicals; firearms and ammunition; purchase and exchange of farm products and livestock; under the following heads: *Provided,* That any part of the appropriations under this heading used for payment of salaries of personnel employed in the operation of prison commissaries shall be reimbursed from commissary earnings, and such reimbursement shall be in addition to the amounts appropriated herein.

Penitentiaries and reformatories: For maintenance and operation of United States penitentiaries and reformatories, including not to exceed $4,470,000 for salaries and wages of all officers and employees, $7,995,000.

Medical Center for Federal Prisoners: For maintenance

and operation of the Medical Center for Federal Prisoners at Springfield, Missouri, including not to exceed $260,000 for salaries and wages of all officers and employees, $612,000.

Jails and correctional institutions: For maintenance and operation of Federal jails and correctional institutions, including not to exceed $1,913,000 for salaries and wages of all officers and employees, $3,278,000.

Prison camps: For the construction and repair of buildings at prison camps and for maintenance and operation of prison camps, $704,000.

Medical and hospital service: For medical relief for inmates of penal and correctional institutions and appliances necessary for patients including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; and furnishing and laundering of uniforms and other distinctive wearing apparel necessary for the employees in the performance of their official duties, $1,015,000: *Provided*, That there may be transferred without limitation accounts to the appropriation "Pay, and so forth, commissioned officers, Public Health Service", such amount as may be necessary for the pay of not to exceed thirty officers assigned to the Federal Prison Service, and to other appropriations of the Public Health Service such amounts as may be necessary, in the discretion of the Attorney General, for direct expenditure by that Service for the other objects mentioned above.

Construction of buildings and facilities: For construction, remodeling, and equipping necessary buildings and facilities at existing penal and correctional institutions and all necessary expenses incident thereto, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General by contract or purchase of material and hire of labor and services and utilization of labor of United States prisoners as the Attorney General may direct, $280,000: *Provided,* That there is hereby authorized to be transferred to this appropriation not in excess of $2,000,000 from any appropriation of the Navy Department available for construction purposes, with which to acquire a site and begin construction of an institution to replace the Federal Correctional Institution on Terminal Island, California, heretofore taken over by the Navy Department as a war emergency measure.

Support of United States prisoners: For support of United States prisoners in non-Federal institutions and in the Territory of Alaska, including necessary clothing and medical aid, discharge gratuities provided by law, and transportation to place of conviction or place of bona fide residence in the United States, or such other place within the United States as may be authorized by the Attorney General; and including rent, repair, alteration, and maintenance of buildings and the maintenance of prisoners therein, occupied under authority of sections 4 and 5 of the Act of May 14, 1930

(18 U. S. C. 753c, 753d); support of prisoners becoming insane during imprisonment and who continue insane after expiration of sentence, who have no relatives or friends to whom they can be sent; shipping remains of deceased prisoners to their relatives or friends in the United States and interment of deceased prisoners whose remains are unclaimed; expenses incurred in identifying, pursuing, and returning escaped prisoners and for rewards for their recapture; and for repairs, betterments, and improvements of United States jails, including sidewalks, $1,380,000.

None of the money appropriated by this title shall be used to pay any witness or bailiff more than one per diem for any one day's service even though he serves in more than one of such capacities on the same day.

None of the funds appropriated by this title may be used to pay the compensation of any person hereafter employed as an attorney unless such person shall be duly licensed and authorized to practice as an attorney under the laws of a State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

The appropriations in this title for "Traveling Expenses, Department of Justice", and "Salaries and Expenses of Marshals, and so forth, Department of Justice", shall be available, respectively, for traveling expenses of the district attorney and of the marshal of the United States Court for China and of employees of their offices and, under such regu-

lations as the Attorney General may prescribe, of their families and effects in going to and returning from their posts, including travel expenses of said officers and employees and their families for travel performed from their posts to their homes in the United States and return to their posts while on authorized leave of absence; for the expenses of preparation and transportation of remains of such officers and employees who may die abroad or in transit while in the discharge of their official duties to their former homes in the United States or to a place not more distant for interment; and for the traveling expenses of said officers and employees and their dependents while en route to or from places of temporary refuge in time of war, political disturbance, earthquake, epidemic, or similar emergency, and for per diem in lieu of subsistence of such officers, employees, and their dependents while in a refugee status; and the appropriations "Salaries and Expenses of District Attorneys, and so forth, Department of Justice", and "Salaries and Expenses of Marshals, and so forth, Department of Justice", shall be available, respectively, to the district attorney and marshal of the United States Court for China and to employees in their offices for allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light as authorized by the Act of June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), not to exceed $1,700 for any one person,

in no event to exceed the amount actually and reasonably expended by the recipient of such allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light; lawbooks and other books of reference; ice and drinking water for office purposes; and expenses of maintaining in China American convicts and persons declared insane by the Court; rent of quarters for prisoners; ice and drinking water for prison purposes; wages of prison keepers; and the expense of keeping, feeding, and transporting prisoners and persons declared insane by the Court.

Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the offices of the United States District Attorney and the United States Marshal for the District of Columbia from all appropriations in this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from any funds in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the District of Columbia.

That of the sums heretofore appropriated in title II of this Act $300,000 is made immediately available for the purposes of investigating and prosecuting Japanese and those of Japanese descent in the States of California, Oregon, Washington, and the Territories of Hawaii and Alaska.

This title may be cited as the "Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1943".

TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries: Secretary of Commerce, Under Secretary of Commerce, Assistant Secretary, and other personal services in the District of Columbia, including the Chief Clerk and Superintendent, who shall be chief executive officer of the Department and who may be designated by the Secretary of Commerce to sign minor routine official papers and documents during the temporary absence of the Secretary, the Under Secretary, and the Assistant Secretary of the Department, $513,600.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Contingent expenses: For contingent and miscellaneous expenses of the offices and bureaus of the Department, except the Patent Office, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, the Civil Aeronautics Board, and for the period July 1, 1942, to December 31, 1942, the Bureau of the Census, including those for which appropriations for contingent and miscellaneous expenses are specifically made, including professional and scientific books, lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, blank books, pamphlets, maps, newspapers (not exceeding $1,500) ; purchase of atlases or maps, stationery, furniture and repairs to same; carpets, matting, oilcloth, file cases, towels, ice, brooms, soap, sponges; fuel, lighting and heating; purchase and exchange of motortrucks and bicycles;

maintenance, repair, and operation of three motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles (one for the Secretary of Commerce and two for the general use of the Department), and motortrucks and bicycles, to be used only for official purposes; freight and express charges; postage to foreign countries; telegraph and telephone service; teletype service and tolls (not to exceed $1,000), typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices, including their repair and exchange; first-aid outfits for use in the buildings occupied by employees of this Department; uniforms for guards of Weather Bureau property; $80,000.

Traveling expenses: For all necessary traveling expenses of the Department of Commerce, including all bureaus and divisions thereunder except the Bureau of the Census for the period July 1, 1942, to December 31, 1942, the Weather Bureau, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, and Civil Aeronautics Board, and including the examination of estimates of appropriations in the field, $275,000: *Provided*, That not exceeding $2,500 of this appropriation shall be available for the hire of automobiles for travel on official business, without regard to the provisions of the Act of July 16, 1914 (5 U. S. C. 78), and not exceeding $2,000 shall be available for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Office of the Secretary of Commerce.

Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for the Department of Commerce, including all of its bureaus, offices, institutions, and services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, except the Patent Office, the Bureau of the Census for the period July 1, 1942, to December 31, 1942, the Civil Aeronautics Board, and work done at the field printing plants of the Weather Bureau authorized by the Joint Committee on Printing, in accordance with the Act approved March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111, 220), $550,000: *Provided*, That an amount not to exceed $2,000 of this appropriation may be expended for salaries of persons detailed from the Government Printing Office for service as copy editors.

Salaries and expenses, National Inventors Council Service Staff: For all necessary expenses of the servicing staff of the National Inventors Council, including personal services in the District of Columbia, printing and binding and traveling expenses, $120,000.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

For completing the work of taking, compiling, and publishing the Sixteenth Census of the United States, as authorized by the Act of June 18, 1929 (13 U. S. C. 201–218), and the national census of housing as authorized by the Act of August 11, 1939 (13 U. S. C. 106, 107), and for carrying on other authorized census work, including

personal services and rentals in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; the cost of transcribing State, municipal, and other records; contracts for the preparation of monographs on census subjects and other work of specialized character which cannot be accomplished through ordinary employment; per diem compensation of employees of the Department of Commerce and other departments and independent establishments of the Government who may be detailed for field work; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the collection of statistics, when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Commerce: purchase of books of reference, periodicals, maps, newspapers, manuscripts, first-aid outfits for use in the buildings occupied by employees of the census; maintenance, operation, and repair of a passenger-carrying automobile to be used on official business; construction, purchase, exchange, or rental of punching, tabulating, sorting, and other labor-saving machines, including technical, mechanical, and other services in connection therewith; printing and binding, traveling expenses, streetcar fares, and all other contingent expenses in the District of Columbia and in the field, including the obligations chargeable against the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1942, $3,200,000, together with the unexpended balance of the appropriation under this head for the fiscal year 1942.

Salaries and expenses, age and citizenship certification:

For salaries and expenses necessary for searching census records and supplying information incident to carrying out the provisions of the Social Security Act, and other statutory requirements with respect to citizenship, including personal services in the District of Columbia and binding records, $556,500: *Provided,* That the procedure hereunder for the furnishing from census records of evidence for the establishment of age of individuals shall be pursuant to regulations approved jointly by the Secretary of Commerce and the Social Security Board.

Customs statistics: For all expenses necessary for the operation of the section of customs statistics transferred to the Department of Commerce from the Treasury Department by the Act approved January 5, 1923 (15 U. S. C. 194), and expenses connected with the monthly publication of statistics showing the United States exports and imports by customs districts and destinations, including personal services in the District of Columbia (not to exceed $68,500) and elsewhere; rent of or purchase of tabulating, punching, sorting, and other mechanical labor-saving machinery or devices, including adding, typewriting, billing, computing, mimeographic, multigraphing, photostat, and other duplicating machines and devices, including their exchange and repair; telegraph and telephone service; freight, express, drayage; tabulating cards, stationery, and miscellaneous office supplies;

books of reference and periodicals; furniture and equipment; ice, water, heat, light, and power; streetcar fare; and all other necessary incidental expenses not included in the foregoing, $420,000.

Compiling census reports and so forth: For salaries and expenses necessary for securing information for and compiling the census reports provided for by law, including personal services in the District of Columbia; temporary employees at per diem rates to be fixed by the Director of the Census; the cost of transcribing State, municipal, and other records; preparation of monographs on census subjects and other work of specialized character by contract or otherwise; construction and repair of tabulating machines and other mechanical appliances, and the rental or purchase and exchange of necessary machinery, appliances, and supplies, $1,257,000, to become available January 1, 1943.

Licensed exports statistics: For all salaries and expenses necessary for the preparation, at the New York section of customs statistics of the Bureau of the Census, of reports of licensed exports on a daily cumulative basis, including traveling expenses, rental of tabulating equipment, and printing and binding, $53,000.

The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses shall be available for the Census Bureau, in an amount not to exceed $500, for attendance at meetings concerned with

the collection of statistics when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Commerce.

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS

General administration, Office of the Administrator: For necessary expenses of the Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics in carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting services; fees and mileage of expert and other witnesses; expenses of examination of estimates of appropriations in the field; purchase (including exchange), operation, maintenance, and repair of aircraft, aircraft engines, propellers, instruments, equipment, and spare parts therefor; hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles, and the purchase (including exchange) of one such vehicle; $1,635,000.

Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities: For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of air-navigation facilities and air-traffic control, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; purchase and exchange (not to exceed $20,850), hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles; and not to exceed 3 cents per mile for travel, in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official posts of duty, of employees engaged in the maintenance and

operation of remotely controlled air-navigation facilities; $18,388,000.

Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For the acquisition and establishment by contract or purchase and hire of air-navigation facilities, including the equipment of additional civil airways for day and night flying; the construction of additional necessary lighting, radio, and other signaling and communicating structures and apparatus; the alteration and modernization of existing air-navigation facilities; the acquisition of the necessary sites by lease or grant; and purchase, including exchange (not to exceed $1,000), hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles, $5,640,000.

Technical development: For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 relative to such developmental work and service testing as tends to the creation of improved air-navigation facilities, including landing areas, aircraft, aircraft engines, propellers, appliances, personnel, and operation methods, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles; and purchase of reports, documents, plans, and specifications, $380,000.

Enforcement of safety regulations: For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics

Act of 1938 relating to safety regulation, except air-traffic control, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting services; fees and mileage of expert and other witnesses; employment of attorneys and examiners on a fee basis (not to exceed $7,500); and purchase and exchange (not to exceed $16,650), hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles; $2,590,000.

Civilian pilot training: For all necessary expenses of the Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics in carrying out the duties, powers, and functions devolving upon it pursuant to the authority contained in the Civilian Pilot Training Act of 1939 (49 U. S. C. 751, 752), including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; traveling expenses; hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles; $36,000,000, of which sum $8,000,000 shall be available immediately: *Provided*, That not to exceed $402,000 of this amount may be transferred to the appropriation "Enforcement of Safety Regulations, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics", for expenditure in connection with payment of salaries and travel of aeronautical inspectors engaged in supervision and promotion of the safety features of the civilian pilot training program.

Maintenance and operation, Washington National Airport: For salaries and expenses incident to the care, opera-

tion, maintenance, and protection of the Washington National Airport, including the operation, repair, and maintenance of passenger-carrying automobiles, and not to exceed $750 for the purchase, cleaning, and repair of uniforms for the guards, $465,000.

Section 3709 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (41 U. S. C. 5) shall not be construed to apply to any purchase or service rendered for the office of the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed $100.

The foregoing appropriations under the Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics shall be available when specifically authorized by the Administrator for expenses of attendance at meetings of associations and other properly constituted bodies concerned with aeronautics (not to exceed $4,000); the transfer of household goods and effects, as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder; the purchase and exchange of law-books, books of reference, atlases, maps, and periodicals; traveling expenses; salaries and traveling expenses of employees detailed to attend courses of training conducted by the Government or other agencies serving aviation; and the purchase, cleaning, and repair of special wearing apparel (including skis and snowshoes).

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

Civil Aeronautics Board, Salaries and Expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Civil Aeronautics Board in exercising the powers and performing the duties vested in and imposed upon it by the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 (49 U. S. C. 681), as amended, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; traveling expenses (including travel and miscellaneous expenses incidental to the investigation of accidents involving certificated aircraft operated by air carriers occurring outside the continental limits of the United States); contract stenographic reporting services; fees and mileage of expert and other witnesses; temporary employment of attorneys, examiners, consultants, experts, and guards on a contract or fee basis without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; salaries and traveling expenses of employees detailed to attend courses of training conducted by the Government or industries serving aviation; expenses of examination of estimates of appropriations in the field; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals and newspapers; hire and operation of aircraft; purchase and exchange, hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles; purchase and hire of special wearing apparel and equipment for aviation purposes (including rubber boots, snowshoes, and skis); $1,225,500: *Provided,* That this appropriation shall be available, when

specifically authorized by the Chairman of the Board, for expenses of attendance at meetings of associations, organizations, or other properly constituted bodies concerned with aeronautics (not to exceed $4,000) ; and for transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding, $24,000.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

For every expenditure requisite for and incident to the work of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, including purchase of not more than four motor-propelled station wagons and maintenance, repair, exchange, and operation of motor-propelled or horse-drawn vehicles for official use in field work, purchase of motorcycles with side cars, including their exchange, not to exceed $500, surveying instruments, including their exchange, rubber boots, canvas and rubber gloves, goggles, and caps, coats, and aprons for stewards' departments on vessels, packing, crating, and transporting personal household effects of commissioned officers and civilian personnel when transferred from one official station to another for permanent duty, and of commissioned officers who die while on active duty and funeral expenses of commissioned officers, as authorized by section 9 of the Act of January 19, 1942 (Public Law 402), extra compensation at not to exceed

$15 per month to each member of the crew of a vessel when assigned duties as bomber or fathometer reader, extra compensation at not to exceed $1 per day for each station to employees of the Coast Guard and the Weather Bureau while observing tides or currents or tending seismographs; services of one tide observer in the District of Columbia at not to exceed $1 per day, and compensation, not otherwise appropriated for, of persons employed in the field work, for operation, maintenance, and repair of an airplane for photographic survey, and expenses incident to the execution of field work upon approval by the head of the Bureau, to be expended in accordance with the regulations relating to the Coast and Geodetic Survey subscribed by the Secretary of Commerce, and under the following heads:

Field expenses, coastal surveys: For surveys and necessary resurveys of coasts on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and the Gulf of Mexico under the jurisdiction of the United States; continuing researches in physical hydrography relating to harbors and bars, and for tidal and current observations on the coasts of the United States or other coasts under the jurisdiction of the United States; compilation of the Coast Pilot, including the employment of pilots and nautical experts; the preparation or purchase of plans and specifications of vessels and the employment of hull draftsmen; the reimbursement, under rules prescribed by the Secretary of Com-

merce, of officers of the Coast and Geodetic Survey for food, clothing, medicines, and other supplies furnished for the temporary relief of distressed persons in remote localities and to shipwrecked persons temporarily provided for by them, not to exceed a total of $500 and actual necessary expenses of officers of the field force temporarily ordered to the office in the District of Columbia for consultation with the director, $529,000, of which amount not to exceed $21,200 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Magnetic and seismological work: For continuing magnetic and seismological observations and to establish meridian lines in connection therewith in all parts of the United States; making magnetic and seismological observations in other regions under the jurisdiction of the United States; purchase of additional magnetic and seismological instruments; lease of sites where necessary and the erection of temporary magnetic and seismological buildings; and including the employment in the field and office of such magnetic and seismological observers, and instrument makers and stenographic services as may be necessary, $81,000.

Geodetic control surveys: For continuing lines of exact levels between the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf coasts; determining geographic positions by triangulation and traverse to establish the control for a national mapping program, and for the control of Federal, State, boundary,

county, city, and other surveys and engineering works in all parts of the United States; including printing and binding, traveling and all other expenses necessary therefor; special geodetic surveys of first-order triangulation and leveling in regions subject to earthquakes, not exceeding $10,000; determining field astronomic positions and the variation of latitude, including the maintenance and operation of the latitude observatories at Ukiah, California, and Gaithersburg, Maryland, not exceeding $2,700 each; establishing lines of exact levels, determining geographic positions by triangulation and traverse, and making astronomic observations in Alaska; and continuing gravity observations in the United States and for making such observations in regions under the jurisdiction of the United States and also on islands and coasts adjacent thereto, $80,000, of which amount not to exceed $75,640, may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia;

Vessels: For repair of vessels, and replacement of equipment thereon, exclusive of engineers' supplies and other ship chandlery, $120,000.

Pay of officers and men on vessels: For all necessary employees to man and equip the vessels, including professional seamen serving as mates on vessels of the Survey, to execute the work of the Survey herein provided for and authorized by law, $832,000.

Pay, commissioned officers: For pay and allowances prescribed by law for not to exceed one hundred and seventy-one commissioned officers on the active list and of officers retired in accordance with existing law, including payment of six months' death gratuity as authorized by section 9 of the Act of January 19, 1942 (Public Law 402), $885,000: *Provided,* That the Secretary of Commerce may designate one of the hydrographic and geodetic engineers to act as assistant director.

Office force: For personal services, $771,000.

Office expenses: For purchase of new instruments (except surveying instruments), including their exchange, materials, equipment, and supplies required in the instrument shop, carpenter shop, and chart division; books, scientific and technical books, journals, books of reference, maps, charts, and subscriptions; copper plates, chart paper, printer's ink, copper, zinc, and chemicals for electrotyping and photographing; engraving, printing, photographing, rubber gloves, and electrotyping supplies; photolithographing and printing charts for immediate use; stationery for office and field parties; transportation of instruments and supplies when not charged to field expenses; telegrams; washing; office furniture, repairs; miscellaneous expenses, contingencies of all kinds, not exceeding $90 for streetcar fares, $132,000.

Aeronautical charts: For compilation and printing of

aeronautical charts, including personal services in the District of Columbia (not to exceed $194,000), operation of airplane for check flights, and aerial photographs, execution of ground surveys at air terminals, and the purchase of drafting, photographic, photolithographic, and printing supplies and equipment, $330,000.

Appropriations herein made for traveling expenses or for the Coast and Geodetic Survey shall not be available for allowance to civilian or other officers for subsistence while on duty at Washington (except as hereinbefore provided for officers of the field force ordered to Washington for short periods for consultation with the director), except as now provided by law.

The appropriation in this title herein for traveling expenses shall be available, in an amount not to exceed $650, for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Coast and Geodetic Survey when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Commerce.

Not to exceed $2,500 of the appropriations herein made for the Coast and Geodetic Survey shall be available for the payment of part-time or intermittent employment in the District of Columbia, or elsewhere, of such architects, engineers, scientists, and technicists as may be contracted for by the Secretary of Commerce, in his discretion, at a rate of pay not exceeding $25 per diem for any person so employed.

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

Departmental salaries and expenses: For personal services (not to exceed $1,380,000) and other necessary expenses of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at the seat of Government in performing the duties imposed by law or in pursuance of law, including functions incident to the establishment, operation, and maintenance of foreign trade zones in ports of entry of the United States and administration of the China Trade Act; newspapers (not exceeding $1,500), periodicals, and books of reference; purchase, exchange, and repair of typewriters and labor-saving devices; contract stenographic reporting services; fees and mileage of witnesses, and other contingent expenses in the District of Columbia; $1,140,000: *Provided,* That expenses, except printing and binding and traveling expenses, of field studies or surveys conducted by departmental personnel of the Bureau shall be payable from the amount herein appropriated.

Field office service: For salaries (not to exceed $310,000) and all other expenses necessary to operate and maintain regional, district, and cooperative branch offices for the collection and dissemination of information useful in the development and improvement of commerce throughout the United States and its possessions, including foreign and domestic newspapers (not exceeding $300), periodicals and books of reference, and the transfer of household goods

and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder, $345,000.

The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses shall be available in an amount not to exceed $6,500 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the promotion of foreign and domestic commerce, or either, and also expenses of illustrating the work of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce by showing of maps, charts, and graphs at such meetings, when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Commerce.

BUREAU OF MARINE INSPECTION AND NAVIGATION

Departmental salaries: For the director and other personal services in the District of Columbia, $400,000.

Salaries and general expenses: For salaries of shipping commissioners, inspectors, and other personal services; to enable the Secretary of Commerce to provide and operate such motorboats and employ such persons as may be necessary for the enforcement, under his direction, of laws relating to navigation and inspection of vessels, boarding of vessels, counting of passengers on excursion boats to prevent overcrowding, and to secure uniformity in the admeasurement of vessels; fees to witnesses; materials, supplies, equipment, and services, including rent and janitor service; the transfer of household goods and effects, as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940 (54 Stat. 1105), and regulations pro-

mulgated thereunder; purchase, exchange, and repair of instruments; plans and specifications; insignia, braid, and chin straps; coats, caps, and aprons for stewards' departments on vessels; and other incidental expenses of field offices, including contract stenographic reporting services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; $2,700,000: *Provided*, That $85,000 of the amount herein appropriated shall be available only for the payment of extra compensation for overtime services of local inspectors of steam vessels and their assistants, United States shipping commissioners and their deputies and assistants, and customs officers and employees for which the United States receives reimbursement in accordance with the provisions of the Act of May 11, 1938 (46 U. S. C. 382B).

PATENT OFFICE

Salaries: For the Commissioner of Patents and other personal services in the District of Columbia, $3,893,000.

Photolithographing: For producing copies of weekly issue of drawings of patents and designs; reproduction of copies of drawings and specifications of exhausted patents, designs, trade-marks, and other papers, such other papers when reproduced for sale to be sold at not less than cost plus 10 per centum; reproduction of foreign patent drawings; photo prints of pending application drawings; and photostat and photographic supplies and dry mounts, $225,000:

Provided, That the headings of the drawings for patented cases may be multigraphed in the Patent Office for the purpose of photolithography.

Miscellaneous expenses: For purchase and exchange of law, professional, and other reference books and publications and scientific books; expenses of transporting publications of patents issued by the Patent Office to foreign governments; directories, furniture, filing cases; exchange of labor-saving office devices for investigating the question of public use or sale of inventions for two years or more prior to filing applications for patents, and such other questions arising in connection with applications for patents and the prior art as may be deemed necessary by the Commissioner of Patents; for expense attending defense of suits instituted against the Commissioner of Patents, and for other contingent and miscellaneous expenses of the Patent Office, $71,000.

Printing and binding: For printing the weekly issue of patents, designs, trade-marks, exclusive of illustrations; and for printing, engraving illustrations, and binding the Official Gazette, including weekly and annual indices, $791,000; for miscellaneous printing and binding, $69,000; in all, $860,000.

The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses shall be available, in an amount not to exceed $500, for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work

of the Patent Office when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Commerce.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

Salaries and expenses: For carrying out the provisions of the Act establishing the National Bureau of Standards, approved March 3, 1901 (5 U. S. C. 591, 597; 15 U. S. C. 271–278), and of Acts supplementary thereto affecting the functions of the Bureau and specifically including the functions as set forth under the Bureau of Standards in the "Department of Commerce Appropriation Act 1935", approved April 7, 1934, and for all necessary expenses, purchases, and personnel connected with administration and operation, testing, inspection, and technical information service, research and development, and standards for commerce, including rental of laboratories in the field, building of temporary experimental structures, communication service, transportation service; the transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder; streetcar fares not exceeding $100, expenses of the visiting committee, attendance of American member at the meeting of the International Committee of Weights and Measures; compensation and expenses of medical officers of the Public Health Service detailed to the National Bureau of Standards for the purpose of maintaining a first-aid station and making clinical observations; compiling and disseminating

scientific and technical data; demonstrating the results of the Bureau's work by exhibits or otherwise as may be deemed most effective; purchases of supplies, materials, stationery, electric power, fuel for heat, light, and power, and accessories of all kinds needed in the work of the Bureau, including supplies for office, laboratory, shop, and plant, and cleaning and toilet supplies, gloves, goggles, rubber boots and aprons; contingencies of all kinds; supplies for operation, maintenance, and repair of motortrucks and a passenger automobile for official use, including their exchange; purchases of equipment of all kinds, including its repair and exchange, including apparatus, machines and tools, furniture, typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices, books, periodicals, and reference books, including their exchange when not needed for permanent use; translation of technical articles when required; salary of the Director and other personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended:

Operation and administration: For the general operation and administration of the Bureau; improvement and care of the grounds; plant equipment; necessary repairs and alterations to buildings; $377,000, of which amount $2,000 shall be available immediately.

Testing, inspection, and information service: For calibrating and certifying measuring instruments, apparatus,

and standards in terms of the national standards; the preparation and distribution of standard materials; the broadcasting of radio signals of standard frequency; the testing of equipment, materials, and supplies in connection with Government purchases; the improvement of methods of testing; advisory services to governmental agencies on scientific and technical matters; and supplying available information to the public, upon request, in the field of physics, chemistry, and engineering; $1,044,000.

Research and development: For the maintenance and development of national standards of measurement; the development of improved methods of measurement; the determination of physical constants and the properties of materials; the investigation of mechanisms and structures, including their economy, efficiency, and safety; the study of fluid resistance and the flow of fluids and heat; the investigation of radiation, radioactive substances, and X-rays; the study of conditions affecting radio transmission; the development of methods of chemical analysis and synthesis, and the investigation of the properties of rare substances; investigations relating to the utilization of materials, including lubricants and liquid fuels; the study of new processes and methods of fabrication; and the solutions of problems arising in connection with standards, $802,000.

Standards for commerce: For cooperation with Gov-

ernment purchasing agencies, industries, and national organizations in developing specifications and facilitating their use; for encouraging the application of the latest developments in the utilization and standardization of building materials; for the development of engineering and safety codes simplified-practice recommendations, and commercial standards of quality and performance, $187,500.

During the fiscal year 1943 the head of any department or independent establishment of the Government having funds available for scientific investigations and requiring cooperative work by the National Bureau of Standards on scientific investigations within the scope of the functions of that Bureau, and which the National Bureau of Standards is unable to perform within the limits of its appropriations, may, with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce, transfer to the National Bureau of Standards such sums as may be necessary to carry on such investigations. The Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer on the books of the Treasury Department any sums which may be authorized hereunder, and such amounts shall be placed to the credit of the National Bureau of Standards for performance of work for the department or establishment from which the transfer is made, including, where necessary, travel expenses and compensation for personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field.

The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses shall be available for the National Bureau of Standards in an amount not to exceed $4,500 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with standardization and research or either, when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Commerce.

Not to exceed $50,000 of funds available to the Bureau by appropriation and transfer shall be available for payment of part-time or intermittent employment in the District of Columbia, or elsewhere, of such scientists and technicians as may be contracted for by the Secretary of Commerce, in his discretion, at a rate of pay not exceeding $25 per diem for any person so employed.

Total, National Bureau of Standards, $2,410,500, of which amount not to exceed $2,132,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

WEATHER BUREAU

Salaries and expenses: For the employment of persons and means, including rental of buildings, required for carrying into effect in the District of Columbia and elsewhere in the United States, in the West Indies, in the Panama Canal, the Caribbean Sea, and on adjacent coasts, in the Hawaiian Islands, in Bermuda, and in Alaska the provisions of sections 1 and 3 of an Act approved October 1, 1890 (15 U. S. C. 311–313), and section 803 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of

1938 (49 U. S. C. 603); for purchase of books of reference; for traveling expenses; for necessary expenses (not to exceed $2,000) of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Bureau when authorized by the Secretary of Commerce; for the purchase, exchange, maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; transfer of household goods and effects, as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder; detail of not to exceed a total of ten members of the Weather Bureau personnel for training at Government expense at civilian institutions in advanced methods of meteorological science; for repair, alterations, and improvements to existing buildings and care and preservation of grounds, including the construction of necessary outbuildings and sidewalks on public streets, abutting Weather Bureau grounds; for the erection of temporary buildings for living quarters of observers; for telephone rentals, and for telegraphing, telephoning, and cabling reports and messages, rates to be fixed by the Secretary of Commerce by agreement with the companies performing the service; for the establishment, equipment, and maintenance of meteorological offices and stations and for the issuing of weather forecasts and warnings of storms, cold waves, frosts, and heavy snows, the gaging and measuring of the flow of rivers and the issuing of river forecasts and warnings; for observations and reports relating

to crops; for promoting the safety and efficiency of aircraft, as provided by section 803 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, and for observing, measuring, and investigating atmospheric phenomena; and for other necessary observations and reports, including cooperation with other bureaus of the Government and societies and institutions of learning as follows:

General administrative expenses: For necessary expenses for general administrative purposes, including the salary of chief of bureau and other personal services in the District of Columbia, $147,800.

Observations, warnings, and general weather service: For necessary expenses incident to collecting and disseminating meteorological, aerological, climatological, and marine information, and for investigations in meteorology, climatology, seismology, evaporation, and aerology in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, $7,982,100, of which not to exceed $1,500 may be expended for the contribution of the United States to the cost of the office of the secretariat of the International Meteorological Committee, and not to exceed $10,000 may be expended for the maintenance of a printing office in the city of Washington for the printing of weather maps, bulletins, circulars, forms, and other publications: *Provided*, That no printing shall be done by the Weather

Bureau that can be done at the Government Printing Office without impairing the service of said Bureau.

Total, salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, $8,129,900, of which amount not to exceed $888,000 may be expended for departmental personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided,* That Weather Bureau part-time employees, appointed by designation or otherwise, under regulations of the Civil Service Commission, for observational work, may perform odd jobs in the installation, repair, improvement, alteration, cleaning, or removal of Government property and receive compensation therefor at rates of pay to be fixed by the Secretary of Commerce.

Section 3709 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (41 U. S. C. 5) shall not be construed to apply to any purchase or service rendered for the Weather Bureau when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed $50.

This title may be cited as the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1943.

TITLE IV—THE JUDICIARY

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

Salaries: For the Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices; Reporter of the Court; and all other officers and employees, whose compensation shall be fixed by the Court, except as otherwise provided by law, and who may be

employed and assigned by the Chief Justice to any office or work of the Court, $472,400.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Supreme Court of the United States $27,700, of which amount not to exceed $2,100 shall be available immediately to be expended as required without allotment by quarters, and to be executed by such printer as the Court may designate.

Miscellaneous expenses: For miscellaneous expenses of the Supreme Court of the United States, to be expended as the Chief Justice may approve, $27,000.

Structural and mechanical care of the building and grounds: For such expenditures as may be necessary to enable the Architect of the Capitol to carry out the duties imposed upon him by the Act approved May 7, 1934 (40 U. S. C. 13a–13d), including improvements, maintenance, repairs, equipment, supplies, materials, and appurtenances, special clothing for workmen; purchase of waterproof wearing apparel; and personal and other services, including temporary labor without reference to the Classification and Retirement Acts, as amended, and for snow removal by hire of men and equipment or under contract without compliance with sections 3709 and 3744 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5, 16), $68,000.

UNITED STATES COURTS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia from all appropriations under this title and 30 per centum of the expenditures for the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia from all appropriations under this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from any funds in the Treasury to the credit of the District of Columbia.

Repairs and improvements, District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia: For repairs and improvements to the courthouse, including repair and maintenance of the mechanical equipment, and for labor and material and every item incident thereto, $12,300, to be expended under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol.

Repairs and improvements, United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia: For repairs and improvements to the United States Court of Appeals Building, including repair and maintenance of the mechanical equipment, and for labor and material and every item incident thereto, $2,500, to be expended under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol.

COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

Salaries: Presiding judge and four associate judges and all other officers and employees of the court, $107,500.

Contingent expenses: For books and periodicals, includ-

ing their exchange; stationery, supplies, traveling expenses; drugs, chemicals, cleansers, furniture; and for such other miscellaneous expenses as may be approved by the presiding judge, $3,000.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding, $6,700.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS COURT

Salaries: Presiding judge and eight judges; and all other officers and employees of the court, $236,500.

Contingent expenses: For books and periodicals, including their exchange; stationery, supplies, traveling expenses; and for such other miscellaneous expenses as may be approved by the presiding judge, $17,000.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding, $1,000.

COURT OF CLAIMS

Salaries: Chief justice and four judges, seven regular commissioners, and all other officers and employees of the court, $207,000, including the compensation of stenographers authorized by the court, and for stenographic and other fees and charges necessary in the taking of testimony and in the performance of the duties as authorized by the Act entitled "An Act amending section 2 and repealing section 3 of the Act approved February 24, 1925 (28 U. S. C. 269, 270), entitled 'An Act to authorize the appointment of commis-

sioners by the Court of Claims and to prescribe their powers and compensation', and for other purposes", approved June 23, 1930 (28 U. S. C. 270) (28 U. S. C. 241, 244; 55 Stat. 299).

Contingent expenses: For stationery, court library, repairs, fuel, electric light, traveling expenses, and other miscellaneous expenses, $18,500.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding, $26,500.

TERRITORIAL COURTS

Hawaii: For salaries of the chief justice and two associate justices of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii, of judges of the circuit courts in Hawaii, and of judges retired under the Act of May 31, 1938, $103,500.

DISTRICT COURT, PANAMA CANAL ZONE

Salaries: For salaries of the officials and employees of the District Court of the United States for the Panama Canal Zone, $27,300.

UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

Salaries and expenses: For salaries of the judge and other officers and employees of the United States Court for China; allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, as authorized by the Act approved June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), not to exceed $1,700 for any one person

and in no event to exceed the amount actually and reasonably expended by the recipient of such allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light; court expenses, including reference and law books, printing and binding, ice and drinking water for office purposes, traveling expenses of officers and employees of the court, and, under such regulations as the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts may prescribe, of their families and effects, in going to and returning from their posts including travel expenses of said officers and employees and their families for travel performed from their posts to their homes in the United States and return to their posts while on authorized leave of absence; preparation and transportation of remains of officers and employees who may die abroad or in transit while in the discharge of their official duties to their former homes in the United States, or to a place not more distant for interment and for the ordinary expenses of such interment; including traveling expenses of officers and employees of the court and of their dependents, while en route to or from places of temporary refuge in time of war, political disturbance, earthquake, epidemic, or similar emergency and for per diem in lieu of subsistence of such officers, employees, and their dependents, while in a refugee status, $26,000.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF EXPENSE

Salaries of judges: For salaries of circuit judges; district judges (including two in the Territory of Hawaii, one in the Territory of Puerto Rico, four in the Territory of Alaska, and one in the Virgin Islands); and judges retired under section 260 of the Judicial Code, as amended, and section 518 of the Tariff Act of 1930; in all, $3,170,000: *Provided,* That this appropriation shall be available for the salaries of all United States justices and circuit and district judges lawfully entitled thereto, whether active or retired.

Salaries and expenses, clerks of courts: For salaries of clerks of United States circuit courts of appeals and United States district courts, their deputies, and other assistants, and expenses of conducting their respective offices, $2,462,900.

Probation system, United States courts: For salaries and expenses of probation officers, as authorized by the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Act of March 4, 1925, chapter 521, and for other purposes", approved June 6, 1930 (18 U. S. C. 726), $988,000: *Provided,* That the salary of no probation officer shall be less than $1,800 per annum nor more than $3,600 per annum: *Provided further,* That nothing herein contained shall be construed to abridge the right of the district judges to appoint probation officers, or to make such orders as may be necessary to govern probation officers in their own courts: *Provided further,* That no part of this

appropriation shall be used to pay the salary or expenses of any probation officer who, in the judgment of the senior or presiding judge certified to the Attorney General, fails to carry out the official orders of the Attorney General with respect to supervising or furnishing information concerning any prisoner released conditionally or on parole from any Federal penal or correctional institution.

Fees of commissioners: For fees of the United States commissioners and other committing magistrates acting under section 1014, Revised Statutes (18 U. S. C. 591), including fees and expenses of conciliation commissioners, United States courts, including the objects and subject to the conditions specified for such fees and expenses of conciliation commissioners in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1937, $350,000.

Fees of jurors: For mileage and per diems of jurors; meals and lodging for jurors in United States cases when ordered by the court, and meals and lodging for jurors in Alaska, as provided by section 193, title II, of the Act of June 6, 1900 (28 U. S. C. 9, 557–570, 595, 596), and compensation for jury commissioners, $5 per day, not exceeding three days for any one term of court, $1,940,000: *Provided,* That the compensation of jury commissioners for the District of Columbia shall conform to the provisions of title 18, chapter 10, section 341, of the Code of the District

of Columbia, but such compensation shall not exceed $250 each per annum.

Miscellaneous salaries: For salaries of all officials and employees of the Federal judiciary, not otherwise specifically provided for, $893,100: *Provided,* That the compensation of secretaries and law clerks of district judges shall be fixed by the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, except that the salaries of secretaries shall not exceed that of the senior clerical grade and the salaries of law clerks shall not exceed that of the principal subprofessional grade: *Provided further,* That none of this fund shall be used for the pay of a law clerk appointed by a district judge unless the senior circuit judge of the circuit (the District of Columbia being considered a circuit) in which the district where the clerk is needed, is situated, shall certify to the necessity of the appointment: *Provided further,* That not to exceed three law clerks to district judges shall be appointed in any one circuit.

Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries) : For such miscellaneous expenses as may be authorized or approved by the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, for the United States courts and their officers, including rent of rooms for United States courts and judicial officers; supplies and equipment, including the exchange of typewriting and adding machines, for the United States

courts and judicial officers, including firearms and ammunition therefor; stenographic reporting services without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, provided that the rates of payment shall not exceed those fixed by the district court pursuant to Rule 80 (b) Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, in the jurisdiction of which the services are rendered; purchase of lawbooks, including the exchange thereof, for United States judges, and other judicial officers, including the libraries of the United States circuit courts of appeals, and the Federal Reporter and continuations thereto as issued, $307,200: *Provided,* That such books shall in all cases be transmitted to their successors in office; all books purchased hereunder to be marked plainly, "The Property of the United States": *Provided further,* That not to exceed $2 per volume shall be paid for the current and future volumes of the United States Code, Annotated, and that the reports of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia shall not be sold for a price exceeding that approved by the court and for not more than $6.50 per volume.

Traveling expenses: For all necessary traveling expenses, not otherwise provided for, incurred by the Judiciary, including traveling expenses of probation officers and their clerks, $567,000: *Provided,* That this sum shall be available, in an amount not to exceed $4,000, for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of Federal

probation when incurred on the written authorization of the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts: *Provided further,* That United States probation officers may be allowed, in lieu of actual expenses of transportation, not to exceed 4 cents per mile for the use of their own automobiles for transportation when traveling on official business within the city limits of their official station.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Administrative Office and Courts of the United States, $89,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

Salaries: For the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, the Assistant Director, and for other personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, as may be necessary to enable the Director to carry into effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the administration of the United States courts, and for other purposes", approved August 7, 1939 (53 Stat. 1223), $242,500: *Provided,* That in expending appropriations or portions of appropriations contained in this Act for the payment of personal services in the District of Columbia, the Director shall fix compensation according to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

Miscellaneous expenses: For stationery, supplies, materials and equipment, freight, express, and drayage charges, washing towels, advertising, purchase of lawbooks and books

of reference, periodicals and newspapers, communication service and postage; for the maintenance, repair, and operation of one motor-propelled delivery truck; for rent in the District of Columbia, and elsewhere; for official traveling expenses and other miscellaneous expenses not otherwise provided for, necessary to effectively carry out the provisions of the Act providing for the administration of the United States Courts, and for other purposes, $39,000: *Provided*, That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5) shall not be construed to apply to any purchase or service for the Administrative Office of the United States Courts when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed the sum of $50.

As used in this Act, the term "circuit court of appeals" includes the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia; the term "senior circuit judge" includes the Chief Justice of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia; the term "circuit judge" includes associate justice of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia; and the term "judge" includes justice.

This title may be cited as the "Judiciary Establishment Appropriation Act, 1943."

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 501. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay in excess of $2 per volume for

the current and future volumes of the United States Code Annotated or in excess of $3.25 per volume for the current or future volumes of the Lifetime Federal Digest.

SEC. 502. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act or authorized hereby to be expended shall be used to pay the compensation of any officer or employee of the Government of the United States, or of any agency the majority of the stock of which is owned by the Government of the United States, whose post of duty is in continental United States unless such officer or employee is a citizen of the United States or a person in the service of the United States on the date of the approval of this Act who being eligible for citizenship has filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen or who owes allegiance to the United States: *Provided,* That this section shall not apply to the employment of interpreters in the Immigration and Naturalization Service (not to exceed ten permanent employees and such temporary employees as are required from time to time) where competent citizen interpreters are not available: *Provided further,* That this section shall not apply to citizens of the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

SEC. 503. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be paid to any person for the filling of any position for which he or she has been nominated after the Senate has voted not to approve of the nomination of said person.

SEC. 504. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment, the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act, shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

Passed the House of Representatives February 18, 1942.

Attest: SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

By H. NEWLIN MEGILL.

77TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 6599

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of State, the Department of Justice, the Department of Commerce, and the Federal Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

FEBRUARY 19 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 13), 1942
Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

May 15

77TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 6599

LIBRARY
BUREAU OF
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 15, 1942

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. MCCARRAN to the bill (H. R. 6599) making appropriations for the Department of State, the Department of Justice, the Department of Commerce, and the Federal Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, viz:

On page 40, in line 23, after the word "laws", insert the following: ": *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available for alterations, improvements, and repairs to premises occupied for detention purposes without regard to section 322 of the Act of June 30, 1932 (40 U. S. C. 278a), when authorized or approved by the Attorney General, and for all necessary expenses incident to the maintenance, care, detention, surveillance, parole, and transportation of alien enemies, including transportation and other expenses in the return of such aliens to place of bona fide residence or to such other place as may be authorized by the Attorney General".

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McCARRAN to the bill (H. R. 6599) making appropriations for the Department of State, the Department of Justice, the Department of Commerce, and the Federal Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

MAY 15, 1942

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

May 12

FILE COPY

Calendar No. 1390

77TH CONGRESS, 2d Session | SENATE | REPORT No. 1347

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE, AND THE FEDERAL JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1943

MAY 18 (legislative day MAY 15), 1942.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. MCCARRAN, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 6599]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6599) making appropriations for the Department of State, the Department of Justice, the Department of Commerce, and the Federal Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made:

Amount of bill as passed House	$221,078,100
Amount of increase by the Senate (net)	204,625,135
Amount of bill as reported to Senate	425,703,235
Amount of appropriations, 1942	371,602,115
Amount of the regular and supplemental estimates, 1943	411,352,434
The bill as reported to the Senate:	
Exceeds the appropriations for 1942	54,101,120
Exceeds the estimates for 1943	14,350,801
Amount in this bill for—	
State Department	26,995,140
Department of Justice	84,111,600
Department of Commerce	302,152,845
The Judiciary	12,443,650
Total	425,703,235

TRAVELING EXPENSES

It is recommended by the committee that the following amounts for traveling expenses be covered into the Treasury on or before August 1, 1942:

State Department	$123,734
Department of Justice	253,350
Department of Commerce	64,804
The Judiciary	30,387
Total	472,275

These amounts represent a 10 percent reduction for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, with the exception of the traveling expenses for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, under the Department of Justice and the Civil Aeronautics Administration under the Commerce Department. With regard to traveling expenses for the Judiciary a 5 percent reduction is recommended.

PRINTING AND BINDING

It is recommended by the committee that the appropriations for printing and binding for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce be reduced by 40 percent, except printing and binding for the Sixteenth Decennial Census and for the Patent Office. With regard to the Sixteenth Census and the Patent Office a 20 percent reduction is recommended. The items for the Judiciary were not disturbed. The reductions in all amount to $810,750.

The changes in the amounts of the House bill recommended by the committee are as follows:

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS

State Department—Title I:

Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary: Provision is made in the bill for Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Bolivia, Ecuador, and Paraguay, at $10,000 each, in lieu of Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary to those countries.	
Douglas-Agua Prieta Sanitation project	$90,000
(The committee recommends an appropriation of $90,000 to enable the American Boundary Commissioner to construct suitable works for the treatment of sewage flowing from Douglas, Ariz., into the State of Sonora. Repeated complaints have been made by the Public Health Bureau of Mexico against untreated sewage flowing from Douglas into the State of Sonora, and at the direction of the Secretary of State the American Boundary Commissioner and the Mexican Boundary Commissioner have made a joint engineering study and report on conditions, which report has been approved by both Governments.)	
Fence construction on the international boundary, United States and Mexico	50,000
Total increase, State Department	140,000

Justice Department—Title II:

Personnel Division:

It is recommended by the committee that the item for the Personnel Division be combined with the Administrative Division. The personnel unit has heretofore been a part of the Administrative Division and the committee see no need of setting it up as a separate division at this time.

Enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws:

It is recommended by the committee that the following proviso be added:

: Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the payment of any person hereafter appointed at a salary of $5,000 or more for the enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws unless such person is appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate

Special attorneys:

It is recommended by the committee that the following proviso be added:

: Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the payment of any person hereafter appointed at a salary of $5,000 or more and paid from this appropriation unless such person is appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate

Salaries of marshals, etc.:

It is recommended by the committee that the amount allowed in lieu of actual expenses of transportation for the use of privately owned automobiles for transportation when traveling on official business within the limits of their official station be increased from 3 cents per mile to 4 cents per mile.

Department of Commerce—Title III:

Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics:

Establishment of air navigation facilities $3, 675, 000

(Of the additional amount $2,875,000 is to cover the construction of radiosonde and weather observation stations and for the extension and improvement of intermediate landing fields in the Territory of Alaska, all of which is specifically requested by the Secretary of War as being vitally and urgently necessary in connection with military operations in that Territory.)

Development of landing areas 199, 740, 000

(For the continuation of the program for the construction, improvement, and repair of public airports and other public landing areas in the United States and its Territories and possessions, an additional amount of $199,740,000 is required. It is proposed to develop an additional 164 new airport locations, make improvements and enlargements at 266 existing airports, provide additional landing facilities for use of the Army Ferrying Command, all within the continental United States, and to complete the development of certain landing fields in the Territory of Alaska. The proposed work of improvement and development has been specifically recommended by the Secretary of War as being vitally necessary to the efficient operation and training of the Army air forces under the War Department program for the expansion of such forces.)

Department of Commerce—Title III—Continued.

Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics—Continued.

Technical development (This amount is necessary for certain airport paving development projects in compliance with a special request of the Secretary of War.)	$519, 60(
Total Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics	203, 934, 60(
Coast and Geodetic Survey:	
Geodetic control surveys	370, 00(
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce:	
Departmental salaries and expenses	283, 00(
Field office service	85, 00(
National Bureau of Standards:	
Operation and administration, 17 laborers at $1,200 each, 5 mechanics at $1,860 each	29, 700
Weather Bureau:	
Observations, warnings, and general weather service, Secret Codes for strategic meteorological information and aviation weather service in Alaska	779, 035
Total increase, Department of Commerce	205, 481, 335

The Judiciary—Title IV:

Court of Claims:	
Repairs to buildings	4, 550

General Provisions—Title V:

It is recommended by the committee that the following section be added to the bill:

Sec. 505. No part of the funds appropriated by titles II and IV for salaries of judges, the Attorney General, Assistant Attorneys General, Solicitor General, district attorneys, marshals, and clerks of court shall be used for any other purpose whatsoever, but such salaries shall be allotted out of appropriations herein made for such salaries and retained by the Department or the Administrative Office of the United States Courts and paid to such officials severally, as and when such salaries fall due and without delay.

Total increase:

State Department—Title I	140, 000
Commerce Department—Title III	205, 481, 335
The Judiciary—Title IV	4, 550
Total	205, 625, 885

DECREASES AND LIMITATIONS

Department of State, Title I:

Printing and binding, general	101, 600
International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico, printing and binding	400
Lower Rio Grande flood control project, printing and binding	540
International Fisheries Commission, printing and binding	320
International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission, printing and binding	40
Cooperation with American Republics, printing and binding	35, 360
Total, State Department	138, 260

Department of Justice, Title II:

Printing and binding	$227,000

Department of Commerce, Title III:

Printing and binding, general	220,000
National Inventors' Council:	
Printing and binding	800
Bureau of the Census:	
Printing and binding	36,008
Salaries and expenses, age and citizenship certification:	
Printing and binding	2,000
Customs Statistics:	
Printing and binding	4,482
Civil Aeronautics Board:	
Printing and binding	9,600
Coast and Geodetic Survey, printing	600
Patent Office:	
Weekly issue of patents, printing	158,200
Miscellaneous printing	13,800
Compiling census reports	190,000
(The bill, as passed the House, contained an item of $190,000 above the Budget estimate for the purpose of gathering data on wealth, debt, and taxation. While the data to be collected are widely used, the Committee feels that its collection could be deferred.)	
Total, Department of Commerce	635,490
Total, increase	205,625,885
Total, decrease	1,000,750
Net increase	204,625,135
Amount of bill as reported to the Senate	425,703,235

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FILE COPY

Calendar No. 1390

77TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 6599

[Report No. 1347]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 19 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 13), 1942
Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

MAY 18 (legislative day, MAY 15), 1942
Reported by Mr. MCCARRAN, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of State, the Department of Justice, the Department of Commerce, and the Federal Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Department of State, the Department of Justice, the Department of Commerce, and the Federal Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Salaries: For Secretary of State; Under Secretary of State, $10,000; counselor, $10,000; and other personal services in the District of Columbia, including temporary employees, and not to exceed $6,500 for employees engaged on piece work at rates to be fixed by the Secretary of State; $4,975,000.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES (DEPARTMENTAL)

Contingent expenses: For contingent and miscellaneous expenses, including stationery, furniture, fixtures; typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices, including rental, exchange, and repair thereof (not to exceed $50,000); microfilming equipment, including rental and repair thereof; translating services by contract without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5); purchase and presentation of various objects of a cultural nature suitable for presentation (through diplomatic and consular offices) to foreign governments, schools, or other cultural or patriotic organizations, the purchase, rental, distribution, and operation of motion-picture projection equipment and supplies, including rental of halls, hire of motion-picture projector operators, and all other necessary services by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of

the Revised ~~Statutes,~~ *Statutes;* purchase and exchange of books, maps, and periodicals, domestic and foreign, and, when authorized by the Secretary of State, dues for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only, or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members, newspapers, teletype rentals, and tolls (not to exceed $13,400) ; purchase of one passenger-carrying automobile; maintenance and repair of motor trucks and motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; streetcar fare; traveling expenses, including not to exceed $5,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Department of State when authorized by the Secretary of State; refund of fees erroneously charged and paid for the issue of passports to persons who are exempted from the payment of such fee by section 1 of the Act making appropriations for the Diplomatic and Consular Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, approved June 4, 1920 (22 U. S. C. 214, 214a) ; the examination of estimates of appropriations in the field; and other miscellaneous items not included in the foregoing, $311,000: *Provided,* That not to exceed $3,000 of this appropriation may be expended for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of section 4 of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Tariff Act of 1930", approved June 12, 1934, as amended

(54 Stat. 107), this sum to be available in addition to the other authorized purposes of this appropriation for stenographic reporting services, by contract if deemed necessary, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, and such other expenses as the President may deem necessary.

PRINTING AND BINDING

Printing and binding: For all printing and binding in the Department of State, including all of its bureaus, offices, institutions, and services, located in Washington, District of Columbia, and elsewhere, ~~$254,000~~ *$152,400*.

PASSPORT AGENCIES

Passport agencies: For salaries and expenses of maintenance, rent, cost of insurance covering shipments of money by messenger, registered mail, or otherwise, and traveling expenses not to exceed $500, for not to exceed five passport agencies, $54,400.

Collecting and editing official papers of Territories of the United States: For the expenses of collecting, editing, copying, and arranging for publication the official papers of the Territories of the United States, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, printing and binding, and contingent and traveling expenses, as provided by the Act approved February 28, 1929, as amended by the Act approved June 28, 1937 (5 U. S. C. 168–168b), $14,200.

FOREIGN INTERCOURSE

AMBASSADORS AND MINISTERS

Salaries, ambassadors and ministers: For salaries of ambassadors and ministers, including salaries as authorized by Section 1740, Revised Statutes, as amended by the Act of April 24, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 3, 121), as follows: Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Argentina, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, France, Great Britain, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Poland, Spain, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay, and Venezuela, at $17,500 each;

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Belgium and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Luxembourg, $17,500;

Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Bolivia, Ecuador, and Paraguay, at $10,000 each;

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Netherlands, $12,000;

Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary to Albania, Australia, ~~Bolivia,~~ Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Dominion of Canada, ~~Ecuador,~~ El Salvador, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Liberia, Lithuania, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, ~~Paraguay,~~ Portugal, Rumania, Union of South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Thai-

land, and Yugoslavia, at $10,000 each; to Egypt and Saudi Arabia, $10,000; to Iran and Afghanistan, $10,000; and to Estonia and Latvia, $10,000;

In all, not to exceed $595,000:

Provided, That no salary herein appropriated shall be paid to any official receiving any other salary from the United States Government: *Provided further*, That during the period of the existing state of emergency proclaimed by the President on September 8, 1939, any Ambassador or Minister whose salary as such is payable from the appropriation "Salaries, Ambassadors and Ministers" and who, prior to appointment as Ambassador or Minister was legally appointed and served as a diplomatic or consular officer or as a Foreign Service officer, and who, on account of emergent conditions abroad, is unable properly to serve the United States at his regular post of duty, or, on account of such emergent conditions abroad, it shall be or has been found necessary in the public interest to terminate his appointment as Ambassador or Minister at such post, may be appointed or assigned to serve in any capacity in which a Foreign Service officer is authorized by law to serve, and, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the payment from such appropriation for the fiscal year 1943 of the salary of such officer, while serving under such assignment, is hereby authorized: *Provided further*, That no person, while serving under such

emergency appointment or assignment, shall receive compensation in excess of $9,000 per annum while serving in the continental United States or in excess of $10,000 per annum while serving elsewhere.

SALARIES OF FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS

Salaries, Foreign Service officers: For salaries of Foreign Service officers as provided in the Act approved February 23, 1931, as amended by the Act of April 24, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 3, 3a), including salaries of such officers for the period actually and necessarily occupied in receiving instructions and in making transits to and from their posts, and while awaiting recognition and authority to act in pursuance with the provisions of section 1740 of the Revised Statutes (22 U. S. C. 121); and salaries of Foreign Service officers or vice consuls while acting as Chargés d'Affaires ad interim or while in charge of a consulate general or consulate during the absence of the principal officer (22 U. S. C. 20); $4,224,000.

TRANSPORTATION, FOREIGN SERVICE

Transportation, Foreign Service: To pay the traveling expenses, including travel by airplane when specifically authorized by the Secretary of State, of Diplomatic, Consular, and Foreign Service officers, and other employees of the Foreign Service, including Foreign Service inspectors, and under such regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe, of their families and expenses of transportation of

effects, in going to and returning from their posts, and in removing the family and effects of any such officer or employee from any foreign post, and thereafter transporting such family and effects to his post of assignment, to whatever extent may be determined necessary by the Secretary of State by reason of emergency conditions in any country that in his opinion may endanger the life of such officer or employee or any member of his family, including automobiles as authorized by the Act of April 30, 1940 (54 Stat. 174), and storage of effects while such officers or employees are absent from their permanent posts of duty, including also not to exceed $190,000 for expenses in connection with leaves of absence; attendance at trade and other conferences and congresses under orders of the Secretary of State as authorized by the Act approved February 23, 1931 (22 U. S. C. 16, 17); preparation and transportation of the remains of those officers and employees of the Foreign Service, who have died or may die abroad or in transit while in the discharge of their official duties, to their former homes in this country or to a place not more distant for interment, and for the ordinary expenses of such interment, and also for payment under the provisions of section 1749 of the Revised Statutes (22 U. S. C. 130) of allowances to the widows or heirs at law of Diplomatic, Consular, and Foreign Service officers of the United States dying in foreign countries in the

discharge of their duties, $717,000, of which amount not to exceed $50,000 shall be available until June 30, 1944, for disbursement for expenses of travel under orders issued by the Secretary of State during the fiscal year 1943: *Provided,* That this appropriation shall be available also for the authorized subsistence expenses of Consular and Foreign Service officers while on temporary detail under commission.

Office and living quarters allowances, Foreign Service: For rent, heat, fuel, and light for the Foreign Service for offices and grounds, and, as authorized by the Act approved June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), for living quarters and for allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, $2,080,000: *Provided,* That payment for rent may be made in advance: *Provided further,* That the Secretary of State may enter into leases for such offices, grounds, and living quarters for periods not exceeding ten years and without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5): *Provided further,* That no part of this appropriation shall be used for allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, in an amount exceeding $3,000 for an ambassador, minister, or chargé d'affaires, and not exceeding $1,700 for any other Foreign Service officer: *Provided further,* That under this appropriation and the appropriations herein for "Contingent expenses, Foreign Service", and "Mis-

cellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service", not more than $5,000 shall be expended for heat, fuel, and light for living quarters for each ambassador or minister occupying a Government-owned building for residence or residence and office purposes, and not more than $1,700 for such purposes in the case of any other Foreign Service officer, and during the incumbency of a chargé d'affaires the limitation on such expenditures shall be the same as for the occupancy by the principal officer.

Cost of living allowances, Foreign Service: To carry out the provisions of the Act approved February 23, 1931, as amended by the Act of April 24, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 12, 23c), relating to allowances and additional compensation to diplomatic, consular, and Foreign Service officers, clerks, and other employees when such allowances and additional compensation are necessary to enable such officers, clerks, and other employees to carry on their work efficiently, $458,000: *Provided,* That such allowances and additional compensation shall be granted only in the discretion of the President, and under such regulations as he may prescribe.

Representation allowances, Foreign Service: For representation allowances as authorized by the Act approved February 23, 1931 (22 U. S. C. 12), $150,000.

Foreign Service retirement and disability fund: For financing the liability of the United States, created by the

Act approved February 23, 1931, as amended by the Act of April 24, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 21–21 (o)), $630,800, which amount shall be placed to the credit of the "Foreign Service retirement and disability fund".

Salaries of clerks, Foreign Service: For salaries of clerks in the Foreign Service, as provided in the Act approved February 23, 1931 (22 U. S. C. 23a), including salaries while under instruction in the United States and during transit to and from homes in the United States upon the beginning and after termination of service, $2,897,000.

Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service: For salaries or compensation of kavasses, guards, dragomans, porters, interpreters, prison keepers, translators, archive collators, Chinese writers, messengers, couriers, telephone operators, supervisors of construction, and custodial and operating force for maintenance and operation of Government-owned and leased diplomatic and consular properties in foreign countries, including salaries while under instruction in the United States and during transit to and from their homes in the United States upon the beginning and after termination of service in foreign countries; compensation of agents and employees of dispatch agencies at New York, San Francisco, Seattle, and New Orleans; operation of motor-propelled and other passenger and non-passenger-carrying vehicles; for allowances to consular officers, who are paid in whole or

in part by fees, for services necessarily rendered to American vessels and seamen, as provided in the Act of June 26, 1884 (22 U. S. C. 89; 46 U. S. C. 101); and such other miscellaneous personal services as the President may deem necessary, $722,000: *Provided,* That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for salaries or wages of persons not American citizens performing clerical services (except interpreters, translators, and messengers), whether officially designated as clerks or not, in any foreign mission: *Provided further,* That the Secretary of the Navy is authorized, upon request by the Secretary of State, to assign enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps to serve as custodians, under the immediate supervision of the Secretary of State or the chief of mission, whichever the Secretary of State shall direct, at embassies, legations, or consulates of the United States located in foreign countries.

Foreign Service, auxiliary (emergency): For all necessary expenses to enable the Department of State during the fiscal year 1943 to continue to perform functions or activities in connection with the Auxiliary Foreign Service for the performance of which, during the fiscal years 1941 and 1942, the Department of State received allocations of funds from the appropriations "Emergency fund for the President" contained in the Military Appropriation Act, 1941, and the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, including the

objects for which and subject to the conditions under which such allocations were provided or expended during the fiscal years 1941 and 1942, $750,000.

Contingent expenses, Foreign Service: For stationery; blanks; record and other books; seals; presses; flags; signs: military equipment and supplies; repairs and alterations; repairs, preservation, and maintenance of Government-owned and leased diplomatic and consular properties in foreign countries, including water, materials, supplies, tools, seeds, plants, shrubs, and similar objects; newspapers (foreign and domestic); freight; postage; telegrams; advertising; ice and drinking water for office purposes; purchase, exchange, maintenance, and hire of motor-propelled or horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles, and exchange, purchase, maintenance, and hire of other passenger-carrying vehicles; exchange of trucks; insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries when required by the law of such countries; funds for establishment and maintenance of commissary service; uniforms; furniture; household furniture and furnishings, except as provided by the Act of May 7, 1926, as amended (22 U. S. C. 292–299), for Government-owned or rented buildings; typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices, and exchange of same; maintenance and rental of launch for embassy in Turkey, not exceeding $3,500, including personnel for operation; rent and other expenses for

dispatch agencies at New York, San Francisco, Seattle, and New Orleans; traveling expenses, including the transportation of members of families and personal effects of diplomatic officers or Foreign Service officers acting as chargés d'affaires in traveling to seats of government at which they are accredited other than the city of usual residence and returning to the city of usual residence; loss by exchange; payment in advance for subscriptions to commercial information, telephone and other similar services, including telephone service in residences as authorized by the Act of April 30, 1940 (54 Stat. 175); burial expenses and expenses in connection with last illness and death of certain native employees, as authorized by and in accordance with the Act of July 15, 1939 (5 U. S. C. 118f); expenses of vice consulates and consular agencies for any of the foregoing objects; allowances for special instruction, education, and individual training of Foreign Service officers at home and abroad, not to exceed $7,500; cost, not exceeding $500 per annum each, of the tuition of Foreign Service officers assigned for the study of the languages of Asia and eastern Europe; for relief, protection, and burial of American seamen in foreign countries, in the Panama Canal Zone, and in the Philippine Islands, and shipwrecked American seamen in the Territory of Alaska, in the Hawaiian Islands, in Puerto Rico, and in the Virgin Islands, and for expenses which may be in-

curred in the acknowledgment of the services of masters and crews of foreign vessels in rescuing American seamen or citizens from shipwreck or other catastrophe at sea; for expenses of maintaining in China, Egypt, Ethiopia, Morocco, and Muscat, institutions for incarcerating American convicts and persons declared insane by any consular court, rent of quarters for prisons, ice and drinking water for prison purposes, and for the expenses of keeping, feeding, and transportation of prisoners and persons declared insane by any consular court in China, Egypt, Ethiopia, Morocco, and Muscat; for every expenditure requisite for or incident to the bringing home from foreign countries of persons charged with crime as authorized by section 5275 of the Revised Statutes (18 U. S. C. 659); and such other miscellaneous expenses as the President may deem necessary; $2,310,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for reimbursement of appropriations for the Navy Department, in an amount not to exceed $40,000, for materials, supplies, equipment, and services furnished by the Navy Department, including pay, subsistence, allowances, and transportation of enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps who may be assigned by the Secretary of the Navy, upon request of the Secretary of State, to embassies, legations, or consular offices of the United States located in foreign countries.

Not to exceed 10 per centum of any of the foregoing appropriations under the caption "Foreign Intercourse" for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, may be transferred, with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, to any other foregoing appropriation or appropriations under such caption for such fiscal year, but no appropriation shall be increased more than 10 per centum thereby: *Provided,* That all such transfers and contemplated transfers shall be set forth in the Budget for the fiscal year 1944.

FOREIGN SERVICE BUILDINGS FUND

Foreign Service Buildings Fund: For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the Act of May 25, 1938, entitled "An Act to provide additional funds for buildings for the use of the diplomatic and consular establishments of the United States" (52 Stat. 441), including the initial alterations, repair, and furnishing of buildings acquired under said Act, $275,000, to remain available until expended.

EMERGENCIES ARISING IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

Emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service: To enable the President to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, and to extend the commercial and other interests of the United States and to meet the necessary expenses attendant upon the execution of the Neutrality Act, to be expended pursuant to

the requirement of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 107), $1,500,000, of which not to exceed $25,000 shall, in the discretion of the President, be available for personal services in the District of Columbia; and of which (without in any way restricting the use of other moneys herein appropriated) $500,000 shall be available for the protection of American citizens in any foreign country whenever the President shall find that a state of emergency exists endangering the lives of such citizens; and reimbursements by American citizens to whom relief has been extended hereunder shall be credited to this appropriation.

During the period of the existing state of emergency proclaimed by the President on September 8, 1939, American citizens holding positions in the Foreign Service of the United States and who on account of emergent conditions abroad are unable properly to serve the United States at their regular posts of duty may be assigned to the Department of State to perform temporary services in that Department or to be detailed for temporary services of comparable importance, difficulty, responsibility, and value in any other department or agency of the United States, in cases where there is found to be a need of services for the performance of which such persons have the requisite qualifications. The salaries of such persons shall, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law,

continue to be paid during the periods of such assignments from the appropriations under the caption "Foreign Intercourse" in the Department of State Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1943.

Contracts entered into in foreign countries involving expenditures from any of the foregoing appropriations under the caption "Foreign Intercourse" shall not be subject to the provisions of section 3741 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 22).

CONTRIBUTIONS, QUOTAS, AND SO FORTH

For payment of the annual contributions, quotas, and expenses, including loss by exchange in discharge of the obligations of the United States in connection with international commissions, congresses, bureaus, and other objects, in not to exceed the respective amounts, as follows: Cape Spartel and Tangier Light, Coast of Morocco, $1,176; Pan American Union, $246,473.73, including not to exceed $20,000 for printing and binding; Bureau of Interparliamentary Union for Promotion of International Arbitration, $10,000; Pan American Sanitary Bureau, $60,392.99; Bureau of International Telecommunication Union, Radio Section, $5,790; Inter-American Radio Office, $6,794; Government of Panama, $430,000; International Hydrographic Bureau, $5,404; Inter-American Trade-Mark Bureau, $14,330.20; International Bureau for Protection of Industrial

Property, $1,471.63; Gorgas Memorial Laboratory, $50,000: *Provided,* That hereafter, notwithstanding the provisions of section 3 of the Act of May 7, 1928 (45 Stat. 491), the report of the operation and work of the laboratory, including the statement of the receipts and expenditures, shall be made to Congress during the first week of each regular session thereof, such a report to cover a fiscal year period ending on June 30 of the calendar year immediately preceding the convening of each such session; American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood, $2,000; International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale, $50; International Penal and Penitentiary Commission, $4,332, including not to exceed $800 for the necessary expenses of the Commissioner to represent the United States on the Commission at its annual meetings, personal services without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, printing and binding, traveling expenses, and such other expenses as the Secretary of State may deem necessary; International Labor Organization, $121,748.30, including not to exceed $6,000 for the expenses of participation by the United States in the meetings of the General Conference and of the Governing Body of the International Labor Office and in such regional, industrial, or other special meetings as may be duly called by such Governing Body, including personal services, in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, rent, traveling expenses,

purchase of books, documents, newspapers, periodicals, and charts, stationery, official cards, printing and binding, entertainment, hire, maintenance, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and such other expenses as may be authorized by the Secretary of State; Implementing the Narcotics Convention of 1931, $10,551.85; International Council of Scientific Unions and Associated Unions, as follows: International Council of Scientific Unions, $19.30; International Astronomical Union, $617.60; International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics, $2,316; International Scientific Radio Union, $232.40; in all, $3,185.30; Pan American Institute of Geography and History, $10,000; Inter-American Coffee Board, $8,000; and Inter-American Indian Institute, $4,800; in all, ~~$997,500~~ *$996,500*, together with such additional sums, due to increase in rates of exchange as the Secretary of State may determine and certify to the Secretary of the Treasury to be necessary to pay, in foreign currencies, the quotas and contributions required by the several treaties, conventions, or laws establishing the amount of the obligation.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

Salaries and expenses: For expenses of meeting the obligations of the United States under the treaties of 1884, 1889, 1905, 1906, and 1933 between the United States and

Mexico, and of compliance with the Act approved August 19, 1935, as amended (49 Stat. 660, 1370), operation and maintenance of the Rio Grande rectification and canalization projects; construction and operation of gaging stations where necessary and their equipment; personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; rent; fees for professional or expert services at rates and in amounts to be determined by the Secretary of State; expenses of attendance at meetings which, in the discretion of the Commissioner, may be necessary for the efficient discharge of the responsibilities of the Commission (not to exceed $500); traveling expenses, including transfer of household goods and effects, as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder; printing and binding; lawbooks and books of reference; subscriptions to foreign and domestic newspapers and periodicals; purchase, exchange, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger- and freight-carrying vehicles, machinery and equipment and parts thereof, typewriters, including those electrically operated, adding machines, calculating machines, mimeographs, multigraphs, and map-reproduction machines; hire with or without personal services, of work animals, and animal-drawn and motor-propelled vehicles and equipment; reimbursement to other agencies of the Government for expenses incurred by them in connection with the making of

maps or making of photographs by airplane; purchase of rubber boots and waders, asbestos gloves and welders' goggles, for official use of employees; purchase of ice and drinking water; inspection of equipment, supplies, and materials by contract; advertising in newspapers and technical publications without regard to section 3828 of the Revised Statutes; drilling and testing of foundations and dam sites, by contract if deemed necessary, purchase in the field of planographs and lithographs, and leasing of private property to remove therefrom sand, gravel, stone, and other materials without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5); equipment and such other miscellaneous expenses as the Secretary of State may deem proper, ~~$240,000~~ *$239,600.*

Construction, operation, and maintenance, Public Works projects: For the construction (including surveys and operation and maintenance and protection during construction) of the following projects under the supervision of the International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico, United States section, including salaries and wages of employees, laborers, and mechanics; fees for professional or expert services at rates and in amounts to be determined by the Secretary of State; traveling expenses; rents; construction and operation of gaging stations; purchase, exchange, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled pas-

senger- and freight-carrying vehicles, machinery and equipment and parts thereof, typewriters, including those electrically operated, adding machines, calculating machines, mimeographs, multigraphs, and map reproduction machines; drilling and testing of foundations and dam sites, by contract if deemed necessary, and purchase in the field of planographs and lithographs and leasing of private property to remove therefrom sand, gravel, stone, and other materials without regard to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5); hire, with or without personal services, of work animals and animal-drawn and motor-propelled vehicles and equipment; acquisition by donation, purchase, or condemnation, of real and personal property, including expenses of abstracts and certificates of title; inspection of equipment, supplies, and materials by contract; advertising in newspapers and technical publications without regard to section 3828 of the Revised Statutes; transportation of things (including household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder); printing and binding; communication services; equipment, materials and supplies, including purchase of ice, drinking water where suitable drinking water is otherwise unobtainable, rubber boots, waders, asbestos gloves and welders' goggles, for official use of employees, and

such other miscellaneous expenses as the Secretary of State may deem necessary:

Lower Rio Grande flood-control project: For the United States portion of the project for flood control on the Lower Rio Grande, as authorized by the Act approved August 19, 1935, as amended (49 Stat. 660, 1370), including obligations chargeable against the appropriations for this purpose for the fiscal year 1942, ~~$950,000~~ *$949,460*, together with the unexpended balances of the appropriations for this purpose for the fiscal year 1942: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation for the Lower Rio Grande flood-control project shall be expended for construction on any land, site, or easement until title thereto has been conveyed to the United States by donation and the same has been approved by the Attorney General of the United States.

Rio Grande canalization project: For completion of the Rio Grande canalization project as authorized by the Acts approved August 29, 1935 (49 Stat. 961), and June 4, 1936 (49 Stat. 1463), including the reconstruction or replacement of certain bridges as authorized by the Act approved April 22, 1940 (54 Stat. 151), and including obligations chargeable against the appropriations for these purposes for the fiscal year 1942, the funds made available under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1942, are continued available until June 30, 1943.

Douglas-Agua Prieta sanitation project: For the construction of the United States portion of the Douglas-Agua Prieta sanitation project at Douglas, Arizona, as authorized by section 2 of the Act approved August 19, 1935 (49 Stat. 660), in accordance with an agreement with Mexico effected by an exchange of notes pursuant to a joint report of the International Boundary Commission, $90,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended: Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for construction until the governing body of the city of Douglas, Arizona, has given assurances satisfactory to the Secretary of State that it will (a) cause to be furnished, without cost to the United States, evidence satisfactory to the Commissioner of the United States section of said Commission that title to all lands or easements in land which may be designated by said Commissioner as necessary for the construction, operation, and maintenance of the United States portion of said project is vested in the city of Douglas, Arizona; (b) upon notification by the said Commissioner that the United States portion of said project has been completed, take over and operate and maintain the said project; (c) hold the United States harmless on account of damage or claim of damage arising out of or connected with the construction or operation and maintenance of or failure to operate and maintain said project or any part thereof.

Fence construction on the international boundary: For construction of fence along the international boundary, as authorized by the Act of August 19, 1935 (49 Stat. 660), $50,000: Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the acquisition of lands or easements for sites for boundary fences except for procurement of abstracts of certificates of title, payment of recording fees, and examination of titles.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND CANADA AND ALASKA AND CANADA

To enable the President to perform the obligations of the United States under the treaty between the United States and Great Britain in respect of Canada, signed February 24, 1925; for salaries and expenses, including the salary of the Commissioner and salaries of the necessary engineers, clerks, and other employees for duty at the seat of government and in the field; cost of office equipment and supplies; necessary traveling expenses; commutation of subsistence to employees while on field duty, not to exceed $4 per day each, but not to exceed $1.75 per day each when a member of a field party and subsisting in camp; for payment for timber necessarily cut in keeping the boundary line clear, not to exceed $500; and for all other necessary and reasonable expenses incurred by the United States in maintaining an effective demarcation of the international boundary line between the United States

and Canada, and Alaska and Canada under the terms of the treaty aforesaid, including the completion of such remaining work as may be required under the award of the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal and existing treaties between the United States and Great Britain, and including the hire of freight- and passenger-carrying vehicles from temporary field employees, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State, $43,800.

WATERWAYS TREATY, UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN:

INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses, including not to exceed $7,500 for the salary of one Commissioner on the part of the United States, who shall serve at the pleasure of the President (the other Commissioners to serve in that capacity without compensation therefor), and salaries of clerks and other employees appointed by the Commissioners on the part of the United States, with the approval solely of the Secretary of State; for necessary traveling expenses, and for expenses incident to holding hearings and conferences at such places in Canada and the United States as shall be determined by the Commission or by the American Commissioners to be necessary, including traveling expense and compensation of necessary witnesses, making necessary transcript of testimony and proceedings; for cost of lawbooks,

books of reference and periodicals, office equipment and supplies; and for one-half of all reasonable and necessary joint expenses of the International Joint Committee incurred under the terms of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain concerning the use of boundary waters between the United States and Canada, and for other purposes, signed January 11, 1909, $29,200, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State.

Special and technical investigations: For an additional amount for necessary special or technical investigations in connection with matters which fall within the scope of the jurisdiction of the International Joint Commission, including personal services in the District of Columbia or elsewhere, traveling expenses, procurement of technical and scientific equipment, and the purchase, exchange, hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles, $48,500, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State, who is authorized to transfer to any department or independent establishment of the Government, with the consent of the head thereof, any part of this amount for direct expenditure by such department or establishment for the purposes of this appropriation.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For the share of the United States of the expenses of the International Fisheries Com-

mission, under the convention between the United States and Canada, concluded January 29, 1937, including salaries of two members and other employees of the Commission, traveling expenses, charter of vessels, purchase of books, periodicals, furniture, and scientific instruments, contingent expenses, rent, and such other expenses in the United States and elsewhere as the Secretary of State may deem proper, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State, ~~$28,000~~ *$27,680*, to be available immediately: *Provided*, That not to exceed $750 shall be expended by the Commissioners in attending meetings of the Commission.

INTERNATIONAL PACIFIC SALMON FISHERIES COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For the share of the United States of the expenses of the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission, under the convention between the United States and Canada, concluded May 26, 1930, including personal services; traveling expenses; purchase, exchange, maintenance, repair, and operation of not to exceed four motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; charter of vessels; purchase of books, periodicals, furniture, and scientific instruments; contingent expenses; rent; and such other expenses in the United States and elsewhere as the Secretary of State may deem proper, including the reimbursement of other appropriations from which payments may have been made for any of the purposes herein specified, to be expended

under the direction of the Secretary of State, ~~$40,000~~ *$39,960*, to be available immediately.

COOPERATION WITH THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of State to meet the obligations of the United States under the Convention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations between the United States and the other American Republics, signed at Buenos Aires, December 23, 1936, and to carry out the purposes of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the President to render closer and more effective the relationship between the American Republics", approved August 9, 1939, and to supplement appropriations available for carrying out other provisions of law authorizing related activities, including the establishment and operation of agricultural and other experiment and demonstration stations in other American countries, on land acquired by gift or lease for the duration of the experiments and demonstrations, and construction of necessary buildings thereon; such expenses to include personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed ~~$100,000~~ *$53,040* for printing and binding; stenographic reporting, translating and other services by contract, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5); expenses of attendance at meetings or conventions of societies and associations concerned with the furtherance of

the purposes hereof; tuition, compensation, and monthly allowances while not in travel status, all to be fixed by the Secretary of State, and traveling expenses in the United States and abroad in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3, 1926, as amended, of educational, professional, and artistic leaders, and professors, students, and persons possessing special scientific or other technical qualifications, who are citizens of the United States or the other American republics: *Provided*, That the Secretary of State is authorized under such regulations as he may adopt, to pay the actual transportation expenses and not to exceed ten dollars per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses, of citizens of the other American republics while traveling in the Western Hemisphere, without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, and to make advances of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes; traveling expenses of members of advisory committees in accordance with section 2 of said Act of August 9, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 249a); purchase and exchange (not to exceed $6,000), hire, maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled and animal-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles; and purchase of books and periodicals, ~~$1,700,000~~ *$1,664,640*; and the Secretary of State is hereby authorized, subject to the approval of the President, to transfer from this appropriation to

other departments, agencies, and independent establishments of the Government for expenditure in the United States and in the other American republics any part of this amount for direct expenditure by such department or independent establishment for the purposes of this appropriation: *Provided further*, That any funds herein appropriated which may be transferred to the Federal Security Agency for the Public Health Service shall be available for the salaries and expenses of not to exceed two additional regular active commissioned officers: *Provided further*, That the unobligated balance of the $10,000 transferred to the Civil Aeronautics Board under the authority contained in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1942, under this heading, is hereby continued available until June 30, 1943.

The President, in his discretion, may assign officers of the Army or Navy or officers or employees of the Treasury Department or Federal Works Agency for duty as inspectors of buildings owned or occupied by the United States in foreign countries, or as inspectors or supervisors of buildings under construction or repair by or for the United States in foreign countries, under the jurisdiction of the Department of State, or for duty as couriers of the Department of State, and when so assigned they may receive the same traveling expenses as are authorized for officers of the Foreign Service, payable from the applicable appropriations of the Department of State.

Of the total amount available under this title for traveling expenses, the Secretary of State is authorized and directed, on or before August 1, 1942, to cover into the Treasury the sum of $123,734, which shall be in addition to reductions in amounts available for traveling expenses resulting from decreases in the appropriations made by this title below the Budget estimates.

This title may be cited as the Department of State appropriation Act, 1943.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

For personal services in the District of Columbia and for special attorneys and special assistants to the Attorney General in the District of Columbia or elsewhere as follows:

For the Office of the Attorney General, $121,200.

For the Office of the Solicitor General, $99,100.

For the Office of the Assistant Solicitor General, $89,100.

For the Office of Assistant to the Attorney General, $106,300.

For the Administrative Division, ~~$831,000~~ *$916,000.*

~~For the Personnel Division, $85,000.~~

For the Tax Division, $620,600.

For the Criminal Division, $537,800.

For the Claims Division, $504,600.

For the Office of Pardon Attorney, $29,300.

Total, personal services, Office of the Attorney General, $3,024,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed 5 per centum of the foregoing appropriations for personal services shall be available interchangeably, subject to the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, for expenditures in the various offices and divisions named, but not more than 5 per centum shall be added to the amount appropriated for any one of said offices or divisions and any interchange of appropriations hereunder shall be reported to Congress in the annual Budget, and not to exceed $250,000 of said appropriations shall be available for the employment, on duties properly chargeable to each of said appropriations, of special assistants to the Attorney General without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

Contingent expenses: For stationery, furniture and repairs, floor coverings, file holders and cases; miscellaneous expenditures, including telegraphing and telephones, and teletype, rentals and tolls, postage, labor, typewriters and adding machines and the exchange thereof and repairs thereto, streetcar fares, newspapers not exceeding $500, stenographic reporting services by contract or otherwise, repair, maintenance, and operation of five motor-driven passenger cars; purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, and

periodicals, including the exchange thereof; examination of estimates of appropriation in the field; and miscellaneous and emergency expenses authorized or approved by the Attorney General, to be expended at his discretion, $420,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed $2 per volume shall be paid for the current and future volumes of the United States Code Annotated: *Provided, further*, That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes shall not be construed to apply to any purchase or service rendered under this appropriation when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed $50.

Traveling expenses: For all necessary traveling expenses, Department of Justice, not including traveling expenses otherwise payable under any appropriations for "Federal Bureau of Investigation", "Salaries and expenses of marshals", "Fees of witnesses", "Enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws", "Immigration and Naturalization Service", "Salaries and expenses, Special War Effort Unit", and "Penal and correctional institutions" (except as otherwise hereinbefore provided), $490,000: *Provided*, That this sum shall be available, in an amount not to exceed $3,500, for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Bureau of Prisons when incurred on the written authorization of the Attorney General.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Department of Justice, ~~$567,500~~ *$340,500*.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of crimes: For the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States; for the protection of the person of the President of the United States; the acquisition, collection, classification, and preservation of identification and other records and their exchange with the duly authorized officials of the Federal Government, of States, cities, and other institutions; for such other investigations regarding official matters under the control of the Department of Justice and the Department of State as may be directed by the Attorney General; purchase and exchange not to exceed $135,000, and hire, maintenance, upkeep, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, to be used only on official business; purchase (including exchange) at not to exceed $7,000 of one, and maintenance, upkeep, and operation, without regard to the provision of any Act limiting the amount that may be expended for repairs to automobiles, of not more than four armored automobiles; firearms and ammunition; such stationery, supplies, floor coverings, equipment, and telegraph, teletype, and telephone service at the seat of government or elsewhere as the Attorney General may direct; not to exceed $10,000 for taxicab hire to be used exclusively for the purposes set forth in this paragraph and to be expended under the direction of the Attorney

General; traveling expenses, including expenses in an amount not to exceed $4,500, of attendance at meetings, concerned with the work of such Bureau when authorized in writing by the Attorney General; not to exceed $1,500 for membership in the International Criminal Police Commission; transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder; payment of rewards when specifically authorized by the Attorney General for information leading to the apprehension of fugitives from justice, including not to exceed $20,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General, who shall make a certificate of the amount of such expenditure as he may think it advisable not to specify, and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been expended; and including not to exceed $2,500,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, $7,653,000.

Salaries and expenses for certain emergencies: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, including the same purposes and under the same conditions specified in the preceding paragraph, $100,000, to be held as a reserve for emergencies arising in connection with kidnaping, extortion, bank robbery, and to be released for expenditure in

such amounts and at such times as the Attorney General may determine.

Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of crimes (emergency): For salaries and expenses, during the limited national emergency, in the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States; for the protection of the person of the President of the United States; the acquisition, collection, classification, and preservation of identification and other records and their exchange with the duly authorized officials of the Federal Government, of States, cities, and other institutions; for such other investigations regarding official matters under the control of the Department of Justice and the Department of State as may be directed by the Attorney General; purchase and exchange not to exceed $150,000, and hire, maintenance, upkeep, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, to be used only on official business; firearms and ammunition; such stationery, supplies, floor coverings, equipment, and telegraph, teletype, and telephone service at the seat of government or elsewhere as the Attorney General may direct; not to exceed $3,000 for taxicab hire to be used exclusively for the purposes set forth in this paragraph and to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General; transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder;

traveling expenses; payment of rewards when specifically authorized by the Attorney General for information leading to the apprehension of fugitives from justice, including not to exceed $100,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General, who shall make a certificate of the amount of such expenditure as he may think it advisable not to specify, and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been expended; and including not to exceed $5,250,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia; $21,883,000; of which $200,000 shall be available immediately to investigate the employees of every department, agency, and independent establishment of the Federal Government who are members of subversive organizations or advocate the overthrow of the Federal Government by force, and report the findings forthwith to Congress.

None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of any civil-service employee.

BUREAU OF PRISONS

Salaries: For salaries in the District of Columbia and elsewhere in connection with the supervision of the maintenance and care of United States prisoners, $339,300.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service: For all expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the administration and enforcement of the laws relating to immigration, naturalization, alien registration, and Chinese exclusion; including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; care, detention, maintenance, transportation, and other expenses incident to the deportation, removal, and exclusion of aliens, and persons subject to the Chinese exclusion laws, in the United States and to, through, or in foreign countries; payment of rewards; purchase, exchange, and rental of typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices, including electric typewriting machines; traveling expenses, including attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; purchase (including exchange), hire, maintenance, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, boats, and aircraft; firearms and ammunition; lawbooks, books of reference, and periodicals, including the exchange thereof; refunds of head tax, maintenance bills, immigration fines, and other items properly returnable; mileage and fees of witnesses subpenaed on behalf of the United States; stenographic reporting services by contract or otherwise; operation, maintenance, remodeling, and repair of buildings and the purchase of equipment incident thereto; and allowances (not exceeding

$1,700 for any one person) for living quarters, and so forth, as authorized by the Act of June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), $19,450,000: *Provided*, That the Attorney General may transfer to, or reimburse, any other department, agency, or office of Federal, State, or local governments, funds in such amounts as may be necessary for salaries and expenses incurred by them in rendering authorized assistance to the Department of Justice in connection with the administration and enforcement of said laws: *Provided further*, That not to exceed $200,000 of this appropriation may be expended for the employment of personnel, exclusive of attorneys, without regard to the Civil Service Act and regulations or the Classification Act of 1923 as amended, and not to exceed $25,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General, who shall make a certificate of the amount of any such expenditure the purpose of which he may think it advisable not to specify, and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been expended: *Provided further*, That the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization may contract with officers and employees for the use, on official business, of privately owned horses: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available for the acquisition or construction of temporary buildings necessary for or incident to the detention of aliens,

and when authorized or approved by the Attorney General obligations may be incurred for such purposes without reference to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes: *Provided further,* That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes shall not be construed to apply to any purchase or service rendered for the Immigration and Naturalization Service in the field when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed $100.

MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS

Conduct of customs cases: Assistant Attorney General, special attorneys and counselors at law in the conduct of customs cases, to be employed and their compensation fixed by the Attorney General; necessary clerical assistance and other employees at the seat of government and elsewhere, to be employed and their compensation fixed by the Attorney General, including experts at such rates of compensation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General; expenses of procuring evidence, supplies, Supreme Court Reports and Digests, and Federal Reporter and Digests, and other miscellaneous and incidental expenses, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General: in all, $146,900.

Enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws: For the enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws, including traveling expenses, and experts at such rates of compensation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General, except that

the compensation paid to any person employed hereunder shall not exceed the rate of $10,000 per annum, including personal services in the District of Columbia, $1,800,000: *Provided,* That none of this appropriation shall be expended for the establishment and maintenance of permanent regional offices of the Antitrust Division*: Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the payment of any person hereafter appointed at a salary of $5,000 or more for the enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws unless such person is appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.*

Bond and Spirits Division: For salaries and expenses in connection with the preliminary determination of civil liabilities arising under acts pursuant to the eighteenth amendment before repeal; the preliminary determination of compromises and petitions for remission of forfeitures arising out of current internal-revenue liquor laws; the supervision of the collection on forfeited bail bonds and judgments and fines imposed in criminal cases; personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and such other expenditures as may be necessary, $170,000: *Provided,* That no part of this appropriation shall be used to compensate any person not appointed pursuant to civil-service laws and regulations, but this limitation shall not apply to attorneys or the head of the division.

Examination of judicial offices: For the investigation of the official acts, records, and accounts of marshals, attorneys, clerks of the United States courts and Territorial courts, probation officers, and United States commissioners, for which purpose all the official papers, records, and dockets of said officers, without exception, shall be examined by the agents of the Attorney General at any time; and also the official acts, records, and accounts of referees and trustees of such courts; in all, $62,500, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General.

Salaries and expenses, veterans' insurance litigation: For salaries and expenses incident to the defense of suits against the United States under section 19, of the World War Veterans' Act, 1924, approved June 7, 1924, as amended and supplemented, or the compromise of the same under the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1934, approved June 16, 1933, including office expenses, lawbooks, supplies, equipment, stenographic reporting services by contract or otherwise, including notarial fees or like services and stenographic work in taking depositions at such rates of compensation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General, printing and binding, the employment of experts at such rates of compensation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General, and per-

sonal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, $363,400.

Salaries and expenses, Lands Division: For personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and for other necessary expenses, including employment of experts at such rates of compensation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General, purchase and exchange of typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices, stenographic reporting services by contract or otherwise, and notarial fees or like services, $3,000,000.

Salaries and expenses, special war effort unit: For personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, including supplies and equipment, and all other expenses (except printing and binding) necessary for the enforcement of the Voorhis Act and other Acts relating to the national security and defense, including the purchase, exchange, and rental of typewriters; travel expenses, including attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; stenographic reporting services by contract or otherwise; and books of reference, periodicals, ~~newspapers (not exceeding $2,500), and press clippings~~ *and newspapers (not exceeding $2,500)*, $385,000.

Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field: For salaries not otherwise specifically provided for (not to exceed

$100,000), and for such other expenses for the field service, Department of Justice, as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General, including experts, and notarial fees or like services and stenographic work in taking depositions, at such rates of compensation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General, so much as may be necessary in the discretion of the Attorney General for such expenses in the District of Alaska, and in courts other than Federal courts; patent applications and contested proceedings involving inventions; supplies and equipment, including the exchange of typewriting and adding machines, firearms and ammunition therefor; purchase of lawbooks, including exchange thereof, and the Federal Reporter and continuations thereto as issued, $420,000.

Salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so forth: For salaries and expenses of United States district attorneys and their regular assistants, clerks, and other employees, including the office expenses of United States district attorneys in Alaska, and for salaries of regularly appointed clerks to United States district attorneys for services rendered during vacancy in the office of the United States district attorney, $3,265,000.

Salaries and expenses of special attorneys, and so forth: For compensation of special attorneys and assistants to the Attorney General and to United States district attorneys not

otherwise provided for employed by the Attorney General to aid in special matters and cases, and for payment of foreign counsel employed by the Attorney General in special cases, $200,000, no part of which, except for payment of foreign counsel, shall be used to pay the compensation of any persons except attorneys duly licensed and authorized to practice under the laws of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia: *Provided,* That the amount paid as compensation out of the funds herein appropriated to any person employed hereunder shall not exceed the rate of $10,000 per annum: *Provided further,* That reports be submitted to the Congress on the 1st day of July and January showing the names of the persons employed hereunder, the annual rate of compensation or amount of any fee paid to each together with a description of their duties: *Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the payment of any person hereafter appointed at a salary of $5,000 or more and paid from this appropriation unless such person is appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.*

Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth: For salaries, fees, and expenses of United States marshals, deputy marshals, and clerical assistants, including services rendered in behalf of the United States or otherwise; services in Alaska in collecting evidence for the United States when so specifi-

cally directed by the Attorney General; traveling expenses, including the actual and necessary expenses incident to the transfer of prisoners in the custody of United States marshals to narcotic farms without regard to the provisions of the Act approved January 19, 1929 (21 U. S. C. 227); purchase, when authorized by the Attorney General, of ten motor-propelled passenger-carrying vans at not to exceed $2,000 each; and maintenance, alteration, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles used in connection with the transaction of the official business of the United States marshals; $3,820,000: *Provided,* That United States marshals and their deputies may be allowed, in lieu of actual expenses of transportation, not to exceed ~~3~~ *4* cents per mile for the use of privately owned automobiles for transportation when traveling on official business within the limits of their official station.

Fees of witnesses: For expenses, mileage, and per diems of witnesses and for per diems in lieu of subsistence, including the expenses, mileage, and per diems of witnesses on behalf of the Government before the United States Customs Court, such payments to be made on the certification of the attorney for the United States and to be conclusive as provided by section 846, Revised Statutes (28 U. S. C. 577), $1,210,000: *Provided,* That not to exceed $25,000 of this amount shall be available for such compensation and expenses of witnesses or

informants as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General, which approval shall be conclusive: *Provided further*, That no part of the sum herein appropriated shall be used to pay any witness more than one attendance fee for any one calendar day, which fee shall not exceed $1.50 except in the District of Alaska: *Provided further*, That whenever an employee of the United States performs travel in order to appear as a witness on behalf of the United States in any case involving the activity in connection with which such person is employed, his travel expenses in connection therewith shall be payable from the appropriation otherwise available for the travel expenses of such employee.

Pay and expenses of bailiffs: For pay of bailiffs, not exceeding three bailiffs in each court, except in the southern district of New York and the northern district of Illinois; and meals and lodging for bailiffs or deputy marshals in attendance upon juries in United States cases, when ordered by the court, $305,000: *Provided*, That, except in the case of bailiffs in charge of juries over Sundays and holidays, no per diem shall be paid to any bailiff unless the judge is present and presiding in court or present in chambers: *Provided further*, That none of this appropriation shall be used for the pay of bailiffs when deputy marshals or marshals are available for the duties ordinarily executed by bailiffs, the

fact of unavailability to be determined by the certificate of the marshal.

PENAL AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Salaries and expenses: For every expenditure authorized by law or by orders and regulations made in pursuance of law, not otherwise provided for, requisite for and incident to the support of prisoners, and the maintenance and operation of Federal penal and correctional institutions; expenses of interment or transporting remains of deceased inmates to their relatives or friends in the United States; purchase of not to exceed fourteen passenger-carrying automobiles; purchase of one bus at not to exceed $2,000; maintenance and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Prison Service when authorized in writing by the Attorney General; traveling expenses, including traveling expenses of members of advisory boards authorized by law incurred in the discharge of their official duties; transfer of household goods and effects, as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder; furnishing of uniforms and other distinctive wearing apparel necessary for employees in the performance of their official duties; newspapers, books, and periodicals; firearms and ammunition; purchase and exchange of farm products and livestock; under the following heads: *Provided*, That any part of the appropriations under this

heading used for payment of salaries of personnel employed in the operation of prison commissaries shall be reimbursed from commissary earnings, and such reimbursement shall be in addition to the amounts appropriated herein.

Penitentiaries and reformatories: For maintenance and operation of United States penitentiaries and reformatories, including not to exceed $4,470,000 for salaries and wages of all officers and employees, $7,995,000.

Medical Center for Federal Prisoners: For maintenance and operation of the Medical Center for Federal Prisoners at Springfield, Missouri, including not to exceed $260,000 for salaries and wages of all officers and employees, $612,000.

Jails and correctional institutions: For maintenance and operation of Federal jails and correctional institutions, including not to exceed $1,913,000 for salaries and wages of all officers and employees, $3,278,000.

Prison camps: For the construction and repair of buildings at prison camps and for maintenance and operation of prison camps, $704,000.

Medical and hospital service: For medical relief for inmates of penal and correctional institutions and appliances necessary for patients including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; and furnishing and laundering of uniforms and other distinctive wearing apparel necessary for the employees in the performance of

their official duties, $1,015,000: *Provided*, That there may be transferred without limitation accounts to the appropriation "Pay, and so forth, commissioned officers, Public Health Service", such amount as may be necessary for the pay of not to exceed thirty officers assigned to the Federal Prison Service, and to other appropriations of the Public Health Service such amounts as may be necessary, in the discretion of the Attorney General, for direct expenditure by that Service for the other objects mentioned above.

Construction of buildings and facilities: For construction, remodeling, and equipping necessary buildings and facilities at existing penal and correctional institutions and all necessary expenses incident thereto, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General by contract or purchase of material and hire of labor and services and utilization of labor of United States prisoners as the Attorney General may direct, $280,000: *Provided*, That there is hereby authorized to be transferred to this appropriation not in excess of $2,000,000 from any appropriation of the Navy Department available for construction purposes, with which to acquire a site and begin construction of an institution to replace the Federal Correctional Institution on Terminal Island, California, heretofore taken over by the Navy Department as a war emergency measure.

Support of United States prisoners: For support of

United States prisoners in non-Federal institutions and in the Territory of Alaska, including necessary clothing and medical aid, discharge gratuities provided by law, and transportation to place of conviction or place of bona fide residence in the United States, or such other place within the United States as may be authorized by the Attorney General; and including rent, repair, alteration, and maintenance of buildings and the maintenance of prisoners therein, occupied under authority of sections 4 and 5 of the Act of May 14, 1930 (18 U. S. C. 753c, 753d); support of prisoners becoming insane during imprisonment and who continue insane after expiration of sentence, who have no relatives or friends to whom they can be sent; shipping remains of deceased prisoners to their relatives or friends in the United States and interment of deceased prisoners whose remains are unclaimed; expenses incurred in identifying, pursuing, and returning escaped prisoners and for rewards for their recapture; and for repairs, betterments, and improvements of United States jails, including sidewalks, $1,380,000.

None of the money appropriated by this title shall be used to pay any witness or bailiff more than one per diem for any one day's service even though he serves in more than one of such capacities on the same day.

None of the funds appropriated by this title may be used to pay the compensation of any person hereafter em-

ployed as an attorney unless such person shall be duly licensed and authorized to practice as an attorney under the laws of a State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

The appropriations in this title for "Traveling Expenses, Department of Justice", and "Salaries and Expenses of Marshals, and so forth, Department of Justice", shall be available, respectively, for traveling expenses of the district attorney and of the marshal of the United States Court for China and of employees of their office and, under such regulations as the Attorney General may prescribe, of their families and effects in going to and returning from their posts, including travel expenses of said officers and employees and their families for travel performed from their posts to their homes in the United States and return to their posts while on authorized leave of absence; for the expenses of preparation and transportation of remains of such officers and employees who may die abroad or in transit while in the discharge of their official duties to their former homes in the United States or to a place not more distant for interment; and for the traveling expenses of said officers and employees and their dependents while en route to or from places of temporary refuge in time of war, political disturbance, earthquake, epidemic, or similar emergency, and for per diem in lieu of subsistence of such officers, employees, and their dependents while in a refugee status; and the appro-

priations "Salaries and Expenses of District Attorneys, and so forth, Department of Justice", and "Salaries and Expenses of Marshals, and so forth, Department of Justice", shall be available, respectively, to the district attorney and marshal of the United States Court for China and to employees in their offices for allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light as authorized by the Act of June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), not to exceed $1,700 for any one person, in no event to exceed the amount actually and reasonably expended by the recipient of such allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light; lawbooks and other books of reference; ice and drinking water for office purposes; and expenses of maintaining in China American convicts and persons declared insane by the Court; rent of quarters for prisoners; ice and drinking water for prison purposes; wages of prison keepers; and the expense of keeping, feeding, and transporting prisoners and persons declared insane by the Court.

Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the offices of the United States District Attorney and the United States Marshal for the District of Columbia from all appropriations in this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from any funds in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the District of Columbia.

That of the sums heretofore appropriated in title II of

this Act $300,000 is made immediately available for the purposes of investigating and prosecuting Japanese and those of Japanese descent in the States of California, Oregon, Washington, and the Territories of Hawaii and Alaska.

Of the total amount available under this title for traveling expenses, with the exception of the amount for traveling expenses of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Attorney General is authorized and directed on or before August 1, 1942, to cover into the Treasury the sum of $253,350, which shall be in addition to reductions in amounts available for traveling expenses resulting from decreases in the appropriations made by this title below the Budget estimates.

This title may be cited as the "Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1943".

TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries: Secretary of Commerce, Under Secretary of Commerce, Assistant Secretary, and other personal services in the District of Columbia, including the Chief Clerk and Superintendent, who shall be chief executive officer of the Department and who may be designated by the Secretary of Commerce to sign minor routine official papers and documents during the temporary absence of the Secretary, the Under Secretary, and the Assistant Secretary of the Department, $513,600.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Contingent expenses: For contingent and miscellaneous expenses of the offices and bureaus of the Department, except the Patent Office, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, the Civil Aeronautics Board, and for the period July 1, 1942, to December 31, 1942, the Bureau of the Census, including those for which appropriations for contingent and miscellaneous expenses are specifically made, including professional and scientific books, lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, blank books, pamphlets, maps, newspapers (not exceeding $1,500); purchase of atlases or maps, stationery, furniture and repairs to same; carpets, matting, oilcloth, file cases, towels, ice, brooms, soap, sponges; fuel, lighting and heating; purchase and exchange of motortrucks and bicycles; maintenance, repair, and operation of three motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles (one for the Secretary of Commerce and two for the general use of the Department), and motortrucks and bicycles, to be used only for official purposes; freight and express charges; postage to foreign countries; telegraph and telephone service; teletype service and tolls (not to exceed $1,000), typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices, including their repair and exchange; first-aid outfits for use in the buildings occupied by employees of this Department; uniforms for guards of Weather Bureau property; $80,000.

Traveling expenses: For all necessary traveling expenses of the Department of Commerce, including all bureaus and divisions thereunder except the Bureau of the Census for the period July 1, 1942, to December 31, 1942, the Weather Bureau, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, and Civil Aeronautics Board, and including the examination of estimates of appropriations in the field, $275,000: *Provided,* That not exceeding $2,500 of this appropriation shall be available for the hire of automobiles for travel on official business, without regard to the provisions of the Act of July 16, 1914 (5 U. S. C. 78), and not exceeding $2,000 shall be available for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Office of the Secretary of Commerce.

Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for the Department of Commerce, including all of its bureaus, offices, institutions, and services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, except the Patent Office, the Bureau of the Census for the period July 1, 1942, to December 31, 1942, *and for printing Sixteenth Census material,* the Civil Aeronautics Board, and work done at the field printing plants of the Weather Bureau authorized by the Joint Committee on Printing, in accordance with the Act approved March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111, 220), ~~$550,000~~ *$330,000*: *Provided,* That an amount not to exceed $2,000

of this appropriation may be expended for salaries of persons detailed from the Government Printing Office for service as copy editors.

Salaries and expenses, National Inventors Council Service Staff: For all necessary expenses of the servicing staff of the National Inventors Council, including personal services in the District of Columbia, printing and binding and traveling expenses, ~~$120,000~~ *$119,200*.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

For completing the work of taking, compiling, and publishing the Sixteenth Census of the United States, as authorized by the Act of June 18, 1929 (13 U. S. C. 201–218), and the national census of housing as authorized by the Act of August 11, 1939 (13 U. S. C. 106, 107), and for carrying on other authorized census work, including personal services and rentals in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; the cost of transcribing State, municipal, and other records; contracts for the preparation of monographs on census subjects and other work of specialized character which cannot be accomplished through ordinary employment; per diem compensation of employees of the Department of Commerce and other departments and independent establishments of the Government who may be detailed for field work; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the collection of statistics, when incurred on the written authority of

the Secretary of Commerce; purchase of books of reference, periodicals, maps, newspapers, manuscripts, first-aid outfits for use in the buildings occupied by employees of the census; maintenance, operation, and repair of a passenger-carrying automobile to be used on official business; construction, purchase, exchange, or rental of punching, tabulating, sorting, and other labor-saving machines, including technical, mechanical, and other services in connection therewith; printing and binding, traveling expenses, streetcar fares, and all other contingent expenses in the District of Columbia and in the field, including the obligations chargeable against the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1942, ~~$3,200,000~~ *$3,163,992*, together with the unexpended balance of the appropriation under this head for the fiscal year 1942.

Salaries and expenses, age and citizenship certification: For salaries and expenses necessary for searching census records and supplying information incident to carrying out the provisions of the Social Security Act, and other statutory requirements with respect to citizenship, including personal services in the District of Columbia and binding records, ~~$556,500~~ *$554,500*: *Provided*, That the procedure hereunder for the furnishing from census records of evidence for the establishment of age of individuals shall be pursuant to regulations

approved jointly by the Secretary of Commerce and the Social Security Board.

Customs statistics: For all expenses necessary for the operation of the section of customs statistics transferred to the Department of Commerce from the Treasury Department by the Act approved January 5, 1923 (15 U. S. C. 194), and expenses connected with the monthly publication of statistics showing the United States exports and imports by customs districts and destinations, including personal services in the District of Columbia (not to exceed $68,500) and elsewhere; rent of or purchase of tabulating, punching, sorting, and other mechanical labor-saving machinery or devices, including adding, typewriting, billing, computing, mimeographic, multigraphing, photostat, and other duplicating machines and devices, including their exchange and repair; telegraph and telephone service; freight, express, drayage; tabulating cards, stationery, and miscellaneous office supplies; books of reference and periodicals; furniture and equipment; ice, water, heat, light, and power; streetcar fare; and all other necessary incidental expenses not included in the foregoing, ~~$420,000~~ *$415,518*.

Compiling census reports and so forth: For salaries and expenses necessary for securing information for and compiling the census reports provided for by law, includ-

ing personal services in the District of Columbia; temporary employees at per diem rates to be fixed by the Director of the Census; the cost of transcribing State, municipal, and other records; preparation of monographs on census subjects and other work of specialized character by contract or otherwise; construction and repair of tabulating machines and other mechanical appliances, and the rental or purchase and exchange of necessary machinery, appliances, and supplies, ~~$1,257,000~~ *$1,067,000*, to become available January 1, 1943.

Licensed exports statistics: For all salaries and expenses necessary for the preparation, at the New York section of customs statistics of the Bureau of the Census, of reports of licensed exports on a daily cumulative basis, including traveling expenses, rental of tabulating equipment, and printing and binding, $53,000.

The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses shall be available for the Census Bureau, in an amount not to exceed $500, for attendance at meetings concerned with the collection of statistics when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Commerce.

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS

General administration, Office of the Administrator: For necessary expenses of the Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics in carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aero-

nautics Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting services; fees and mileage of expert and other witnesses; expenses of examination of estimates of appropriations in the field; purchase (including exchange), operation, maintenance, and repair of aircraft, aircraft engines, propellers, instruments, equipment, and spare parts therefor; hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles, and the purchase (including exchange) of one such vehicle; $1,635,000.

Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities: For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of air-navigation facilities and air-traffic control, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; purchase and exchange (not to exceed $20,850), hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles; and not to exceed 3 cents per mile for travel, in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official posts of duty, of employees engaged in the maintenance and operation of remotely controlled air-navigation facilities; $18,388,000.

Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For the acquisition and establishment by contract or purchase and hire of air-navigation facilities, including the equipment of additional civil airways for day and night flying; the construc-

tion of additional necessary lighting, radio, and other signaling and communicating structures and apparatus; the alteration and modernization of existing air-navigation facilities; the acquisition of the necessary sites by lease or grant; and purchase, including exchange (not to exceed $1,000), hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles, ~~$5,640,000~~ *$9,315,000, of which $2,875,000 shall be immediately available: Provided, That this appropriation and the unexpended balances of all appropriations heretofore made under this head for the fiscal year 1942 are hereby consolidated and shall be disbursed and accounted for as one fund and remain available until June 30, 1943: Provided further, That not to exceed $800,000 of this amount shall be available for the establishment of landing areas.*

Technical development: For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 relative to such developmental work and service testing as tends to the creation of improved air-navigation facilities, including landing areas, aircraft, aircraft engines, propellers, appliances, personnel, and operation methods, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles; and purchase of reports, documents,

plans, and specifications, ~~$380,000~~ *$899,600, of which $519,600 shall be immediately available.*

Enforcement of safety regulations: For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 relating to safety regulation, except air-traffic control, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting services; fees and mileage of expert and other witnesses; employment of attorneys and examiners on a fee basis (not to exceed $7,500); and purchase and exchange (not to exceed $16,650), hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles; $2,590,000.

Civilian pilot training: For all necessary expenses of the Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics in carrying out the duties, powers, and functions devolving upon it pursuant to the authority contained in the Civilian Pilot Training Act of 1939 (49 U. S. C. 751, 752), including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; traveling expenses; hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles; $36,000,000, of which sum $8,000,000 shall be available immediately: *Provided,* That not to exceed $402,000 of this amount may be transferred to the appropriation "Enforcement of Safety Regulations, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics", for expenditure in

connection with payment of salaries and travel of aeronautical inspectors engaged in supervision and promotion of the safety features of the civilian pilot training program.

Maintenance and operation, Washington National Airport: For salaries and expenses incident to the care, operation, maintenance, and protection of the Washington National Airport, including the operation, repair, and maintenance of passenger-carrying automobiles, and not to exceed $750 for the purchase, cleaning, and repair of uniforms for the guards, $465,000.

Development of landing areas: For continuation of the program for the construction, improvement, and repair of not to exceed six hundred and sixty-eight public airports and other public landing areas in the United States and its Territories and possessions, selected by the Administrator, and approved by a Board composed of the Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, and Secretary of Commerce, as necessary for national defense, including areas essential for safe approaches and including the acquisition of land, $199,740,000, to be immediately available, of which not to exceed $14,716,500 shall be available for administrative expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia: Provided, That this appropriation shall not be construed as precluding the use of other appropriations available for any of the purposes for which this appropriation is made: Provided further, That any

or all of the foregoing appropriation of $199,740,000, as well as any unexpended balances of appropriations heretofore made under this head for the fiscal years 1941 and 1942 are hereby consolidated and shall be disbursed and accounted for as one fund under the appropriation under this head in the Sixth Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, to remain available until June 30, 1943, and may be transferred to any other Federal agency organized to undertake the work herein provided for either by contract or by force account, and such agency is authorized to proceed with such work.

Section 3709 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (41 U. S. C. 5) shall not be construed to apply to any purchase or service rendered for the office of the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed $100.

The foregoing appropriations under the Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics shall be available when specifically authorized by the Administrator for expenses of attendance at meetings of associations and other properly constituted bodies concerned with aeronautics (not to exceed $4,000); the transfer of household goods and effects, as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder; the purchase and exchange of law-books, books of reference, atlases, maps, and periodicals; traveling expenses; salaries and traveling expenses of em-

ployees detailed to attend courses of training conducted by the Government or other agencies serving aviation; and the purchase, cleaning, and repair of special wearing apparel (including skis and snowshoes).

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

Civil Aeronautics Board, Salaries and Expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Civil Aeronautics Board in exercising the powers and performing the duties vested in and imposed upon it by the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 (49 U. S. C. 681), as amended, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; traveling expenses (including travel and miscellaneous expenses incidental to the investigation of accidents involving certificated aircraft operated by air carriers occurring outside the continental limits of the United States); contract stenographic reporting services; fees and mileage of expert and other witnesses; temporary employment of attorneys, examiners, consultants, experts, and guards on a contract or fee basis without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; salaries and traveling expenses of employees detailed to attend courses of training conducted by the Government or industries serving aviation; expenses of examination of estimates of appropriations in the field; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals and newspapers; hire and operation of aircraft; purchase and exchange, hire, maintenance, repair, and opera-

tion of passenger-carrying automobiles; purchase and hire of special wearing apparel and equipment for aviation purposes (including rubber boots, snowshoes, and skis); $1,225,500: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available, when specifically authorized by the Chairman of the Board, for expenses of attendance at meetings of associations, organizations, or other properly constituted bodies concerned with aeronautics (not to exceed $4,000); and for transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding, ~~$24,000~~ *$14,400*.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

For every expenditure requisite for and incident to the work of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, including purchase of not more than four motor-propelled station wagons and maintenance, repair, exchange, and operation of motor-propelled or horse-drawn vehicles for official use in field work, purchase of motorcycles with side cars, including their exchange, not to exceed $500, surveying instruments, including their exchange, rubber boots, canvas and rubber gloves, goggles, and caps, coats, and aprons for stewards' departments on vessels, packing, crating, and transporting personal household effects of commissioned officers and civilian personnel when transferred from one official station to another

for permanent duty, and of commissioned officers who die while on active duty and funeral expenses of commissioned officers, as authorized by section 9 of the Act of January 19, 1942 (Public Law 402), extra compensation at not to exceed $15 per month to each member of the crew of a vessel when assigned duties as bomber or fathometer reader, extra compensation at not to exceed $1 per day for each station to employees of the Coast Guard and the Weather Bureau while observing tides or currents or tending seismographs; services of one tide observer in the District of Columbia at not to exceed $1 per day, and compensation, not otherwise appropriated for, of persons employed in the field work, for operation, maintenance, and repair of an airplane for photographic survey, and expenses incident to the execution of field work upon approval by the head of the Bureau, to be expended in accordance with the regulations relating to the Coast and Geodetic Survey subscribed by the Secretary of Commerce, and under the following heads:

Field expenses, coastal surveys: For surveys and necessary resurveys of coasts on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and the Gulf of Mexico under the jurisdiction of the United States; continuing researches in physical hydrography relating to harbors and bars, and for tidal and current observations on the coasts of the United States or other coasts under the jurisdiction of the United States; compilation of the Coast

Pilot, including the employment of pilots and nautical experts; the preparation or purchase of plans and specifications of vessels and the employment of hull draftsmen; the reimbursement, under rules prescribed by the Secretary of Commerce, of officers of the Coast and Geodetic Survey for food, clothing, medicines, and other supplies furnished for the temporary relief of distressed persons in remote localities and to shipwrecked persons temporarily provided for by them, not to exceed a total of $500 and actual necessary expenses of officers of the field force temporarily ordered to the office in the District of Columbia for consultation with the director, $529,000, of which amount not to exceed $21,200 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Magnetic and seismological work: For continuing magnetic and seismological observations and to establish meridian lines in connection therewith in all parts of the United States; making magnetic and seismological observations in other regions under the jurisdiction of the United States; purchase of additional magnetic and seismological instruments; lease of sites where necessary and the erection of temporary magnetic and seismological buildings; and including the employment in the field and office of such magnetic and seismological observers, and instrument makers and stenographic services as may be necessary, $81,000.

Geodetic control surveys: For continuing lines of exact

levels between the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf coasts; determining geographic positions by triangulation and traverse to establish the control for a national mapping program, and for the control of Federal, State, boundary, county, city, and other surveys and engineering works in all parts of the United States; including printing and binding, traveling and all other expenses necessary therefor; special geodetic surveys of first-order triangulation and leveling in regions subject to earthquakes, not exceeding $10,000; determining field astronomic positions and the variation of latitude, including the maintenance and operation of the latitude observatories at Ukiah, California, and Gaithersburg, Maryland, not exceeding $2,700 each; establishing lines of exact levels, determining geographic positions by triangulation and traverse, and making astronomic observations in Alaska; and continuing gravity observations in the United States and for making such observations in regions under the jurisdiction of the United States and also on islands and coasts adjacent thereto, ~~$80,000~~ *$449,400*, of which amount not to exceed $75,640 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia;

Vessels: For repair of vessels, and replacement of equipment thereon, exclusive of engineers' supplies and other ship chandlery, $120,000.

Pay of officers and men on vessels: For all necessary

employees to man and equip the vessels, including professional seamen serving as mates on vessels of the Survey, to execute the work of the Survey herein provided for and authorized by law, $832,000.

Pay, commissioned officers: For pay and allowances prescribed by law for not to exceed one hundred and seventy-one commissioned officers on the active list and of officers retired in accordance with existing law, including payment of six months' death gratuity as authorized by section 9 of the Act of January 19, 1942 (Public Law 402), $885,000: *Provided,* That the Secretary of Commerce may designate one of the hydrographic and geodetic engineers to act as assistant director.

Office force: For personal services, $771,000.

Office expenses: For purchase of new instruments (except surveying instruments), including their exchange, materials, equipment, and supplies required in the instrument shop, carpenter shop, and chart division; books, scientific and technical books, journals, books of reference, maps, charts, and subscriptions; copper plates, chart paper, printer's ink, copper, zinc, and chemicals for electrotyping and photographing; engraving, printing, photographing, rubber gloves, and electrotyping supplies; photolithographing and printing charts for immediate use; stationery for office and field parties; transportation of instruments and supplies when not charged

to field expenses; telegrams; washing; office furniture, repairs; miscellaneous expenses, contingencies of all kinds, not exceeding $90 for streetcar fares, $132,000.

Aeronautical charts: For compilation and printing of aeronautical charts, including personal services in the District of Columbia (not to exceed $194,000), operation of airplane for check flights, and aerial photographs, execution of ground surveys at air terminals, and the purchase of drafting, photographic, photolithographic, and printing supplies and equipment, $330,000.

Appropriations herein made for traveling expenses or for the Coast and Geodetic Survey shall not be available for allowance to civilian or other officers for subsistence while on duty at Washington (except as hereinbefore provided for officers of the field force ordered to Washington for short periods for consultation with the director), except as now provided by law.

The appropriation in this title herein for traveling expenses shall be available, in an amount not to exceed $650, for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Coast and Geodetic Survey when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Commerce.

Not to exceed $2,500 of the appropriations herein made for the Coast and Geodetic Survey shall be available for the payment of part-time or intermittent employment in the

District of Columbia, or elsewhere, of such architects, engineers, scientists, and technicists as may be contracted for by the Secretary of Commerce, in his discretion, at a rate of pay not exceeding $25 per diem for any person so employed.

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

Departmental salaries and expenses: For personal services (not to exceed $1,380,000) and other necessary expenses of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at the seat of Government in performing the duties imposed by law or in pursuance of law, including functions incident to the establishment, operation, and maintenance of foreign trade zones in ports of entry of the United States and administration of the China Trade Act; newspapers (not exceeding $1,500), periodicals, and books of reference; purchase, exchange, and repair of typewriters and labor-saving devices; contract stenographic reporting services; fees and mileage of witnesses, and other contingent expenses in the District of Columbia; ~~$1,140,000~~ *$1,423,000*: *Provided,* That expenses, except printing and binding and traveling expenses, of field studies or surveys conducted by departmental personnel of the Bureau shall be payable from the amount herein appropriated.

Field office service: For salaries (not to exceed ~~$310,000~~ *$397,000*) and all other expenses necessary to operate and maintain regional, district, and cooperative

branch offices for the collection and dissemination of information useful in the development and improvement of commerce throughout the United States and its possessions, including foreign and domestic newspapers (not exceeding $300), periodicals and books of reference, and the transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder, ~~$345,000~~ *$430,000*.

The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses shall be available in an amount not to exceed $6,500 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the promotion of foreign and domestic commerce, or either, and also expenses of illustrating the work of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce by showing of maps, charts, and graphs at such meetings, when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Commerce.

BUREAU OF MARINE INSPECTION AND NAVIGATION

Departmental salaries: For the director and other personal services in the District of Columbia, $400,000.

Salaries and general expenses: For salaries of shipping commissioners, inspectors, and other personal services; to enable the Secretary of Commerce to provide and operate such motorboats and employ such persons as may be necessary for the enforcement, under his direction, of laws relating to navigation and inspection of vessels, boarding of vessels,

counting of passengers on excursion boats to prevent overcrowding, and to secure uniformity in the admeasurement of vessels; fees to witnesses; materials, supplies, equipment, and services, including rent and janitor service; the transfer of household goods and effects, as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940 (54 Stat. 1105), and regulations promulgated thereunder; purchase, exchange, and repair of instruments; plans and specifications; insignia, braid, and chin straps; coats, caps, and aprons for stewards' departments on vessels; and other incidental expenses of field offices, including contract stenographic reporting services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; $2,700,000: *Provided*, That $85,000 of the amount herein appropriated shall be available only for the payment of extra compensation for overtime services of local inspectors of steam vessels and their assistants, United States shipping commissioners and their deputies and assistants, and customs officers and employees for which the United States receives reimbursement in accordance with the provisions of the Act of May 11, 1938 (46 U. S. C. 382B).

PATENT OFFICE

Salaries: For the Commissioner of Patents and other personal services in the District of Columbia *and elsewhere*, $3,893,000.

Photolithographing: For producing copies of weekly

issue of drawings of patents and designs; reproduction of copies of drawings and specifications of exhausted patents, designs, trade-marks, and other papers, such other papers when reproduced for sale to be sold at not less than cost plus 10 per centum; reproduction of foreign patent drawings; photo prints of pending application drawings; and photostat and photographic supplies and dry mounts, $225,000: *Provided,* That the headings of the drawings for patented cases may be multigraphed in the Patent Office for the purpose of photolithography.

Miscellaneous expenses: For purchase and exchange of law, professional, and other reference books and publications and scientific books; expenses of transporting publications of patents issued by the Patent Office to foreign governments; directories, furniture, filing cases; exchange of labor-saving office devices for investigating the question of public use or sale of inventions for two years or more prior to filing applications for patents, and such other questions arising in connection with applications for patents and the prior art as may be deemed necessary by the Commissioner of Patents; for expense attending defense of suits instituted against the Commissioner of Patents, and for other contingent and miscellaneous expenses of the Patent Office, $71,000.

Printing and binding: For printing the weekly issue of patents, designs, trade-marks, exclusive of illustrations; and

for printing, engraving illustrations, and binding the Official Gazette, including weekly and annual indices, ~~$791,000~~ *$632,800*; for miscellaneous printing and binding, ~~$69,000~~ *$55,200*, in all, ~~$860,000~~ *$688,000*.

The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses shall be available, in an amount not to exceed $500, for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Patent Office when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Commerce.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

Salaries and expenses: For carrying out the provisions of the Act establishing the National Bureau of Standards, approved March 3, 1901 (5 U. S. C. 591, 597; 15 U. S. C. 271–278), and of Acts supplementary thereto affecting the functions of the Bureau and specifically including the functions as set forth under the Bureau of Standards in the "Department of Commerce Appropriation Act 1935", approved April 7, 1934, and for all necessary expenses, purchases, and personnel connected with administration and operation, testing, inspection, and technical information service, research and development, and standards for commerce, including rental of laboratories in the field, building of temporary experimental structures, communication service, transportation service; the transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated

thereunder; streetcar fares not exceeding $100, expenses of the visiting committee, attendance of American member at the meeting of the International Committee of Weights and Measures; compensation and expenses of medical officers of the Public Health Service detailed to the National Bureau of Standards for the purpose of maintaining a first-aid station and making clinical observations; compiling and disseminating scientific and technical data; demonstrating the results of the Bureau's work by exhibits or otherwise as may be deemed most effective; purchases of supplies, materials, stationery, electric power, fuel for heat, light, and power, and accessories of all kinds needed in the work of the Bureau, including supplies for office, laboratory, shop, and plant, and cleaning and toilet supplies, gloves, goggles, rubber boots and aprons; contingencies of all kinds; supplies for operation, maintenance, and repair of motortrucks and a passenger automobile for official use, including their exchange; purchases of equipment of all kinds, including its repair and exchange, including apparatus, machines and tools, furniture, typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices, books, periodicals, and reference books, including their exchange when not needed for permanent use; translation of technical articles when required; salary of the Director and other personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended:

Operation and administration: For the general operation and administration of the Bureau; improvement and care of the grounds; plant equipment; necessary repairs and alterations to buildings; ~~$377,000~~ *$406,700*, of which amount $2,000 shall be available immediately.

Testing, inspection, and information service: For calibrating and certifying measuring instruments, apparatus, and standards in terms of the national standards; the preparation and distribution of standard materials; the broadcasting of radio signals of standard frequency; the testing of equipment, materials, and supplies in connection with Government purchases; the improvement of methods of testing; advisory services to governmental agencies on scientific and technical matters; and supplying available information to the public, upon request, in the field of physics, chemistry, and engineering; $1,044,000.

Research and development: For the maintenance and development of national standards of measurement; the development of improved methods of measurement; the determination of physical constants and the properties of materials; the investigation of mechanisms and structures, including their economy, efficiency, and safety; the study of fluid resistance and the flow of fluids and heat; the investigation of radiation, radioactive substances, and X-rays; the study of

conditions affecting radio transmission; the development of methods of chemical analysis and synthesis, and the investigation of the properties of rare substances; investigations relating to the utilization of materials, including lubricants and liquid fuels; the study of new processes and methods of fabrication; and the solutions of problems arising in connection with standards, $802,000.

Standards for commerce: For cooperation with Government purchasing agencies, industries, and national organizations in developing specifications and facilitating their use; for encouraging the application of the latest developments in the utilization and standardization of building materials; for the development of engineering and safety codes simplified-practice recommendations, and commercial standards of quality and performance, $187,500.

During the fiscal year 1943 the head of any department or independent establishment of the Government having funds available for scientific investigations and requiring cooperative work by the National Bureau of Standards on scientific investigations within the scope of the functions of that Bureau, and which the National Bureau of Standards is unable to perform within the limits of its appropriations, may, with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce, transfer to the National Bureau of Standards such sums as may be necessary to carry on such investiga-

tions. The Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer on the books of the Treasury Department any sums which may be authorized hereunder, and such amounts shall be placed to the credit of the National Bureau of Standards for performance of work for the department or establishment from which the transfer is made, including, where necessary, travel expenses and compensation for personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field.

The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses shall be available for the National Bureau of Standards in an amount not to exceed $4,500 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with standardization and research or either, when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Commerce.

Not to exceed $50,000 of funds available to the Bureau by appropriation and transfer shall be available for payment of part-time or intermittent employment in the District of Columbia, or elsewhere, of such scientists and technicians as may be contracted for by the Secretary of Commerce, in his discretion, at a rate of pay not exceeding $25 per diem for any person so employed.

Total, National Bureau of Standards, ~~$2,410,500~~ *$2,440,200,* of which amount not to exceed ~~$2,132,000~~ *$2,161,700* may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

WEATHER BUREAU

Salaries and expenses: For the employment of persons and means, including rental of buildings, required for carrying into effect in the District of Columbia and elsewhere in the United States, in the West Indies, in the Panama Canal, the Caribbean Sea, and on adjacent coasts, in the Hawaiian Islands, in Bermuda, and in Alaska the provisions of sections 1 and 3 of an Act approved October 1, 1890 (15 U. S. C. 311–313), and section 803 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 (49 U. S. C. 603); for purchase of books of reference; for traveling expenses; for necessary expenses (not to exceed $2,000) of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Bureau when authorized by the Secretary of Commerce; for the purchase, exchange, maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; transfer of household goods and effects, as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder; detail of not to exceed a total of ten members of the Weather Bureau personnel for training at Government expense at civilian institutions in advanced methods of meteorological science; for repair, alterations, and improvements to existing buildings and care and preservation of grounds, including the construction of necessary outbuildings and sidewalks on public streets, abutting Weather Bureau grounds; for the erection of temporary buildings for living quarters of

observers; for telephone rentals, and for telegraphing, telephoning, and cabling reports and messages, rates to be fixed by the Secretary of Commerce by agreement with the companies performing the service; for the establishment, equipment, and maintenance of meteorological offices and stations and for the issuing of weather forecasts and warnings of storms, cold waves, frosts, and heavy snows, the gaging and measuring of the flow of rivers and the issuing of river forecasts and warnings; for observations and reports relating to crops; for promoting the safety and efficiency of aircraft, as provided by section 803 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, and for observing, measuring, and investigating atmospheric phenomena; and for other necessary observations and reports, including cooperation with other bureaus of the Government and societies and institutions of learning as follows:

General administrative expenses: For necessary expenses for general administrative purposes, including the salary of chief of bureau and other personal services in the District of Columbia, $147,800.

Observations, warnings, and general weather service: For necessary expenses incident to collecting and disseminating meteorological, aerological, climatological, and marine information, and for investigations in meteorology, climatology, seismology, evaporation, and aerology in the District of

Columbia and elsewhere, ~~$7,982,100~~ *$8,761,135*, of which not to exceed $1,500 may be expended for the contribution of the United States to the cost of the office of the secretariat of the International Meteorological Committee, and not to exceed $10,000 may be expended for the maintenance of a printing office in the city of Washington for the printing of weather maps, bulletins, circulars, forms, and other publications: *Provided*, That no printing shall be done by the Weather Bureau that can be done at the Government Printing Office without impairing the service of said Bureau.

Total, salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, ~~$8,129,900~~ *$8,908,935*, of which amount not to exceed ~~$888,000~~ *$900,880* may be expended for departmental personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That Weather Bureau part-time employees, appointed by designation or otherwise, under regulations of the Civil Service Commission, for observational work, may perform odd jobs in the installation, repair, improvement, alteration, cleaning, or removal of Government property and receive compensation therefor at rates of pay to be fixed by the Secretary of Commerce.

Section 3709 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (41 U. S. C. 5) shall not be construed to apply to any purchase or service rendered for the Weather Bureau when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed $50.

Of the total amount available under this title for traveling expenses, with the exception of the amount for traveling expenses of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, the Secretary of Commerce is authorized and directed, on and before August 1, 1942, to cover into the Treasury the sum of $64,804, which shall be in addition to reductions in amounts available for traveling expenses resulting from decreases in the appropriations made by this title below the Budget estimates.

This title may be cited as the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1943.

TITLE IV—THE JUDICIARY

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

Salaries: For the Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices; Reporter of the Court; and all other officers and employees, whose compensation shall be fixed by the Court, except as otherwise provided by law, and who may be employed and assigned by the Chief Justice to any office or work of the Court, $472,400.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Supreme Court of the United States $27,700, of which amount not to exceed $2,100 shall be available immediately to be expended as required without allotment by quarters, and to be executed by such printer as the Court may designate.

Miscellaneous expenses: For miscellaneous expenses of

the Supreme Court of the United States, to be expended as the Chief Justice may approve, $27,000.

Structural and mechanical care of the building and grounds: For such expenditures as may be necessary to enable the Architect of the Capitol to carry out the duties imposed upon him by the Act approved May 7, 1934 (40 U. S. C. 13a–13d), including improvements, maintenance, repairs, equipment, supplies, materials, and appurtenances, special clothing for workmen; purchase of waterproof wearing apparel; and personal and other services, including temporary labor without reference to the Classification and Retirement Acts, as amended, and for snow removal by hire of men and equipment or under contract without compliance with sections 3709 and 3744 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5, 16), $68,000.

UNITED STATES COURTS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia from all appropriations under this title and 30 per centum of the expenditures for the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia from all appropriations under this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from any funds in the Treasury to the credit of the District of Columbia.

Repairs and improvements, District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia: For repairs and improve-

ments to the courthouse, including repair and maintenance of the mechanical equipment, and for labor and material and every item incident thereto, $12,300, to be expended under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol.

Repairs and improvements, United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia: For repairs and improvements to the United States Court of Appeals Building, including repair and maintenance of the mechanical equipment, and for labor and material and every item incident thereto, $2,500, to be expended under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol.

COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

Salaries: Presiding judge and four associate judges and all other officers and employees of the court, $107,500.

Contingent expenses: For books and periodicals, including their exchange; stationery, supplies, traveling expenses; drugs, chemicals, cleansers, furniture; and for such other miscellaneous expenses as may be approved by the presiding judge, $3,000.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding, $6,700.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS COURT

Salaries: Presiding judge and eight judges; and all other officers and employees of the court, $236,500.

Contingent expenses: For books and periodicals, includ-

ing their exchange; stationery, supplies, traveling expenses; and for such other miscellaneous expenses as may be approved by the presiding judge, $17,000.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding, $1,000.

COURT OF CLAIMS

Salaries: Chief justice and four judges, seven regular commissioners, and all other officers and employees of the court, $207,000, including the compensation of stenographers authorized by the court, and for stenographic and other fees and charges necessary in the taking of testimony and in the performance of the duties as authorized by the Act entitled "An Act amending section 2 and repealing section 3 of the Act approved February 24, 1925 (28 U. S. C. 269, 270), entitled 'An Act to authorize the appointment of commissioners by the Court of Claims and to prescribe their powers and compensation', and for other purposes", approved June 23, 1930 (28 U. S. C. 270) (28 U. S. C. 241, 244; 55 Stat. 299).

Contingent expenses: For stationery, court library, repairs, fuel, electric light, traveling expenses, and other miscellaneous expenses, $18,500.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding, $26,500.

Repairs and improvements: For necessary repairs and

improvements to the Court of Claims buildings, to be expended under the supervision of the Architect of the Capitol, $4,550.

TERRITORIAL COURTS

Hawaii: For salaries of the chief justice and two associate justices of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii, of judges of the circuit courts in Hawaii, and of judges retired under the Act of May 31, 1938, $103,500.

DISTRICT COURT, PANAMA CANAL ZONE

Salaries: For salaries of the officials and employees of the District Court of the United States for the Panama Canal Zone, $27,300.

UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

Salaries and expenses: For salaries of the judge and other officers and employees of the United States Court for China; allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, as authorized by the Act approved June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), not to exceed $1,700 for any one person and in no event to exceed the amount actually and reasonably expended by the recipient of such allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light; court expenses, including reference and law books, printing and binding, ice and drinking water for office purposes, traveling expenses of officers and employees of the court, and, under such regulations as the Director of the Administrative Office of the

United States Courts may prescribe, of their families and effects, in going to and returning from their posts including travel expenses of said officers and employees and their families for travel performed from their posts to their homes in the United States and return to their posts while on authorized leave of absence; preparation and transportation of remains of officers and employees who may die abroad or in transit while in the discharge of their official duties to their former homes in the United States, or to a place not more distant for interment and for the ordinary expenses of such interment; including traveling expenses of officers and employees of the court and of their dependents, while en route to or from places of temporary refuge in time of war, political disturbance, earthquake, epidemic, or similar emergency and for per diem in lieu of subsistence of such officers, employees, and their dependents, while in a refugee status, $26,000.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF EXPENSE

Salaries of judges: For salaries of circuit judges; district judges (including two in the Territory of Hawaii, one in the Territory of Puerto Rico, four in the Territory of Alaska, and one in the Virgin Islands); and judges retired under section 260 of the Judicial Code, as amended, and section 518 of the Tariff Act of 1930; in all, $3,170,000: *Provided,* That this appropriation shall be available for the salaries of

all United States justices and circuit and district judges lawfully entitled thereto, whether active or retired.

Salaries and expenses, clerks of courts: For salaries of clerks of United States circuit courts of appeals and United States district courts, their deputies, and other assistants, and expenses of conducting their respective offices, $2,462,900.

Probation system, United States courts: For salaries and expenses of probation officers, as authorized by the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Act of March 4, 1925, chapter 521, and for other purposes", approved June 6, 1930 (18 U. S. C. 726), $988,000: *Provided,* That the salary of no probation officer shall be less than $1,800 per annum nor more than $3,600 per annum: *Provided further,* That nothing herein contained shall be construed to abridge the right of the district judges to appoint probation officers, or to make such orders as may be necessary to govern probation officers in their own courts: *Provided further,* That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the salary or expenses of any probation officer who, in the judgment of the senior or presiding judge certified to the Attorney General, fails to carry out the official orders of the Attorney General with respect to supervising or furnishing information concerning any prisoner released conditionally or on parole from any Federal penal or correctional institution.

Fees of commissioners: For fees of the United States commissioners and other committing magistrates acting under section 1014, Revised Statutes (18 U. S. C. 591), including fees and expenses of conciliation commissioners, United States courts, including the objects and subject to the conditions specified for such fees and expenses of conciliation commissioners in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1937, $350,000.

Fees of jurors: For mileage and per diems of jurors; meals and lodging for jurors in United States cases when ordered by the court, and meals and lodging for jurors in Alaska, as provided by section 193, title II, of the Act of June 6, 1900 (28 U. S. C. 9, 557–570, 595, 596), and compensation for jury commissioners, $5 per day, not exceeding three days for any one term of court, $1,940,000: *Provided,* That the compensation of jury commissioners for the District of Columbia shall conform to the provisions of title 18, chapter 10, section 341, of the Code of the District of Columbia, but such compensation shall not exceed $250 each per annum.

Miscellaneous salaries: For salaries of all officials and employees of the Federal judiciary, not otherwise specifically provided for, $893,100: *Provided,* That the compensation of secretaries and law clerks of district judges shall be fixed by the Director of the Administrative Office of the

United States Courts without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, except that the salaries of secretaries shall not exceed that of the senior clerical grade and the salaries of law clerks shall not exceed that of the principal subprofessional grade: *Provided further,* That none of this fund shall be used for the pay of a law clerk appointed by a district judge unless the senior circuit judge of the circuit (the District of Columbia being considered a circuit) in which the district where the clerk is needed, is situated, shall certify to the necessity of the appointment: *Provided further,* That not to exceed three law clerks to district judges shall be appointed in any one circuit.

Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries) : For such miscellaneous expenses as may be authorized or approved by the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, for the United States courts and their officers, including rent of rooms for United States courts and judicial officers; supplies and equipment, including the exchange of typewriting and adding machines, for the United States courts and judicial officers, including firearms and ammunition therefor; stenographic reporting services without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, provided that the rates of payment shall not exceed those fixed by the district court pursuant to Rule 80 (b) Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, in the jurisdiction of which the services are rendered; pur-

chase of lawbooks, including the exchange thereof, for United States judges, and other judicial officers, including the libraries of the United States circuit courts of appeals, and the Federal Reporter and continuations thereto as issued, $307,200: *Provided,* That such books shall in all cases be transmitted to their successors in office; all books purchased hereunder to be marked plainly, "The Property of the United States": *Provided further,* That not to exceed $2 per volume shall be paid for the current and future volumes of the United States Code, Annotated, and that the reports of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia shall not be sold for a price exceeding that approved by the court and for not more than $6.50 per volume.

Traveling expenses: For all necessary traveling expenses, not otherwise provided for, incurred by the Judiciary, including traveling expenses of probation officers and their clerks, $567,000: *Provided,* That this sum shall be available, in an amount not to exceed $4,000, for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of Federal probation when incurred on the written authorization of the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts: *Provided further,* That United States probation officers may be allowed, in lieu of actual expenses of transportation, not to exceed 4 cents per mile for the use of their

own automobiles for transportation when traveling on official business within the city limits of their official station.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Administrative Office and Courts of the United States, $89,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

Salaries: For the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, the Assistant Director, and for other personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, as may be necessary to enable the Director to carry into effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the administration of the United States courts, and for other purposes", approved August 7, 1939 (53 Stat. 1223), $242,500: *Provided*, That in expending appropriations or portions of appropriations contained in this Act for the payment of personal services in the District of Columbia, the Director shall fix compensation according to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

Miscellaneous expenses: For stationery, supplies, materials and equipment, freight, express, and drayage charges, washing towels, advertising, purchase of lawbooks and books of reference, periodicals and newspapers, communication service and postage; for the maintenance, repair, and operation of one motor-propelled delivery truck; for rent in the

District of Columbia, and elsewhere; for official traveling expenses and other miscellaneous expenses not otherwise provided for, necessary to effectively carry out the provisions of the Act providing for the administration of the United States Courts, and for other purposes, $39,000: *Provided,* That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5) shall not be construed to apply to any purchase or service for the Administrative Office of the United States Courts when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed the sum of $50.

As used in this Act, the term "circuit court of appeals" includes the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia: the term "senior circuit judge" includes the Chief Justice of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia: the term "circuit judge" includes associate justice of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia; and the term "judge" includes justice.

Of the total amount available under this title for traveling expenses, the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts is authorized and directed, on or before August 1, 1942, to cover into the Treasury the sum of $30,387, which shall be in addition to reductions in amounts available for traveling expenses resulting from decreases in the appropriations made by this title below the Budget estimates.

This title may be cited as the "Judiciary Establishment Appropriation Act, 1943."

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 501. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay in excess of $2 per volume for the current and future volumes of the United States Code Annotated or in excess of $3.25 per volume for the current or future volumes of the Lifetime Federal Digest.

SEC. 502. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act or authorized hereby to be expended shall be used to pay the compensation of any officer or employee of the Government of the United States, or of any agency the majority of the stock of which is owned by the Government of the United States, whose post of duty is in continental United States unless such officer or employee is a citizen of the United States or a person in the service of the United States on the date of the approval of this Act who being eligible for citizenship has filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen or who owes allegiance to the United States: *Provided,* That this section shall not apply to the employment of interpreters in the Immigration and Naturalization Service (not to exceed ten permanent employees and such temporary employees as are required from time to time) where competent citizen interpreters are not available: *Provided further,*

That this section shall not apply to citizens of the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

SEC. 503. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be paid to any person for the filling of any position for which he or she has been nominated after the Senate has voted not to approve of the nomination of said person.

SEC. 504. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment, the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act, shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition

to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

SEC. 505. No part of the funds appropriated by titles II and IV for salaries of judges, the Attorney General, Assistant Attorneys General, Solicitor General, district attorneys, marshals, and clerks of court shall be used for any other purpose whatsoever, but such salaries shall be allotted out of appropriations herein made for such salaries and retained by the Department or the Administrative Office of the United States Courts and paid to such officials severally, as and when such salaries fall due and without delay.

Passed the House of Representatives February 18, 1942.

Attest: SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

By H. NEWLIN MEGILL.

[Report No. 1347]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of State, the Department of Justice, the Department of Commerce, and the Federal Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

FEBRUARY 19 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 13), 1942
Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

MAY 18 (legislative day, MAY 15), 1942
Reported with amendments

The motion was agreed to; and the Vice President appointed Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. BANKHEAD, Mr. SMITH, Mr. NYE, and Mr. MCNARY conferees on the part of the Senate.

WAR HOUSING AND WAR PUBLIC WORKS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. MCKELLAR. Mr. President, the Committee on Appropriations has reported favorably House Joint Resolution 308, making appropriations to provide war housing and war public works in the city of Washington and its suburbs.

The authorization was $70,000,000. The Budget estimate was $50,000,000, divided into two parts: $30,000,000 was recommended for housing, and $20,000,000 for public works.

As the joint resolution passed the House, $12,000,000 was appropriated for housing, instead of the recommended $30,000,000, and $17,500,000 was appropriated for public works, instead of the Budget estimate of $20,000,000.

In considering the joint resolution the Senate committee left the appropriation for Federal public works just as it was, with an appropriation of $17,500,000. The appropriation lacked just $2,500,000 of what was recommended by the Bureau of the Budget.

The Senate committee has recommended the appropriation of $25,500,000 for public housing, instead of the appropriation of $12,000,000 passed by the House. Thereby the joint resolution as approved by the Senate committee provides for 3,000 additional housing units in the city of Washington and its suburbs.

The matter is one of very great importance. The city is overcrowded. It is very necessary that some action be taken at once; and I now move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House Joint Resolution 308. I think every Senator in the Chamber is familiar with the situation, and I hope the joint resolution may be passed.

If any Senator wishes to ask any questions regarding the matter, I shall be glad to respond; but first, I ask the Chair to put the motion to proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Tennessee that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House Joint Resolution 308.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 308) making appropriations to provide war housing and war public works in and near the District of Columbia, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

Mr. MCKELLAR. I ask unanimous consent that the formal reading of the joint resolution be dispensed with, that it be read for amendment, and that the committee amendments be first considered.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will proceed to state the committee amendments.

The first amendment of the committee was, under the heading "National Housing Agency", on page 2, in line 2, to strike out the figures "$12,000,000", and insert "$25,500,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment of the committee was, under the heading "Federal Works Agency", on page 2, in line 22, after the word "and", to strike out "purchase and exchange (not to exceed $5,000)."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment of the committee was, on page 3, in line 4, at the beginning of the line, to strike out the words "United States."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment of the committee was, on page 3, in line 4, after the word "Army", to insert the words "of the United States."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment of the committee was, on page 3, in line 8, after the word "agency", to strike out the semicolon and the following: "and any commissioned officer so detailed shall receive, in addition to his pay and allowances as such officer, an amount equal to the difference between such pay and allowances and the salary of the office of such chief engineer, and the travel and subsistence expenses of any officer so detailed shall be paid from appropriations available to such Administrator on the same basis as authorized by law and by regulations of the War Department for officers of the United States Army."

The amendment was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That completes the committee amendments.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I should like to ask a question of the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. MCKELLAR. I shall be happy to respond.

Mr. BARKLEY. The Bureau of the Budget and the President recommended the appropriation of $50,000,000 for such purposes in the District of Columbia. The House cut the recommended appropriation practically in half, and the Senate committee has restored it to $43,000,000, which is $7,000,000 less than the amount requested by the President.

I shall not offer an amendment to increase the amount to $50,000,000; but I should like to have the assurance of the Senator from Tennessee that if during the progress of the program to provide housing for the war workers who have been brought here by the thousands, it is found necessary to provide a supplemental amount in order to complete the necessary work, the Senator will be sympathetic toward it.

Mr. MCKELLAR. I am sure the committee would be, if it were shown that there was a necessity for additional appropriations for housing. It is absolutely necessary to take care of those who come here to work, and that is why the committee has raised the amount from $12,000,000 to $25,500,000. We made provision for 3,000 units of the larger type of houses so as to relieve the congestion. It is very necessary that it should be done.

I am glad the Senator does not intend to offer an amendment. I believe that if it is found to be necessary, Congress will appropriate the additional money necessary, and I am sure our committee would approve such an appropriation.

Mr. BARKLEY. Frankly, I hope the $42,000,000 will be sufficient, but if it is not, of course we cannot afford to fail to provide for the war workers who come here, and who are now doubling up four or five people in a room.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the joint resolution.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the joint resolution to be read a third time.

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 308) was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MCKELLAR. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, ask for a conference with the House thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Vice President appointed Mr. MCKELLAR, Mr. GLASS, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. NYE, and Mr. HOLMAN conferees on the part of the Senate.

STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND JUDICIARY APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. MCCARRAN. I move that the Senate proceed to consider House bill 6599, making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the Federal judiciary.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 6599) making appropriations for the Department of State, the Department of Justice, the Department of Commerce, and the Federal judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

Mr. MCNARY. I assume the Senator does not desire to proceed with the consideration of the bill until tomorrow.

Mr. MCCAPRAN. The Senator is correct.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. BARKLEY. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following favorable executive reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. GEORGE, from the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Executive B, Seventy-seventh Congress, second session, a convention between the United States of America and Canada providing for avoidance of double income taxation, modifications of certain conflicting principles of taxation, reductions of certain rates of taxation, and establishment of exchange of information between the United

States and Canada in the field of income taxation, signed at Washington on March 4, 1942; without amendment (Ex. Rept. No. 3).

By Mr. CONNALLY, from the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Executive C, Seventy-seventh Congress, second session, an Extradition Treaty between the United States of America and Canada signed at Washington on April 29, 1942; without amendment (Ex. Rept. No. 4);

The nominations of Frederick E. Farnsworth, of Colorado, and F. Ridgway Lineaweaver, of Pennsylvania, now Foreign Service officers of class 7 and secretaries in the Diplomatic Service, also to be consuls;

The nomination of William Langdon Sands, of Florida, to be a Foreign Service officer, unclassified, a vice consul of career, and a secretary in the Diplomatic Service; and

The nomination of Lincoln MacVeagh, of Connecticut, now Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Iceland, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Union of South Africa.

By Mr. WALSH, from the Committee on Naval Affairs:

The nomination of Capt. Donald B. Beary to be a rear admiral in the Navy, for temporary service, to rank from December 1, 1941;

The nomination of Capt. Robert H. English to be a rear admiral in the Navy, for temporary service, to rank from May 8, 1942; and

The nominations of sundry officers for appointment and promotion in the Navy.

By Mr. BREWSTER, from the Committee on Naval Affairs:

The nomination of Rear Admiral Adolphus Andrews to be a vice admiral in the Navy, for temporary service, to rank from the 1st day of May 1942 and to continue during his assignment as commander, eastern sea frontier; and

The nomination of Rear Admiral John W. Greenslade to be a vice admiral in the Navy, for temporary service, to rank from the 1st day of May 1942 and to continue during his assignment as commander, western sea frontier.

By Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads:

Nominations of sundry postmasters.

The VICE PRESIDENT. If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will state the nominations on the calendar.

POSTMASTERS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of postmasters.

Mr. McKELLAR. I ask unanimous consent that the postmaster nominations be confirmed en bloc.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nominations are confirmed en bloc.

Mr. McKELLAR. I ask unanimous consent that the President be immediately notified of these confirmations.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.

That completes the calendar.

RECESS

Mr. BARKLEY. As in legislative session, I move that the Senate take a recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 44 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Thursday, May 21, 1942, at 12 o'clock noon.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate May 20 (legislative day of May 15), 1942:

UNITED STATES MARSHAL

Leslie S. Kofoed, of Nevada, to be United States marshal for the district of Nevada, vice Frank L. Middleton, term expired.

TEMPORARY APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

TO BE BRIGADIER GENERALS

Col. Edward Arthur Evans, Coast Artillery Corps (Reserve).

Col. Kenneth Buchanan, Cavalry (National Guard of the United States).

Col. Albert Edward Colburn, Coast Artillery Corps (National Guard of the United States).

APPOINTMENT IN THE REGULAR ARMY

Maj. Gen. Levin Hicks Campbell, Jr. (colonel, Ordnance Department), Army of the United States, for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States as Chief of Ordnance, with the rank of major general, for a period of 4 years from date of acceptance, vice Maj. Gen. Charles M. Wesson, Chief of Ordnance, who is retiring, and Maj. Gen. James H. Burns (colonel, Ordnance Department), Army of the United States, who has declined to accept commission as confirmed by the Senate.

TEMPORARY APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

TO BE MAJOR GENERALS

Brig. Gen. Albert Eger Brown (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Henry Lawrence Cullen Jones (colonel, Field Artillery), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. William Henry Harrison Morris, Jr. (colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Durward Saunders Wilson (colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. William Middleton Grimes (colonel, Cavalry), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Rapp Brush (colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Joseph Dorst Patch (colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. John Emmitt Sloan (colonel, Field Artillery), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. William Hanson Gill (colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Harry Lewis Twaddle (colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Frank Cadle Mahin (colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Homer Ray Oldfield (colonel, Coast Artillery Corps), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Joseph Lawton Collins (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Harold Roe Bull (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Robert Olds (lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary colonel, Air Corps), Army of the United States.

TO BE BRIGADIER GENERALS

Col. Thoburn Kaye Brown (lieutenant colonel, Cavalry), Army of the United States.

Col. Lucian King Truscott, Jr. (lieutenant colonel, Cavalry), Army of the United States.

Col. Clift Andrus, Field Artillery.

Col. Paul Everton Peabody (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Col. Gilbert Richard Cook, Infantry.

Col. Hayes Adlai Kroner, Infantry.

Col. Leland Stanford Hobbs (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Col. Stonewall Jackson (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Col. Lloyd Davidson Brown (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Col. Thomas Dewees Finley (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Col. Alfred Jefferson Lyon (lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary colonel, Air Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. Robert Lily Spragins (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Col. Horace Logan McBride (lieutenant colonel, Field Artillery), Army of the United States.

Col. Barnwell Rhett Legge (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Col. Roland Paget Shugg (lieutenant colonel, Field Artillery), Army of the United States.

Col. James Francis Brittingham (lieutenant colonel, Field Artillery), Army of the United States.

Col. Ward Hale Maris (lieutenant colonel, Field Artillery), Army of the United States.

Col. Guy Ichabod Rowe, Quartermaster Corps.

Col. Roderick Random Allen (lieutenant colonel, Cavalry), Army of the United States.

Col. John Matthew Devine (lieutenant colonel, Field Artillery), Army of the United States.

Col. George Wesley Griner, Jr. (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Col. Arthur McKinley Harper (lieutenant colonel, Field Artillery), Army of the United States.

Col. Warren Thomas Hannum, Corps of Engineers.

Col. John Thomas Kennedy, Field Artillery.

Col. Royden Eugene Beebe, Infantry.

Col. Louis Albert Kunzig, Infantry.

Col. James Arthur Pickering (lieutenant colonel, Field Artillery), Army of the United States.

Col. Milton Baldridge Halsey (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Col. James Washington Barnett (lieutenant colonel, Cavalry), Army of the United States.

Col. Randolph Tucker Pendleton, Coast Artillery Corps.

Col. Idwal Hubert Edwards (lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary colonel, Air Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. Leland Wilbur Miller (lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary colonel, Air Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. Thomas James Hanley, Jr. (lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary colonel, Air Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. Thomas Henry Green (lieutenant colonel), Judge Advocate General's Department), Army of the United States.

Col. Royal Reynolds, Medical Corps.

Col. Omar Heinrich Quade, Medical Corps.

Col. Charles Egbert Branshaw (lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary colonel, Air Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. Thomas Bernard Larkin (lieutenant colonel, Corps of Engineers), Army of the United States.

Col. Leonard Russell Boyd (lieutenant colonel, Infantry), Army of the United States.

Col. Donald Armstrong, Ordnance Department.

Col. Gordon Marshall Wells (lieutenant colonel, Ordnance Department), Army of the United States.

Col. John Kay Christmas (lieutenant colonel, Ordnance Department), Army of the United States.

Col. Rosswell Erie Hardy (lieutenant colonel, Ordnance Department), Army of the United States.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY

Capt. Charles A. Lockwood, Jr., to be a rear admiral in the Navy for temporary service, to rank from the 16th day of May 1942.

Capt. Marc A. Mitscher to be a rear admiral in the Navy, for temporary service, to rank from the 4th day of December 1941.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate May 20 (legislative day of May 15), 1942.

POSTMASTERS

ARIZONA

Chester H. Layton, Thatcher.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Joseph W. Hazeltine, Contoocook.

Dorothy D. Clark, Hancock.

May 21

sent a day or two ago to the chairman of the Committee for Reciprocity Information, which I should like to have inserted in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON IRRIGATION,
AND RECLAMATION,
May 19, 1942.

The CHAIRMAN,
COMMITTEE FOR RECIPROCITY INFORMATION,
Tariff Commission Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I am writing this letter to protest against the projected negotiation of a trade agreement with Mexico, and particularly against any reduction in the duties or any increase in the quotas on imported cattle.

I realize fully that this protest will be disregarded by you. I have had the experience before of appearing before your committee to present data and express the views of my constituents and of having my representations rejected in toto. I realize that this administration is determined to reduce practically every duty in the tariff act; that your committee is merely an instrument to that end; and that nothing I can say will alter this determination. For that reason I have refrained from appearing before you to deliver in person a protest that was certain to be rejected. This letter, then, is primarily for the purpose of going on record in opposition to that policy, and not with any expectation that it will have the slightest effect on your deliberations.

If it were merely a matter of temporary adjustments to wartime conditions, I think I would be disposed to accept the decisions of administration agencies without argument as a contribution to national unity and in recognition of the sacrifices we must all make in wartime, however much I might disagree with individual actions. But it is evident that your policy is not geared to recognize merely wartime emergencies; but, on the contrary, is designed to establish a permanent low-tariff policy during the postwar period of readjustment, a policy which will permit the goods of all nations to be dumped in our markets without regard to our own welfare. To this policy of permanent benevolence to the rest of the world at the expense of our own producers I must, in justice to the people I have the honor to represent, register my protest.

Yours very truly,

HUGH BUTLER.

ADDRESS BY HON. HERBERT HOOVER ON DICTATORIAL RULE DURING WAR

[Mr. TAFT asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered in New York by Hon. Herbert Hoover, on Wednesday, May 20, 1942, before the National Industrial Conference Board, which appears in the Appendix.]

GASOLINE RATIONING CARDS—ARTICLE BY GOULD LINCOLN

[Mr. BARKLEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD an article by Gould Lincoln dealing with the subject of gasoline rationing cards issued to Members of Congress, published in the Washington Evening Star of May 19, 1942, which will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

GASOLINE RATIONING CARDS—ARTICLE BY IGOR CASSINI

[Mr. OVERTON asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD an article by Igor Cassini dealing with the issue of gasoline rationing X cards to Members of Congress, published in the Washington Times-Herald of May 19, 1942, which will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

ADDRESSES BY FORMER SENATORS GORE AND OWEN, OF OKLAHOMA

[Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD addresses delivered by former Senators Gore and Owen, of Oklahoma, on the occasion of the unveiling of an oil portrait of ex-Senator Owen at a banquet of the Oklahoma State Society of Washington, D. C., May 9, 1942, which appears in the Appendix.]

GENERAL MOTORS EMPLOYEES' BOND DRIVE FOR VICTORY

[Mr. BROWN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD a letter written to the Secretary of the Treasury by H. W. Anderson, vice president, General Motors Corporation, under date of May 15, 1942, giving the results of the campaign known as the General Motors Employees' Bond Drive for Victory, which appears in the Appendix.]

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE—ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Swanson, one of its clerks, announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the enrolled bill (H. R. 6927) to amend the National Housing Act, and for other purposes, and it was signed by the Vice President.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND THE JUDICIARY

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6599) making appropriations for the Department of State, the Department of Justice, the Department of Commerce, and the Federal judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I hope we may have the attention of the Senate to the pending business because it is all-important, being the appropriation bill for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Federal judiciary. As the bill came from the House, it carried appropriations amounting to $221,078,000 for these departments.

The Senate committee held extended hearings. After hearings lasting over 2 weeks, the full committee met and approved the action of the subcommittee. At that time the chairman of the subcommittee, the senior Senator from Nevada, asked that the bill be returned to the subcommittee for further study of the items of travel pay, travel expenses, and printing and binding. The full committee deemed it advisable to return the bill for such study, and the study was conducted by the subcommittee for several weeks.

Following the action of the full committee, and in the interim, a supplemental estimate was sent from the Bureau of the Budget, with a letter of transmittal from the President of the United States. The supplemental estimate carried an item of $199,750,000 for the Department of Commerce, and specifically for aviation. Aviation, it will be remembered, is now under the Department of Commerce; therefore the item comes under the Department of Commerce.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. McNARY. Before leaving that item will the Senator tell us what the increase of $199,000,000 means to aviation?

Mr. McCARRAN. I will come to that item and make an explanation of it at length.

As I have stated, the bill, as passed by the House, carried for the three Departments and for the Federal judiciary the sum of $221,078,100. The Senate has increased appropriations contained in the bill by $204,625,135. That increase reflects the item to which I first drew the attention of the Senate, which came to our committee by way of a supplemental estimate carrying $199,750,000. The amount of the bill as it is now reported to the Senate is $425,703,235.

The amount of appropriations for the three Departments and the Federal judiciary for 1942 was $371,602,115.

The regular and supplemental estimates for 1943, including the amount of $199,750,000, total $411,352,434.

The bill as reported to the Senate exceeds the appropriations for 1942 by $54,101,120, and exceeds the estimates for 1943 by $14,350,801.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me at that point?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. BYRD. Has the Senator an itemized statement showing where the estimates have been exceeded? Such a statement does not seem to be contained in the report.

Mr. McCARRAN. I think it appears in the report, and will be explained as I proceed.

Mr. BYRD. I note that the bill, as the Senator says, exceeds the Budget estimate.

Mr. McCARRAN. The bill exceeds the Budget estimate, because of some increases which were made by the committee, but it would not exceed the Budget estimate if the item of $199,750,000 covered by the supplemental estimate were not included. I shall explain that item later.

Mr. President, the amount in the bill for the State Department is $26,995,140.

The amount in the bill for the Department of Justice is $84,111,600.

The amount for the Department of Commerce is $302,152,845. I again draw to the attention of the Senator from Virginia the item of $199,750,000, because it will partially explain what he is inquiring about.

The amount in the bill for the Judiciary is $12,443,650.

The total amount carried in the bill is $425,703,235.

Mr. President, it will be noted as we go along in considering the bill that the Senate committee, after having made a study of the question of travel expenses and printing and binding, came to the conclusion, as is shown in the report, that in most departments a reduction of 10 percent could be made in the appropriation for travel pay and travel expenses,

and such a reduction was made in some cases, although in other instances we did not believe it could be made with propriety or safety. So the Senate will notice that with respect to the Department of Justice, while we imposed a blanket cut of 10 percent for travel expenses, we excepted from the effect of the reduction the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The Federal Bureau of Investigation being a war agency, and now very much used by the War Department and by all other departments engaged in national defense activities, we thought it would perhaps be dangerous or hazardous to make a blanket cut in the travel expenditures of that agency.

Again, with respect to the Department of Commerce, the Senate will notice that the committee made a blanket cut of 10 percent in the appropriation for travel expenses, except with respect to the Civil Aeronautics Administration. The reason for the exception is that the War Department has now practically taken over the Civil Aeronautics Administration, or at least has so imposed upon the Civil Aeronautics Administration, if I may use that word, as to call upon its services almost continuously.

The Senate will notice in the pending bill a supplemental item covering the Weather Bureau, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Bureau of Standards, and so forth, all going for improvements and services requested by the War Department.

Mr. President, with that preliminary explanation I now ask unanimous consent that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, that it be read for amendment, and that the committee amendments be first considered.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. McNARY. Does the Senator believe that he has covered the aviation item?

Mr. McCARRAN. Not as yet. I thought I would cover it when the item was reached in the bill. Perhaps the explanation could then be more explicit. That was my thought. If it is demanded now——

Mr. McNARY. No; I shall conform to the Senator's desire in that respect.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will proceed to state the amendments reported by the committee.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Title I—Department of State—Contingent expenses (departmental)", on page 3, line 1, after the word "Revised", to strike out "Statutes," and insert "Statutes;".

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Printing and binding", on page 4, line 10, after the word "elsewhere", to strike out "$254,000" and insert "$152,400."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Foreign intercourse—Ambassadors and Ministers", on page 5, after line 14, to insert:

Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Bolivia, Ecuador, and Paraguay, at $10,000 each.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 5, line 20, after the name "Australia", to strike out "Bolivia"; in line 22, before the name "El Salvador", to strike out "Ecuador"; and in line 24, after the name "Norway", to strike out "Paraguay."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Contributions, quotas, and so forth", on page 20, line 14, after the words "in all", to strike out "$997,500" and insert "$996,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico", on page 22, line 13, after the word "proper", to strike out "$240,000" and insert "$239,600."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 24, line 8, after the numerals "1942", to strike out "$950,000" and insert "$949,460."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 25, to insert:

Douglas-Agua Prieta sanitation project: For the construction of the United States portion of the Douglas-Agua Prieta sanitation project at Douglas, Ariz., as authorized by section 2 of the act approved August 19, 1935 (49 Stat. 660), in accordance with an agreement with Mexico effected by an exchange of notes pursuant to a joint report of the International Boundary Commission, $90,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for construction until the governing body of the city of Douglas, Ariz., has given assurances satisfactory to the Secretary of State that it will (a) cause to be furnished, without cost to the United States, evidence satisfactory to the Commissioner of the United States section of said Commission that title to all lands or easements in land which may be designated by said Commissioner as necessary for the construction, operation, and maintenance of the United States portion of said project is vested in the city of Douglas, Ariz.; (b) upon notification by the said Commissioner that the United States portion of said project has been completed, take over and operate and maintain the said project; (c) hold the United States harmless on account of damage or claim of damage arising out of or connected with the construction or operation and maintenance of or failure to operate and maintain said project or any part thereof.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 26, to insert:

Fence construction on the international boundary: For construction of fence along the international boundary, as authorized by the act of August 19, 1935 (49 Stat. 660), $50,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the acquisition of lands or easements for sites for boundary fences except for procurement of abstracts of certificates of title, payment of recording fees, and examination of titles.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SMATHERS in the chair). Does the Senator from Nevada yield to the Senator from Oregon?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. McNARY. What is the purpose of the amendment on page 26 for constructing a fence? What kind of a fence is it to be? What is the fence for?

Mr. McCARRAN. That item provides for a fence on the international boundary between the Republic of Mexico and the United States. There are places along the border where it has been necessary and is necessary to install fencing so as to prevent running back and forth across the international line. The work has been progressing in a piecemeal fashion. As a rule, about $50,000 or $25,000 worth of fencing has been erected each year. These fences, as I am advised, and as the record shows, are put in at the most essential places along the border, so as to prevent smuggling and other illicit traffic across the line.

Mr. McNARY. Did the bill last year carry any appropriation for construction of fences?

Mr. McCARRAN. The Senate approved an item of $50,000 last year for that purpose, but in conference it was cut to $25,000.

Mr. McNARY. Yes. Now the Senator is asking for double the amount appropriated last year, at a time when strategic materials are needed for war purposes. What kind of fence is the one proposed to be put up? Is it a barbed-wire fence?

Mr. McCARRAN. Yes.

Mr. McNARY. Barbed-wire fencing is very important to national defense purposes. I do not know why it should be used for the purpose proposed at this time.

Mr. McCARRAN. Of course, national defense takes in very many angles, and national defense also covers the angle of preventing, insofar as possible, the activities of those who engage in smuggling contraband into this country.

Mr. McNARY. I might ask whether the Senator wants the fencing to fence in or to fence out our good-neighbor policy with Mexico.

Mr. McCARRAN. We want to keep our good-neighbor policy on both sides of the fence.

Mr. McNARY. Then we do not need a fence. [Laughter.] But, seriously, it occurs to me that when everyone is fighting for strategic materials, perhaps it is not the right thing to do to double the appropriation for a barbed-wire fence to be placed on the boundary line between the United States and Mexico. The able Senator from Nevada may have a good reason for it. Doubtless the committee had a good reason for including the item, but I should like to have a more explicit explanation than has been offered by the able Senator.

Mr. McCARRAN. Evidence presented to the committee showed that the construction of the fence will eventually result in economy, because we must either patrol the border or else we must fence it.

Mr. McNARY. Is it to be a fence against smugglers or against cattle?

Mr. McCARRAN. Against smuggling principally.

Mr. McNARY. The fence must be of a highly protective character if it is to prevent smugglers from coming into the United States.

Mr. McCARRAN. I take it that it is.

Mr. McNARY. It should be very formidable.

Mr. McCARRAN. It has served a good purpose wherever it has been constructed. Experience speaks louder than words.

Mr. McNARY. One might apply a good deal of humor to this project. I am not at all convinced that it is necessary.

Mr. McCARRAN. Of course, we are all looking forward to the action of the conference committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment at the top of page 26.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next committee amendment will be stated.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "International Fisheries Commission", on page 29, line 9, before the words "to be", to strike out "$28,000" and insert "$27,680."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission", on page 30, line 1, after the name "Secretary of State", to strike out "$40,000" and insert "$39,960."

The amendment was agreed to.

THE ALASKA HIGHWAY

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I have sought the floor to discuss a matter which gravely concerns the defense of the United States. I believe it demands the immediate attention of the Senate. I refer to the military highway to Alaska now under construction by the United States Army engineers.

I have been making a study of this highway for some time. When the so-called prairie route connecting North Dakota and Edmonton with Alaska by way of Fort St. John, Fort Nelson, Watson Lake, and Whitehorse was selected by the Canadian-American Joint Defense Board, my first reaction, as a North Dakotan, was favorable.

Since then, I began to have disquieting doubts about the road. I have made it a point to go into the record, and I find I was in error. The interests of the United States at war must be considered before the local interests of North Dakota. The former Premier of Alberta, Mr. Charles Stewart, who is also a resident of Edmonton, courageously opposed the local interests of his constituents when he declared that the prairie route was a blunder which might carry with it the seeds of military disaster. Mr. Stewart, as a member of the Alaska International Highway Commission, and chairman of the Canadian delegation, probably knows as much about the Alaska highway problem as any other man alive.

That is not all. Every single member of the Alaska Highway Commission—Alaska's Delegate to Congress, ANTHONY DIMOND, Alaskans, Canadians, and the American delegation headed by Representative WARREN MAGNUSON, of Seattle—has declared that the selection of the prairie route fails in its military purpose of safeguarding Alaska and the United States, and, in fact, is a colossal engineering blunder.

Those are serious charges and merit serious consideration. I propose to discuss them seriously.

There can be no question that a military highway, constructed in the shortest time, has become a vital and pressing necessity since Pearl Harbor. In spite of the fact that Alaska is part of the North American Continent, it remains an island, due to our short-sightedness in the past. Any place which cannot be reached save by sea and by air is an island. Alaska has no overland communication with the United States.

This is an incredible state of affairs when it is considered that Alaskan Territory more closely approaches Japan than does any other American holding. Alaska was called the most important piece of land in the world from a strategic standpoint by no less an authority than the late Gen. Billy Mitchell, the pioneer advocate of air power, whose theories have unhappily been proven true—by our enemies.

Within the past year the Senate sought to make amends for the treatment Billy Mitchell received by posthumously raising his rank. It was a deserved gesture, but we build a more enduring monument to Mitchell by immediately investigating the Alaska Highway and making sure that the Alaska Mitchell envisioned as the ranking military base in the Northern Hemisphere is properly protected by overland transport.

I have the report of the outstanding civil engineers familiar with road construction in the Northland that the route selected and now under construction cannot be completed in time to be of military value in this war because of various engineering difficulties, among them being the muskeg, the northern swampland, across which the Defense Board proposes to construct a large part of this all-important highway.

There was something decidedly curious about the method of the Joint Defense Board in selecting the right-of-way for this highway. A committee of the House of Representatives was treated in the most cavalier fashion by the Defense Board. On February 4, 1942, the House Committee on Roads and Bridges opened hearings on a House bill introduced by Delegate ANTHONY DIMOND, of Alaska, who has labored long and constantly for it, relative to the location of the proposed Alaska Highway. After having held up consideration of this vital problem for over a year, the Defense Board ignored the House committee then taking testimony, and in the middle of the hearings announced that the prairie route had been selected and that engineering crews were even then on the ground.

This highly unconventional behavior has never been explained. Indeed, as one goes into the record, it is discovered that the Defense Board not only acted to forestall receiving the benefit of the testimony before the House committee but had previously, not once but several times, evaded proffers of expert engineering reports and technical data in a fashion which was rude and inexplicable.

The Alaska International Highway Commission is an official creation of Congress, appointed by the President. It was first created in 1930 and reappointed by President Roosevelt in 1938. For 12 years this Commission has had experts in the field gathering weather data, studying roadbed foundations, and determining where gravel and rock deposits for economical roadbuilding are located along the proposed routes. They have had for their single purpose the selection of the best route to Alaska.

Theirs was a peacetime function. The outbreak of the war at Pearl Harbor changed everything. It was suddenly discovered that our most strategic northern outpost was totally without overland communications. The Alaska Highway received its final impetus as a war measure. As a war measure it came within the province and authority of the Joint Defense Board.

Mr. Donald McDonald, one of the original members of the Highway Commission, very promptly and properly prepared a digest of the reports of the Highway Commission's engineers and transmitted it, together with an offer of all the Commission's findings, to Mayor LaGuardia, of New York, Chairman of the Defense Board, with jurisdiction over the highway. He never received an acknowledgement of his patriotic gesture, nor would he have known that the data had been delivered if they had not been sent by registered mail. He wrote again, believing in the urgency of the highway as an Alaskan, and again failed to receive the courtesy of an answer.

These were not the only times the Joint Defense Board had flouted other official agencies. In November 1940 Representative MAGNUSON, acting as Chairman of the Highway Commission, finally was able to arrange a conference in Seattle with Mayor LaGuardia, who was then on one of his junkets for the Defense Board. Although he waited more than 4 hours past the time set for the conference, LaGuardia did not put in an appearance or offer any explanation. When the Defense Board selected the prairie highway route, the Highway Commission, with 12 years of study behind it, was totally ignored. The Joint Defense Board, remember, is less than 2 years old. It has had to consider other problems besides the highway. It has made no ground surveys. However, despite its obvious lack of information, it selected the route, in defiance of all expert opinion assembled by the Highway Commission.

This is peculiar enough in itself. It becomes the subject for proper Senate investigation when the charges made by members of the Hig iway Commission and other officials are considered.

Mr. McDonald is perhaps better qualified than any other man on earth to discuss the Alaska Highway. He was the location engineer and assistant in charge of the Alaska Railroad from 1914 to 1922. As location engineer, he laid the right-of-way for that railroad, which was an epic of pioneer construction. In 1922 he was appointed commissioner of roads for the Territory of Alaska, and still

holds that position. It is as a professional engineer that he criticizes the present Alaska Highway routes as an engineering monstrosity and an economic absurdity.

First, as to engineering difficulties, the route of the prairie road has never been surveyed on foot. It is known that between Fort Nelson and Watson Lake there are vast reaches of swampland which the road must traverse. This muskeg swamp is an engineer's nightmare; and speed in road construction across such footing is manifestly impossible. Yet it is speed that supposedly dominated consideration of the right-of-way.

Second, the prairie route is longer than the direct route favored by the International Highway Commission, which route would have run straight north from Prince George, British Columbia, to Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, and thence to Fairbanks, Alaska, via Tanana Crossing.

Third, there are no intermediate points of access to the line of the highway now under construction. Every bit of heavy construction equipment, all the supplies needed, and the personnel, must move to the construction site from one of the two terminals at Fort St. John or Whitehorse.

It is obvious to all that a road can be constructed faster if we can build intermediate construction camps and build both ways from each one of them. This cannot be done on the prairie route chosen by the Defense Board. It could have been done on the so-called A route favored by the Commission. There are no less than four places from which alternative transportation could have taken supplies to the A route intermediate construction camps. Imagine the saving of time if building could proceed from four intermediate camps, both ways, as well as from the terminals.

Does it not begin to appear that the Defense Board had better have some overpowering reasons for flying in the face of physical facts to choose a road that is longer, cannot be built as fast, is over uncertain footings, and has never even been surveyed?

That is not all, however. Due to climatic conditions and the terrain, the construction season on the prairie route from Edmonton is 2 months shorter than the working season on the A road. In the North every working day counts, and it is obvious how much it counts when a defense highway as important as the Alaska highway is concerned. How can they explain that shortened 2 months' working season?

Consider the fact that between four and five hundred miles of road already exist along the line of the A route which was discarded. The grades are already in. It would require far less work to put these segments of already constructed road in shape for military traffic than it would to build new road. Yet the Defense Board chose the prairie route, where not a mile of road has been constructed, and their unsurveyed line runs through the wildest bush in North America.

I could go on citing Mr. McDonald's engineering critique of the Defense Board's road, but I must go on to other phases of this matter. I think it has been demonstrated that the sponsors of this road should at least justify the choice of a road that is folly in the minds of the Northland's most competent engineers.

There is a matter that first caused me to look at the choice of road sites carefully. During the time of the hearings before the House committee, which were ignored by the Joint Defense Board, a man from my home State of North Dakota appeared before the committee as a volunteer witness. His name is Halvor Halverson. Mr. Halverson said he represented the Prairie Highway Association, composed of Edmonton and North Dakota people interested in seeing the prairie route chosen. I know Mr. Halverson, and feel that the Senate should find out if he was also the attorney for powerful railroad and corporate interests; and I was more than a little curious over his emergence as a military expert qualified to discuss the location of a vital defense highway.

Since then I have learned some interesting things. From the time I was a crossroads attorney, I have found it a fairly wise idea to hunt for the beneficiary in any project. It usually tends to shed a clearer light on motives.

Who will benefit from the location of the Alaska highway on the prairie? Not the people of North Dakota or Edmonton. We have never had commercial relations with Alaska. Their natural supply source has been the Pacific Northwest, the great ports of Seattle and Vancouver. The 50,000 white persons in Alaska constitute no present market for North Dakota products. It is conceivable in the future that North Dakota might benefit from tourists using the road, but that is so far in the future, and so doubtful, inasmuch as this is to be an unpaved military road, that a busy man like Mr. Halverson would not take the time to come to Washington to promote it.

There had to be more immediacy about his sponsorship, some more moving reason than that North Dakota would benefit at some nebulous future date from truck traffic with 50,000 Alaskans scattered over an area one-fifth as large as the United States.

Who would benefit from the location of the road on its present site? Well, for one, the Canadian Pacific Railway would benefit and is benefiting. If Senators are at all familiar with the Canadian Pacific, they know it has been the stormy petrel of Canadian politics for years, and its power is no less than that of our railroads in our boisterous pioneer days.

In the only attempt at justification of the prairie road, the Joint Defense Board rather weakly explained that it would provide ground supply for military airports at Fort St. John, Fort Nelson, and Watson Lake.

It seems incredibly stupid that these airports were located for military use before ground supply was considered. It is not the part of military brilliance to locate airports in the middle of nowhere, before adequate means of supplying them are at hand.

But wait a minute; it is suddenly disclosed that these airports developed for military use are the old airports of the Yukon Southern Airways. By an odd coincidence, the Yukon Southern Airways was recently brought under control by the Canadian Pacific Railway.

To supply the airports of the Yukon Southern, temporarily in war use, and which will presumably revert to Yukon Southern, improved and more valuable after the war, the line of the Alaska highway is distorted, carried far off the route of direct supply to Alaska, and the Alaska highway project is rendered virtually valueless except for ground supply for some isolated airports in the Canadian bush.

These airports could have been supplied from the A route by air transport based on a field at Dease Lake far more quickly, far more cheaply, than at present contemplated, and the whole strategic value of the Alaska highway would not have been destroyed.

Here is something else to consider. The A route is less than 150 miles from the Alaskan coast. The bulk of the population of Alaska lives on the southeast Alaskan coast. It would be possible, and highly likely, that short branch highways would be built from the A route to these most populous Alaskan towns. This would be of extreme value from a military standpoint. It would be impossible to build such short feeder highways, invaluable for the quick transport of troops and supplies, from the route chosen by the Defense Board.

This may or may not have an important bearing; I think it has: By another of the odd coincidences that keep cropping up as you go into this Alaska highway business, it seems that the Canadian Pacific Railway owns a steamship line to Alaska—a line that serves the populous towns in southeast Alaska at perhaps the highest freight rates of any regular line on the seas.

A direct highway to Alaska, with short stub lines from it to these Alaskan cities, would conceivably cut into the revenues of the Canadian Pacific steamship line after the war. The prairie route from Edmonton would be utterly harmless so far as the steamship business of the Canadian Pacific is concerned. It seems to me worthy of more than passing interest that every factor in the choice of the prairie route seems to favor the peacetime profits of the most powerful corporate interest in Canada.

It is already deriving fat revenues from the prairie highway. With a noncompetitive contract, the Yukon Southern Airways is flying gasoline to the base at Watson Lake, and the freight charge is $1.80 a gallon—not $1.80 a barrel but $1.80 a gallon. That is for a 240-mile haul from White Horse.

Mr. McDonald, my authority for conditions in the Northland, says similar air lines in Alaska are hauling gasoline to remote camps, over comparable distances and terrain, for 60 cents a gallon. I do not have the information, and I should like to have it, whether our Army engi-

neers have contracted with the Yukon Southern to fly in their gasoline at the same exorbitant rates this airway is charging to supply the Canadian airport base. It seems to me shameful that our Canadian ally is being stuck for triple the fair flying rate for gasoline haulage; but if we are paying out good American dollars for a similar hold-up, I, for one, want to see if something cannot be done to remedy the situation.

I could quote authorities by the yard, every one of whom is opposed to the present route of the Alaska Highway. Governor Gruening, the present Governor of Alaska; Tom Riggs, a former Governor of Alaska; Delegate Anthony Dimond; George Black, a member of the Canadian Parliament for the Yukon—all of them condemn the choice of the Defense Board as fantastic and impracticable. Mr. Black, quoted in an article in the Washington Post for April 9, 1942, is quoted as saying that in his opinion it will take years to build a military road from Fort St. John to Fairbanks. Mr. Black lives in the territory, and should be presumed to know these muskeg conditions.

It happens that only today I had further confirmation that the muskeg that underlies the route chosen by the Defense Board is virtually impassable. A former college classmate of mine collected big-game specimens for the United States Biological Survey over the area the present route proposes to traverse. He adds his objection to the route as little more than a quagmire in summer.

Finally, consider the question of air operations. The prairie-road airports are roughly 400 miles or more from the seacoast of Alaska. Interceptor airplanes, the fighters modern tactics call for to beat off bomber attacks, could not fly from the present bases on the prairie road. The average operational range of fighter airplanes is 600 miles. They could not fly to the coast and have any margin for fighting, let alone return to base. There is also the question of time lost in getting to the coast.

Fighter planes based on airports on the A route could quickly respond to an alarm over the Alaska coast, with gas to spare for fighting. They could serve as escorts to the bombers based inland on existing airports.

There is also grave doubt that the airports on the prairie route are located in advantageous sites. Certainly, the Pan American Airways, which flies from Seattle to Alaska, refuses to use the Yukon southern airports. Pilots on the Pan American have nicknamed the terrain between Fort St. John and Watson Lake the "million-dollar graveyard" because of the expensive airplanes that have been cracked up in the area. I am advised that no less than 14 operational accidents have occurred in that sector. On the other hand, Pan American has regularly flown over almost the exact course of the A route for several years with never a crash.

But to garrison these airports of doubtful value they selected a roadway route of less value, and propose to build the road over a bottomless swamp.

I think the American people are entitled to know the reasons behind the choice of this prairie roadway. Certainly, no military information will be divulged. The location of the airports and of the roadway has been broadcast by the Defense Board. The pros and cons of the various roadways have been published repeatedly in official reports.

We owe it to the people of Alaska, who right now are up in arms over this choice of highways, to investigate this matter. They are the people most concerned, and rightly so. This war is closest to them, of all the people on the American Continent. They know the fate of Hong Kong and the other outposts Japan attacked. They have a right to an explanation of this highway route, that on the face of it seems contrary to all their most vital interests. The people of the States, if they were as familiar with the road as are Alaskans, would be just as concerned as the people of Alaska. The defense of Alaska is the defense of the United States. In Japanese hands, Alaska would be dreadful to contemplate. You may be sure that the lessons Gen. Billy Mitchell taught about its strategic value were not wasted on the Nipponese.

To sum up briefly: On the one hand, you have a proposed road that satisfies all the military and economic requirements for our closest and most important outpost. It can be built quickly, is open the year around, is shorter, connects with strategic locations and bases on the Alaskan coast, and would be cheaper to build.

On the other hand, you have a proposed road that is deficient in military requirements, is longer, cannot be built within the time limit set, if at all, and benefits no one in peace or in war save powerful transportation interests.

The road that satisfies nobody except the Defense Board and its military satellites and the Canadian Pacific is chosen over the objections of all the expert engineers, the Governors and ex-Governors of Alaska, United States Congressmen, Canadian statesmen, and the people most vitally concerned.

This situation demands an explanation from the standpoint of our safety. I urge upon the Senate, on the basis of the facts presented here today, to authorize an investigation of the location of the highway to Alaska.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to submit the resolution which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HILL in the chair). Without objection, the resolution will be received and appropriately referred.

The resolution (S. Res. 253) was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, as follows:

Whereas the Canadian-American Joint Defense Board has ordered construction of an overland highway to Alaska as a vital military measure, and such construction is proceeding; and

Whereas the location of this highway right-of-way has occasioned intense objections from the people of Alaska, its present Governor, its present commissioner of highways, from the Canadian and American members of the Alaska International Highway Commission, from Members of this Congress, and from other interested and qualified engineers; and

Whereas these objectors and the leading construction engineers of the Alaska Territory characterize the route selected as: (1) an engineering monstrosity because of muskeg swamp along a major portion of the route; (2) an economic absurdity because it is hundreds of miles from Alaska's supply bases in the States; (3) militarily insignificant because it fails to fulfill its function as a military route of speedy ground supply for Alaska; and

Whereas it has come to the attention of the Senate that the present location of the route confers great peacetime commercial benefits on certain Canadian corporate interests, and is in fact enabling these interests to monopolize present and future rail and air transport facilities; and

Whereas it appears that another route to Alaska, approved by the International Highway Commission, has been surveyed, is partially complete, and fills all the military, economic, and engineering requirements, but was ignored by the Joint Defense Board: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate of the United States, That a committee be named from among its Members to inquire into the location of the Alaska highway on the so-called C or prairie route, to determine if there exist real reasons for its location in its present contemplated route, or whether the Joint Defense Board was wittingly or unwittingly victimized into selection of a route of dubious benefit, and to recommend relocation or additional construction to the end that the vital military function of the completed road shall be served.

For the purposes of this resolution, the committee is authorized to hold such hearings, to sit and act at such times and places during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Seventy-seventh and succeeding Congresses, to employ such clerical and other assistants, to require by subpena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such correspondence, books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, and to make such expenditures as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic services to report such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per hundred words. The expenses of the committee, which shall not exceed $5,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

MRS. CLAUD TUCK

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1694) for the relief of Mrs. Claud Tuck.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I move that the Senate disagree to the amendments of the House, ask for a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. BROWN, Mr. ELLENDER, and Mr. CAPPER conferees on the part of the Senate.

STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND JUDICIARY APPROPRIATIONS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6599) making appropriations for the Department of State, the Department of Justice, the Department of

Commerce, and the Federal judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next amendment reported by the Committee on Appropriations will be stated.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Cooperation with the American Republics", on page 30, line 21, before the word "for", to strike out "$100,000" and insert "$53,040", and on page 31, line 23, after the word "periodicals", to strike out "$1,700,000" and insert "$1,664,640."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 33, to insert:

Of the total amount available under this title for traveling expenses, the Secretary of State is authorized and directed, on or before August 1, 1942, to cover into the Treasury the sum of $123,734, which shall be in addition to reductions in amounts available for traveling expenses resulting from decreases in the appropriations made by this title below the Budget estimates.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title II—Department of Justice—Office of the Attorney General", on page 33, line 21, after the words "Administrative Division", to strike out "$830,000" and insert "$916,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 33, after line 21, to strike out:

For the Personnel Division, $85,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 35, line 25, after the word "Justice", to strike out "$567,500" and insert "$340,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Miscellaneous appropriations", on page 43, line 6, after the words "Antitrust Division", to insert a colon and the following additional proviso: "*Provided further,* That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the payment of any person hereafter appointed at a salary of $5,000 or more for the enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws unless such person is appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

Mr. VANDENBERG. May I inquire at whom the amendment is aimed?

Mr. McCARRAN. It is not aimed at anyone. A provision similar to this has been carried in this bill for a number of years.

Mr. VANDENBERG. It appeared to be an amendment to the bill.

Mr. McCARRAN. The House leaves out the provision and the Senate always restores it. It is simply to enable the Senate to keep its fingers on the power of appointment.

Mr. VANDENBERG. It is a standard practice?

Mr. McCARRAN. Yes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment on page 43, line 6.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next amendment reported by the committee will be stated.

The next amendment was, on page 45, line 21, after the word "periodicals", to strike out "newspaper (not exceeding $2,500), and press clippings" and insert "and newspapers (not exceeding $2,500)."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 47, line 15, after the word "duties", to insert a colon and the following additional proviso: "*Provided further,* That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the payment of any person hereafter appointed at a salary of $5,000 or more and paid from this appropriation unless such person is appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 48, line 13, after the word "exceed", to strike out "3" and insert "4."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Penal and correctional institutions", on page 56, after line 4, to insert:

Of the total amount available under this title for traveling expenses, with the exception of the amount for traveling expenses of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Attorney General is authorized and directed on or before August 1, 1942, to cover into the Treasury the sum of $253,350, which shall be in addition to reductions in amounts available for traveling expenses resulting from decreases in the appropriations made by this title below the Budget estimates.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title III—Department of Commerce—Contingent expenses, Department of Commerce", on page 58, line 20, after the figures "1942", to insert "and for printing Sixteenth Census material", and in line 24, after "(44 U. S. C. 111, 220)", to strike out "$550,000" and insert "$330,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 59, line 8, after the word "expenses", to strike out "$120,000" and insert "$119,200."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of the Census", on page 60, line 13, before the word "together", to strike out "$3,200,000" and insert "$3,163,992."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 60, line 22, after the word "records", to strike out "$556,500" and insert "$554,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 61, line 21, after the word "foregoing", to strike out "$420,000" and insert "$415,518."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 62, line 9, after the word "supplies", to strike out "$1,257,000" and insert "$1,067,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics", on page 64, line 7, after the word "automobiles", to strike out "$5,640,000" and insert "$9,315,000, of which $2,875,000 shall be immediately available: *Provided,* That this appropriation and the unexpended balances of all appropriations heretofore made under this head for the fiscal year 1942 are hereby consolidated and shall be disbursed and accounted for as one fund and remain available until June 30, 1943: *Provided further,* That not to exceed $800,000 of this amount shall be available for the establishment of landing areas."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 65, line 1, after the word "specifications", to strike out "$380,000" and insert "$899,600, of which $519,600 shall be immediately available."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 66, after line 10, to insert:

Development of landing areas: For continuation of the program for the construction, improvement, and repair of not to exceed 668 public airports and other public landing areas in the United States and its Territories and possessions, selected by the Administrator, and approved by a Board composed of the Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, and Secretary of Commerce, as necessary for national defense, including areas essential for safe approaches and including the acquisition of land, $199,740,000, to be immediately available, of which not to exceed $14,716,500 shall be available for administrative expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided,* That this appropriation shall not be construed as precluding the use of other appropriations available for any of the purposes for which this appropriation is made: *Provided further,* That any or all of the foregoing appropriation of $199,740,000, as well as any unexpended balances of appropriations heretofore made under this head for the fiscal years 1941 and 1942 are hereby consolidated and shall be disbursed and accounted for as one fund under the appropriation under this head in the Sixth Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, to remain available until June 30, 1943, and may be transferred to any other Federal agency organized to undertake the work herein provided for either by contract or by force account, and such agency is authorized to proceed with such work.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator explain this item?

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, the amendment on page 66 of the bill came to the Committee on Appropriations by way of a supplemental estimate from the Bureau of the Budget, with a letter of transmittal from the President. If the Senator will turn to page 490 of the hearings he will note that it is a part of the pilot training and a part of the aviation development, all of which is very specifically called for by letters from the Secretary of War.

Mr. VANDENBERG. May I ask the Senator a question at that point?

Mr. McCARRAN. Certainly.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Did the hearings disclose the point at which the 164 new airports are to be located?

Mr. McCARRAN. The hearings, in a confidential way, did disclose that information, but not definitely, for the reason that the War Department always reserves the right, as it states to the committee, of changing its mind as to the location of landing fields and airports.

Let me, in answer to the Senator's question, and in answer to the request of the Senator from Ohio, say that a great part of this expenditure is to be in the Territory of Alaska. In other words, Weather Bureau stations are to be located in the Territory of Alaska to work in conformity with the program for the

extension of our aviation facilities in that Territory.

Again, we are confronted with the War Department's request that the positions be not disclosed; but suffice it to say that it is all in keeping with the national defense and preparation for national activity in war.

Some of the 166 new fields are to be in Alaska and others in the several States of the Union. The other expenditure is for the improvement and enlargement of fields now in existence.

I may say that the program commences with pilot training and plane production. In other words, the President stated that we must produce in excess of so many thousand planes per annum, and we must train in excess of so many thousand pilots per annum. In order to produce these planes and provide places where they may operate, take off, and land, it becomes essential that we have landing fields and landing places all over the United States.

Let me say further, in explanation, that since the 7th of December orders have gone forth from the War Department that aviation activities, especially those having to do with the training of pilots, shall be removed at least a distance of 150 to 200 miles inland from the west coast. So it has become necessary to increase the number of fields in the interior away from the coast line.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. VANDENBERG. The Senator is familiar with the fact that the entire iron ore life line of the Nation as respects the war effort runs through the Upper Peninsula of Michigan and culminates in a bottleneck at the Soo locks, through which practically all the iron ore has to go to its ultimate destination. Anything that happened to the Soo locks, which is a concentrated target, would probably be as conclusive damage as anything possibly could be to the American war effort. Those of us who are intimately related to this exposure naturally perhaps are more concerned about it and more nervous about it than others.

There is no air protection nearer than Selfridge Field, away down on the southern rim of Michigan. There is in reality no air protection for this entire iron ore life line, stretching the entire length of Lake Superior, the harbors, the iron ore docks, the unloading machinery, and other vital places and objects.

For many months we have been seeking to impress upon the authorities the importance of an adequately equipped and manned military airport somewhere near the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, as a protection for this entire hazard. I was hoping the Senator would be able to assure me—and I should not think it would be a military secret, because I think it would be bad news for the enemy if it was true—that this appropriation contemplates protection at that key point in the defense program.

Mr. McCARRAN. I wish I could give such assurance, but it seems to me that, within the latitude afforded by this very substantial appropriation, everything should be done by those who are interested in the matter the Senator brings to our attention to see to it that protection by air is afforded to that all-important strategic area. So far as I may have any influence whatever, I certainly should exert it in that direction.

Let me say further, however, that the Army is holding itself without specific commitment as to certain of these fields, with the view, as I understand, of being able to take care of just such positions and conditions as those the Senator brings to our attention. At least I hope the Army will see the light in that direction.

Mr. VANDENBERG. If the Senator will permit me, I have no complaint to offer against the Army's reservation of freedom of action. I merely express the deep-seated hope that they will use a little of their freedom of action in the direction indicated.

Mr. McCARRAN. I join with the Senator in that hope.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment on page 66, beginning on line 11.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next committee amendment will be stated.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Civil Aeronautics Board", on page 69, line 12, after the word "binding", to strike out "$24,000" and insert "$14,400."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Coast and Geodetic Survey", on page 72, line 19, after the word "thereto", to strike out "$80,000" and insert "$449,400."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce", on page 75, line 18, after the name "District of Columbia", to strike out "$1,140,000" and insert "$1,423,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 75, line 24, after the word "exceed", to strike out "$310,000" and insert "$397,000", and on page 76, line 8, after the word "thereunder", to strike out "$345,000" and insert "$430,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment of the committee was, under the headline "Patent Office", on page 77, line 23, after the name "District of Columbia", to insert "and elsewhere", so as to read:

PATENT OFFICE

Salaries: For the Commissioner of Patents and other personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, $3,893,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Patent Office", on page 79, line 2, after the word "indices", to strike out "$791,000" and insert "$632,800"; in line 3, after the word "binding", to strike out "$69,000" and insert "$55,200", and in line 4, after the words "in all", to strike out "$860,000" and insert "$688,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "National Bureau of Standards", on page 81, line 4, before the words "of which", to strike out "$377,000" and insert "$406,700."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 83, line 22, after the word "Standards", to strike out "$2,410,500" and insert "$2,440,200", and in line 23, after the word "exceed", to strike out "$2,132,000" and insert "$2,161,700."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Weather Bureau", on page 86, line 1, after the word "elsewhere", to strike out "$7,982,100" and insert "$8,761,135"; in line 11, after the word "Bureau", to strike out "$8,129,900" and insert "$8,908,935"; and in line 13, before the word "may", to strike out "$888,000" and insert "$900,880."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 87, to insert:

Of the total amount available under this title for traveling expenses, with the exception of the amount for traveling expenses of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, the Secretary of Commerce is authorized and directed, on and before August 1, 1942, to cover into the Treasury the sum of $64,804, which shall be in addition to reductions in amounts available for traveling expenses resulting from decreases in the appropriations made by this title below the Budget estimates.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title IV—The Judiciary—Court of Claims", on page 90, after line 24, to insert:

Repairs and improvements: For necessary repairs and improvements to the Court of Claims buildings, to be expended under the supervision of the Architect of the Capitol, $4,550.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Administrative Office of the United States Courts", on page 98, after line 18, to insert:

Of the total amount available under this title for traveling expenses, the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts is authorized and directed, on or before August 1, 1942, to cover into the Treasury the sum of $30,387, which shall be in addition to reductions in amounts available for traveling expenses resulting from decreases in the appropriations made by this title below the Budget estimates.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title V—General provisions", on page 101, after line 2, to insert the following new section:

SEC. 505. No part of the funds appropriated by titles II and IV for salaries of judges, the Attorney General, Assistant Attorneys General, Solicitor General, district attorneys, marshals, and clerks of court shall be used for any other purpose whatsoever, but such salaries shall be allotted out of appropriations herein made for such salaries and retained by the Department or the Administrative Office of the United States Courts and paid to such officials severally, as and when such salaries fall due and without delay.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That completes the committee amendments.

Mr. DANAHER. I should like to ask the Senator from Nevada to tell me

whether provision was inserted in the bill for an increase in the mileage rate for those using their own cars.

Mr. McCARRAN. Under the Department of Justice, the mileage was changed from 3 cents a mile to 4 cents a mile for those using their own cars.

Mr. DANAHER. I thank the Senator from Nevada for his courtesy and cooperation in that particular.

I ask unanimous consent to recur to the item appearing in line 10, page 4, and I ask that the vote by which the amendment was agreed to be reconsidered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Connecticut that the vote by which the amendment on page 4, line 10, was agreed to be reconsidered? The Chair hears none, and the vote is reconsidered. The question now is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. DANAHER. I should like to ask the Senator from Nevada whether the particular cut here recommended by the Senate committee contemplates so great a reduction that publication by the Department of State of the volumes entitled "Foreign Relations" will not be possible.

Mr. McCARRAN. The printing and binding can be curtailed in accordance with the desires of those in charge of the department. That which is most essential can be produced and that which is least essential can be curtailed. That is the object of the amendment. The committee was impressed that somewhere, during this war period, there must be a curtailment of the wholesale printing and binding which goes on in the various departments, some of which, indeed, much of which, is duplication. With the setting up of the United States Information Center, costing millions of dollars, it seemed to us that we could with propriety curtail some of the items, and one of them was printing and binding. So we provided here a blanket curtailment, which would allow the Secretary of State to issue the publications to which the Senator refers, and curtail in some other direction.

Mr. DANAHER. Will the Senator yield further to me in this connection?

Mr. McCARRAN. Certainly.

Mr. DANAHER. I understand that the last volumes of Foreign Relations which, in fact, have been published, are those for 1926, although they did not appear until last year, and if this particularly valuable series, already so sadly in arrears, were to be allowed to lapse and not be published at all, we might be much worse off even than we would be by saving the amount of 40 percent of the printing appropriations. I am informed by various professors of international law and students of the subject who have communicated with me on this point that they greatly fear that the weekly bulletin, and the peace conference volumes particularly, may be omitted if this reduction shall be retained. They point out to me that at a time when we necessarily must be preparing for peace the very least we should do is to have available the data and research material which would reflect on the last peace conference, but which to date are still in arrears. Because that material, it seems to me, is equally of importance to our present thinking, and at least should be available to students who pursue such matters, I should greatly dislike to see anything happen which would curtail the fund of knowledge at a time when it is most likely to be needed, and I am sure the Senator from Nevada shares my view. I seek the Senator's assurance that the cut can be so administered in the Department that less essential matter than such items as those to which I have referred may be eliminated.

Mr. McCARRAN. That is the object of the method by which the Committee on Appropriations made the reduction, so that the head of the department could apply it to less essential publications and publish those which he considered to be vital or essential. I take it that the publication to which the Senator refers is an essential one.

Let me say further, while the matter is before us, that there is not an item in any bill which comes before the Committee on Appropriations which is not justified by the department or the bureau, or the group affected by any proposed cut. In every instance, without a single exception of which I am aware or when I have listened as a member of the committee, those affected have found a justification in national defense or the prosecution of the war which can scarcely be disputed. Some committee had to take a rather arbitrary stand, and the Committee on Appropriations is the one to do it, but in taking an arbitrary stand it has desired to do so with as little resulting harm as possible, at the same time effecting curtailments where possible. That was the object of the blanket cut now being discussed by the Senator.

Mr. DANAHER. I am reassured by what I know has been the diligent attention of the Senator from Nevada to the subject matter of my inquiry. I shall not pursue the subject further, and I thank the Senator very much.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the committee on page 4, line 10.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I send forward an amendment, which I ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. It is proposed to insert on page 41, line 9, after the word "laws", the following proviso: *"Provided further,* That this appropriation shall be available for alterations, improvements, and repairs to premises occupied for detention purposes, without regard to section 322 of the act of June 30, 1932 (40 U. S. C. 278a), when authorized or approved by the Attorney General, and for all necessary expenses incident to the maintenance, care, detention, surveillance, parole, and transportation of alien enemies, including transportation and other expenses in the return of such aliens to place of bona fide residence or to such other place as may be authorized by the Attorney General."

Mr. McCARRAN. I think a word of explanation would do no harm, although it is not asked for.

The Immigration Service is handling the concentration camps, and those detained in concentration camps, and this amendment is offered to make provision so that the money may be available notwithstanding the provision of another law.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. I send forward another amendment, which I wish to offer.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be reported.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 66, line 3, it is proposed to insert the following proviso before the period: *"Provided further,* That $2,000,000 of this appropriation may be restored to the emergency fund for the President, created by the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, in reimbursement of a like amount advanced therefrom."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further amendments to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 6599) was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. McCARRAN. I move that the Senate insist on its amendments, ask for a conference with the House thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Chair appointed Mr. McCARRAN, Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. BANKHEAD, Mr. CONNALLY, Mr. LODGE, and Mr. WHITE conferees on the part of the Senate.

EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY OF THE RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, I should like to have the attention of the majority leader, the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY], and the minority leader, the Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNARY]. I understand the calendar is in such condition that we may take up for consideration House bill 7008, to authorize the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to issue certain notes, bonds, and debentures. I may say that I have discussed the matter with the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT], who is a member of the Committee on Banking and Currency, and I should like to have the bill made the pending business, with the understanding that no action will be taken on the measure today, but that it will be taken up either next Monday or Tuesday.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I wish to say that it is my purpose to move an adjournment until Monday next. A special order has already been arranged for memorial services on Monday in honor of deceased Members of the Senate, and when those services shall have been con-

FILE COPY

77TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 6599

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 21, 1942

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of State, the Department of Justice, the Department of Commerce, and the Federal Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Department of State, the Department of Justice, the Department of Commerce, and the Federal Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Salaries: For Secretary of State; Under Secretary of State, $10,000; counselor, $10,000; and other personal services in the District of Columbia, including temporary employees, and not to exceed $6,500 for employees engaged on piece work at rates to be fixed by the Secretary of State; $4,975,000.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES (DEPARTMENTAL)

Contingent expenses: For contingent and miscellaneous expenses, including stationery, furniture, fixtures; typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices, including rental, exchange, and repair thereof (not to exceed $50,000); microfilming equipment, including rental and repair thereof; translating services by contract without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5); purchase and presentation of various objects of a cultural nature suitable for presentation (through diplomatic and consular offices) to foreign governments, schools, or other cultural or patriotic organizations, the purchase, rental, distribution, and operation of motion-picture projection equipment and supplies, including rental of halls, hire of motion-picture projector operators, and all other necessary services by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised (1) ~~Statutes,~~ *Statutes;* purchase and exchange of

books, maps, and periodicals, domestic and foreign, and, when authorized by the Secretary of State, dues for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only, or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members, newspapers, teletype rentals, and tolls (not to exceed $13,400); purchase of one passenger-carrying automobile; maintenance and repair of motor trucks and motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; streetcar fare; traveling expenses, including not to exceed $5,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Department of State when authorized by the Secretary of State; refund of fees erroneously charged and paid for the issue of passports to persons who are exempted from the payment of such fee by section 1 of the Act making appropriations for the Diplomatic and Consular Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, approved June 4, 1920 (22 U. S. C. 214, 214a); the examination of estimates of appropriations in the field; and other miscellaneous items not included in the foregoing, $311,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed $3,000 of this appropriation may be expended for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of section 4 of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Tariff Act of 1930", approved June 12, 1934, as amended (54 Stat. 107), this sum to be available in addition to the other authorized purposes of this appropriation for steno-

graphic reporting services, by contract if deemed necessary, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, and such other expenses as the President may deem necessary.

PRINTING AND BINDING

Printing and binding: For all printing and binding in the Department of State, including all of its bureaus, offices, institutions, and services, located in Washington, District of Columbia, and elsewhere, (2) ~~$254,000~~ *$152,400*.

PASSPORT AGENCIES

Passport agencies: For salaries and expenses of maintenance, rent, cost of insurance covering shipments of money by messenger, registered mail, or otherwise, and traveling expenses not to exceed $500, for not to exceed five passport agencies, $54,400.

Collecting and editing official papers of Territories of the United States: For the expenses of collecting, editing, copying, and arranging for publication the official papers of the Territories of the United States, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, printing and binding, and contingent and traveling expenses, as provided by the Act approved February 28, 1929, as amended by the Act approved June 28, 1937 (5 U. S. C. 168–168b), $14,200.

FOREIGN INTERCOURSE

AMBASSADORS AND MINISTERS

Salaries, ambassadors and ministers: For salaries of ambassadors and ministers, including salaries as authorized by Section 1740, Revised Statutes, as amended by the Act of April 24, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 3, 121), as follows: Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Argentina, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, France, Great Britain, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Poland, Spain, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay, and Venezuela, at $17,500 each;

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Belgium and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Luxembourg, $17,500;

(3) *Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Bolivia, Ecuador, and Paraguay, at $10,000 each;*

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Netherlands, $12,000;

Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary to Albania, Australia, (4) ~~Bolivia,~~ Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Dominion of Canada, (5) ~~Ecuador,~~ El Salvador, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Liberia,

Lithuania, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, (6) ~~Paraguay,~~ Portugal, Rumania, Union of South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, and Yugoslavia, at $10,000 each; to Egypt and Saudi Arabia, $10,000; to Iran and Afghanistan, $10,000; and to Estonia and Latvia, $10,000;

In all, not to exceed $595,000:

Provided, That no salary herein appropriated shall be paid to any official receiving any other salary from the United States Government: *Provided further,* That during the period of the existing state of emergency proclaimed by the President on September 8, 1939, any Ambassador or Minister whose salary as such is payable from the appropriation "Salaries, Ambassadors and Ministers" and who, prior to appointment as Ambassador or Minister was legally appointed and served as a diplomatic or consular officer or as a Foreign Service officer, and who, on account of emergent conditions abroad, is unable properly to serve the United States at his regular post of duty, or, on account of such emergent conditions abroad, it shall be or has been found necessary in the public interest to terminate his appointment as Ambassador or Minister at such post, may be appointed or assigned to serve in any capacity in which a Foreign Service officer is authorized by law to serve, and, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the payment from such appropriation for the fiscal year 1943 of the salary of such officer, while

serving under such assignment, is hereby authorized: *Provided further,* That no person, while serving under such emergency appointment or assignment, shall receive compensation in excess of $9,000 per annum while serving in the continental United States or in excess of $10,000 per annum while serving elsewhere.

SALARIES OF FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS

Salaries, Foreign Service officers: For salaries of Foreign Service officers as provided in the Act approved February 23, 1931, as amended by the Act of April 24, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 3, 3a), including salaries of such officers for the period actually and necessarily occupied in receiving instructions and in making transits to and from their posts, and while awaiting recognition and authority to act in pursuance with the provisions of section 1740 of the Revised Statutes (22 U. S. C. 121); and salaries of Foreign Service officers or vice consuls while acting as Chargés d'Affaires ad interim or while in charge of a consulate general or consulate during the absence of the principal officer (22 U. S. C. 20); $4,224,000.

TRANSPORTATION, FOREIGN SERVICE

Transportation, Foreign Service: To pay the traveling expenses, including travel by airplane when specifically authorized by the Secretary of State, of Diplomatic, Consular, and Foreign Service officers, and other employees of the Foreign Service, including Foreign Service inspectors, and

under such regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe, of their families and expenses of transportation of effects, in going to and returning from their posts, and in removing the family and effects of any such officer or employee from any foreign post, and thereafter transporting such family and effects to his post of assignment, to whatever extent may be determined necessary by the Secretary of State by reason of emergency conditions in any country that in his opinion may endanger the life of such officer or employee or any member of his family, including automobiles as authorized by the Act of April 30, 1940 (54 Stat. 174), and storage of effects while such officers or employees are absent from their permanent posts of duty, including also not to exceed $190,000 for expenses in connection with leaves of absence; attendance at trade and other conferences and congresses under orders of the Secretary of State as authorized by the Act approved February 23, 1931 (22 U. S. C. 16, 17); preparation and transportation of the remains of those officers and employees of the Foreign Service, who have died or may die abroad or in transit while in the discharge of their official duties, to their former homes in this country or to a place not more distant for interment, and for the ordinary expenses of such interment, and also for payment under the provisions of section 1749 of the Revised Statutes (22 U. S. C. 130) of allowances to the widows

or heirs at law of Diplomatic, Consular, and Foreign Service officers of the United States dying in foreign countries in the discharge of their duties, $717,000, of which amount not to exceed $50,000 shall be available until June 30, 1944, for disbursement for expenses of travel under orders issued by the Secretary of State during the fiscal year 1943: *Provided,* That this appropriation shall be available also for the authorized subsistence expenses of Consular and Foreign Service officers while on temporary detail under commission.

Office and living quarters allowances, Foreign Service: For rent, heat, fuel, and light for the Foreign Service for offices and grounds, and, as authorized by the Act approved June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), for living quarters and for allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, $2,080,000: *Provided,* That payment for rent may be made in advance: *Provided further,* That the Secretary of State may enter into leases for such offices, grounds, and living quarters for periods not exceeding ten years and without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5): *Provided further,* That no part of this appropriation shall be used for allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, in an amount exceeding $3,000 for an ambassador, minister, or chargé d'affaires, and not exceeding $1,700 for any other Foreign Service officer: *Provided fur-*

ther, That under this appropriation and the appropriations herein for "Contingent expenses, Foreign Service", and "Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service", not more than $5,000 shall be expended for heat, fuel, and light for living quarters for each ambassador or minister occupying a Government-owned building for residence or residence and office purposes, and not more than $1,700 for such purposes in the case of any other Foreign Service officer, and during the incumbency of a chargé d'affaires the limitation on such expenditures shall be the same as for the occupancy by the principal officer.

Cost of living allowances, Foreign Service: To carry out the provisions of the Act approved February 23, 1931, as amended by the Act of April 24, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 12, 23c), relating to allowances and additional compensation to diplomatic, consular, and Foreign Service officers, clerks, and other employees when such allowances and additional compensation are necessary to enable such officers, clerks, and other employees to carry on their work efficiently, $458,000: *Provided,* That such allowances and additional compensation shall be granted only in the discretion of the President, and under such regulations as he may prescribe.

Representation allowances, Foreign Service: For representation allowances as authorized by the Act approved February 23, 1931 (22 U. S. C. 12), $150,000.

Foreign Service retirement and disability fund: For financing the liability of the United States, created by the Act approved February 23, 1931, as amended by the Act of April 24, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 21–21 (o)), $630,800, which amount shall be placed to the credit of the "Foreign Service retirement and disability fund".

Salaries of clerks, Foreign Service: For salaries of clerks in the Foreign Service, as provided in the Act approved February 23, 1931 (22 U. S. C. 23a), including salaries while under instruction in the United States and during transit to and from homes in the United States upon the beginning and after termination of service, $2,897,000.

Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service: For salaries or compensation of kavasses, guards, dragomans, porters, interpreters, prison keepers, translators, archive collators, Chinese writers, messengers, couriers, telephone operators, supervisors of construction, and custodial and operating force for maintenance and operation of Government-owned and leased diplomatic and consular properties in foreign countries, including salaries while under instruction in the United States and during transit to and from their homes in the United States upon the beginning and after termination of service in foreign countries; compensation of agents and employees of dispatch agencies at New York, San Francisco, Seattle, and New Orleans; operation of motor-propelled and

other passenger and non-passenger-carrying vehicles; for allowances to consular officers, who are paid in whole or in part by fees, for services necessarily rendered to American vessels and seamen, as provided in the Act of June 26, 1884 (22 U. S. C. 89; 46 U. S. C. 101); and such other miscellaneous personal services as the President may deem necessary, $722,000: *Provided,* That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for salaries or wages of persons not American citizens performing clerical services (except interpreters, translators, and messengers), whether officially designated as clerks or not, in any foreign mission: *Provided further,* That the Secretary of the Navy is authorized, upon request by the Secretary of State, to assign enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps to serve as custodians, under the immediate supervision of the Secretary of State or the chief of mission, whichever the Secretary of State shall direct, at embassies, legations, or consulates of the United States located in foreign countries.

Foreign Service, auxiliary (emergency): For all necessary expenses to enable the Department of State during the fiscal year 1943 to continue to perform functions or activities in connection with the Auxiliary Foreign Service for the performance of which, during the fiscal years 1941 and 1942, the Department of State received allocations of funds from the appropriations "Emergency fund for the President" con-

tained in the Military Appropriation Act, 1941, and the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, including the objects for which and subject to the conditions under which such allocations were provided or expended during the fiscal years 1941 and 1942, $750,000.

Contingent expenses, Foreign Service: For stationery; blanks; record and other books; seals; presses; flags; signs: military equipment and supplies; repairs and alterations; repairs, preservation, and maintenance of Government-owned and leased diplomatic and consular properties in foreign countries, including water, materials, supplies, tools, seeds, plants, shrubs, and similar objects; newspapers (foreign and domestic); freight; postage; telegrams; advertising; ice and drinking water for office purposes; purchase, exchange, maintenance, and hire of motor-propelled or horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles, and exchange, purchase, maintenance, and hire of other passenger-carrying vehicles; exchange of trucks; insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries when required by the law of such countries; funds for establishment and maintenance of commissary service; uniforms; furniture; household furniture and furnishings, except as provided by the Act of May 7, 1926, as amended (22 U. S. C. 292–299), for Government-owned or rented buildings; typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices, and exchange of same; maintenance and rental of

launch for embassy in Turkey, not exceeding $3,500, including personnel for operation; rent and other expenses for dispatch agencies at New York, San Francisco, Seattle, and New Orleans; traveling expenses, including the transportation of members of families and personal effects of diplomatic officers or Foreign Service officers acting as chargés d'affaires in traveling to seats of government at which they are accredited other than the city of usual residence and returning to the city of usual residence; loss by exchange; payment in advance for subscriptions to commercial information, telephone and other similar services, including telephone service in residences as authorized by the Act of April 30, 1940 (54 Stat. 175) ; burial expenses and expenses in connection with last illness and death of certain native employees, as authorized by and in accordance with the Act of July 15, 1939 (5 U. S. C. 118f) ; expenses of vice consulates and consular agencies for any of the foregoing objects; allowances for special instruction, education, and individual training of Foreign Service officers at home and abroad, not to exceed $7,500; cost, not exceeding $500 per annum each, of the tuition of Foreign Service officers assigned for the study of the languages of Asia and eastern Europe; for relief, protection, and burial of American seamen in foreign countries, in the Panama Canal Zone, and in the Philippine Islands, and shipwrecked American seamen in the Territory

of Alaska, in the Hawaiian Islands, in Puerto Rico, and in the Virgin Islands, and for expenses which may be incurred in the acknowledgment of the services of masters and crews of foreign vessels in rescuing American seamen or citizens from shipwreck or other catastrophe at sea; for expenses of maintaining in China, Egypt, Ethiopia, Morocco, and Muscat, institutions for incarcerating American convicts and persons declared insane by any consular court, rent of quarters for prisons, ice and drinking water for prison purposes, and for the expenses of keeping, feeding, and transportation of prisoners and persons declared insane by any consular court in China, Egypt, Ethiopia, Morocco, and Muscat; for every expenditure requisite for or incident to the bringing home from foreign countries of persons charged with crime as authorized by section 5275 of the Revised Statutes (18 U. S. C. 659); and such other miscellaneous expenses as the President may deem necessary; $2,310,000: *Provided,* That this appropriation shall be available for reimbursement of appropriations for the Navy Department, in an amount not to exceed $40,000, for materials, supplies, equipment, and services furnished by the Navy Department, including pay, subsistence, allowances, and transportation of enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps who may be assigned by the Secretary of the Navy, upon request of the Secretary of State, to embassies, legations, or

consular offices of the United States located in foreign countries.

Not to exceed 10 per centum of any of the foregoing appropriations under the caption "Foreign Intercourse" for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, may be transferred, with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, to any other foregoing appropriation or appropriations under such caption for such fiscal year, but no appropriation shall be increased more than 10 per centum thereby: *Provided*, That all such transfers and contemplated transfers shall be set forth in the Budget for the fiscal year 1944.

FOREIGN SERVICE BUILDINGS FUND

Foreign Service Buildings Fund: For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the Act of May 25, 1938, entitled "An Act to provide additional funds for buildings for the use of the diplomatic and consular establishments of the United States" (52 Stat. 441), including the initial alterations, repair, and furnishing of buildings acquired under said Act, $275,000, to remain available until expended.

EMERGENCIES ARISING IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

Emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service: To enable the President to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, and to extend the commercial and other interests of the United

States and to meet the necessary expenses attendant upon the execution of the Neutrality Act, to be expended pursuant to the requirement of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 107), $1,500,000, of which not to exceed $25,000 shall, in the discretion of the President, be available for personal services in the District of Columbia; and of which (without in any way restricting the use of other moneys herein appropriated) $500,000 shall be available for the protection of American citizens in any foreign country whenever the President shall find that a state of emergency exists endangering the lives of such citizens; and reimbursements by American citizens to whom relief has been extended hereunder shall be credited to this appropriation.

During the period of the existing state of emergency proclaimed by the President on September 8, 1939, American citizens holding positions in the Foreign Service of the United States and who on account of emergent conditions abroad are unable properly to serve the United States at their regular posts of duty may be assigned to the Department of State to perform temporary services in that Department or to be detailed for temporary services of comparable importance, difficulty, responsibility, and value in any other department or agency of the United States, in cases where there is found to be a need of services for the performance of which such

persons have the requisite qualifications. The salaries of such persons shall, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, continue to be paid during the periods of such assignments from the appropriations under the caption "Foreign Intercourse" in the Department of State Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1943.

Contracts entered into in foreign countries involving expenditures from any of the foregoing appropriations under the caption "Foreign Intercourse" shall not be subject to the provisions of section 3741 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 22).

CONTRIBUTIONS, QUOTAS, AND SO FORTH

For payment of the annual contributions, quotas, and expenses, including loss by exchange in discharge of the obligations of the United States in connection with international commissions, congresses, bureaus, and other objects, in not to exceed the respective amounts, as follows: Cape Spartel and Tangier Light, Coast of Morocco, $1,176; Pan American Union, $246,473.73, including not to exceed $20,000 for printing and binding; Bureau of Interparliamentary Union for Promotion of International Arbitration, $10,000; Pan American Sanitary Bureau, $60,392.99; Bureau of International Telecommunication Union, Radio Section, $5,790; Inter-American Radio Office, $6,794; Gov-

ernment of Panama, $430,000; International Hydrographic Bureau, $5,404; Inter-American Trade-Mark Bureau, $14,330.20; International Bureau for Protection of Industrial Property, $1,471.63; Gorgas Memorial Laboratory, $50,000: *Provided*, That hereafter, notwithstanding the provisions of section 3 of the Act of May 7, 1928 (45 Stat. 491), the report of the operation and work of the laboratory, including the statement of the receipts and expenditures, shall be made to Congress during the first week of each regular session thereof, such a report to cover a fiscal year period ending on June 30 of the calendar year immediately preceding the convening of each such session; American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood, $2,000; International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale, $50; International Penal and Penitentiary Commission, $4,332, including not to exceed $800 for the necessary expenses of the Commissioner to represent the United States on the Commission at its annual meetings, personal services without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, printing and binding, traveling expenses, and such other expenses as the Secretary of State may deem necessary; International Labor Organization, $121,748.30, including not to exceed $6,000 for the expenses of participation by the United States in the meetings of the General Conference and of the Governing Body of

the International Labor Office and in such regional, industrial, or other special meetings as may be duly called by such Governing Body, including personal services, in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, rent, traveling expenses, purchase of books, documents, newspapers, periodicals, and charts, stationery, official cards, printing and binding, entertainment, hire, maintenance, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and such other expenses as may be authorized by the Secretary of State; Implementing the Narcotics Convention of 1931, $10,551.85; International Council of Scientific Unions and Associated Unions, as follows: International Council of Scientific Unions, $19.30; International Astronomical Union, $617.60; International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics, $2,316; International Scientific Radio Union, $232.40; in all, $3,185.30; Pan American Institute of Geography and History, $10,000; Inter-American Coffee Board, $8,000; and Inter-American Indian Institute, $4,800; in all, (7)~~$997,500~~ *$996,500*, together with such additional sums, due to increase in rates of exchange as the Secretary of State may determine and certify to the Secretary of the Treasury to be necessary to pay, in foreign currencies, the quotas and contributions required by the several treaties, conventions, or laws establishing the amount of the obligation.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

Salaries and expenses: For expenses of meeting the obligations of the United States under the treaties of 1884, 1889, 1905, 1906, and 1933 between the United States and Mexico, and of compliance with the Act approved August 19, 1935, as amended (49 Stat. 660, 1370), operation and maintenance of the Rio Grande rectification and canalization projects; construction and operation of gaging stations where necessary and their equipment; personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; rent; fees for professional or expert services at rates and in amounts to be determined by the Secretary of State; expenses of attendance at meetings which, in the discretion of the Commissioner, may be necessary for the efficient discharge of the responsibilities of the Commission (not to exceed $500); traveling expenses, including transfer of household goods and effects, as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder; printing and binding; lawbooks and books of reference; subscriptions to foreign and domestic newspapers and periodicals; purchase, exchange, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger- and freight-carrying vehicles, machinery and equipment and parts thereof, typewriters, including those

electrically operated, adding machines, calculating machines, mimeographs, multigraphs, and map-reproduction machines; hire with or without personal services, of work animals, and animal-drawn and motor-propelled vehicles and equipment; reimbursement to other agencies of the Government for expenses incurred by them in connection with the making of maps or making of photographs by airplane; purchase of rubber boots and waders, asbestos gloves and welders' goggles, for official use of employees; purchase of ice and drinking water; inspection of equipment, supplies, and materials by contract; advertising in newspapers and technical publications without regard to section 3828 of the Revised Statutes; drilling and testing of foundations and dam sites, by contract if deemed necessary, purchase in the field of planographs and lithographs, and leasing of private property to remove therefrom sand, gravel, stone, and other materials without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5); equipment and such other miscellaneous expenses as the Secretary of State may deem proper, (8) ~~$240,000~~ *$239,600*.

Construction, operation, and maintenance, Public Works projects: For the construction (including surveys and operation and maintenance and protection during construction) of the following projects under the supervision of the International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico,

United States section, including salaries and wages of employees, laborers, and mechanics; fees for professional or expert services at rates and in amounts to be determined by the Secretary of State; traveling expenses; rents; construction and operation of gaging stations; purchase, exchange, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger- and freight-carrying vehicles, machinery and equipment and parts thereof, typewriters, including those electrically operated, adding machines, calculating machines, mimeographs, multigraphs, and map reproduction machines; drilling and testing of foundations and dam sites, by contract if deemed necessary, and purchase in the field of planographs and lithographs and leasing of private property to remove therefrom sand, gravel, stone, and other materials without regard to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5); hire, with or without personal services, of work animals and animal-drawn and motor-propelled vehicles and equipment; acquisition by donation, purchase, or condemnation, of real and personal property, including expenses of abstracts and certificates of title; inspection of equipment, supplies, and materials by contract; advertising in newspapers and technical publications without regard to section 3828 of the Revised Statutes; transportation of things (including household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations

promulgated thereunder); printing and binding; communication services; equipment, materials and supplies, including purchase of ice, drinking water where suitable drinking water is otherwise unobtainable, rubber boots, waders, asbestos gloves and welders' goggles, for official use of employees, and such other miscellaneous expenses as the Secretary of State may deem necessary:

Lower Rio Grande flood-control project: For the United States portion of the project for flood control on the Lower Rio Grande, as authorized by the Act approved August 19, 1935, as amended (49 Stat. 660, 1370), including obligations chargeable against the appropriations for this purpose for the fiscal year 1942, (9) ~~$950,000~~ *$949,460*, together with the unexpended balances of the appropriations for this purpose for the fiscal year 1942: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation for the Lower Rio Grande flood-control project shall be expended for construction on any land, site, or easement until title thereto has been conveyed to the United States by donation and the same has been approved by the Attorney General of the United States.

Rio Grande canalization project: For completion of the Rio Grande canalization project as authorized by the Acts approved August 29, 1935 (49 Stat. 961), and June 4, 1936 (49 Stat. 1463), including the reconstruction or replacement of certain bridges as authorized by the Act

approved April 22, 1940 (54 Stat. 151), and including obligations chargeable against the appropriations for these purposes for the fiscal year 1942, the funds made available under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1942, are continued available until June 30, 1943.

(10) *Douglas-Agua Prieta sanitation project: For the construction of the United States portion of the Douglas-Agua Prieta sanitation project at Douglas, Arizona, as authorized by section 2 of the Act approved August 19, 1935 (49 Stat. 660), in accordance with an agreement with Mexico effected by an exchange of notes pursuant to a joint report of the International Boundary Commission, $90,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended: Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for construction until the governing body of the city of Douglas, Arizona, has given assurances satisfactory to the Secretary of State that it will (a) cause to be furnished, without cost to the United States, evidence satisfactory to the Commissioner of the United States section of said Commission that title to all lands or easements in land which may be designated by said Commissioner as necessary for the construction, operation, and maintenance of the United States portion of said project is vested in the city of Douglas, Arizona; (b) upon notification by the said Commissioner that the United States portion of said project has been completed, take over and oper-*

ate and maintain the said project; (c) hold the United States harmless on account of damage or claim of damage arising out of or connected with the construction or operation and maintenance of or failure to operate and maintain said project or any part thereof.

(11) *Fence construction on the international boundary: For construction of fence along the international boundary, as authorized by the Act of August 19, 1935 (49 Stat. 660), $50,000: Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the acquisition of lands or easements for sites for boundary fences except for procurement of abstracts of certificates of title, payment of recording fees, and examination of titles.*

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND CANADA AND ALASKA AND CANADA

To enable the President to perform the obligations of the United States under the treaty between the United States and Great Britain in respect of Canada, signed February 24, 1925; for salaries and expenses, including the salary of the Commissioner and salaries of the necessary engineers, clerks, and other employees for duty at the seat of government and in the field; cost of office equipment and supplies; necessary traveling expenses; commutation of subsistence to employees while on field duty, not to exceed $4 per day each, but not to exceed $1.75 per day each when a member of a field party

and subsisting in camp; for payment for timber necessarily cut in keeping the boundary line clear, not to exceed $500; and for all other necessary and reasonable expenses incurred by the United States in maintaining an effective demarcation of the international boundary line between the United States and Canada, and Alaska and Canada under the terms of the treaty aforesaid, including the completion of such remaining work as may be required under the award of the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal and existing treaties between the United States and Great Britain, and including the hire of freight- and passenger-carrying vehicles from temporary field employees, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State, $43,800.

WATERWAYS TREATY, UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN:

INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses, including not to exceed $7,500 for the salary of one Commissioner on the part of the United States, who shall serve at the pleasure of the President (the other Commissioners to serve in that capacity without compensation therefor), and salaries of clerks and other employees appointed by the Commissioners on the part of the United States, with the approval solely of the Secretary of State; for necessary traveling expenses, and for expenses incident to holding hearings and conferences at

such places in Canada and the United States as shall be determined by the Commission or by the American Commissioners to be necessary, including traveling expense and compensation of necessary witnesses, making necessary transcript of testimony and proceedings; for cost of lawbooks, books of reference and periodicals, office equipment and supplies; and for one-half of all reasonable and necessary joint expenses of the International Joint Committee incurred under the terms of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain concerning the use of boundary waters between the United States and Canada, and for other purposes, signed January 11, 1909, $29,200, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State.

Special and technical investigations: For an additional amount for necessary special or technical investigations in connection with matters which fall within the scope of the jurisdiction of the International Joint Commission, including personal services in the District of Columbia or elsewhere, traveling expenses, procurement of technical and scientific equipment, and the purchase, exchange, hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles, $48,500, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State, who is authorized to transfer to any department or independent establishment of the Government, with the consent of the head thereof, any

part of this amount for direct expenditure by such department or establishment for the purposes of this appropriation.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For the share of the United States of the expenses of the International Fisheries Commission, under the convention between the United States and Canada, concluded January 29, 1937, including salaries of two members and other employees of the Commission, traveling expenses, charter of vessels, purchase of books, periodicals, furniture, and scientific instruments, contingent expenses, rent, and such other expenses in the United States and elsewhere as the Secretary of State may deem proper, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State, (12)~~$28,000~~ *$27,680*, to be available immediately: *Provided*, That not to exceed $750 shall be expended by the Commissioners in attending meetings of the Commission.

INTERNATIONAL PACIFIC SALMON FISHERIES COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For the share of the United States of the expenses of the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission, under the convention between the United States and Canada, concluded May 26, 1930, including personal services; traveling expenses; purchase, exchange, maintenance, repair, and operation of not to exceed four motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; charter of vessels; purchase of books, periodicals, furniture, and scien-

tific instruments; contingent expenses; rent; and such other expenses in the United States and elsewhere as the Secretary of State may deem proper, including the reimbursement of other appropriations from which payments may have been made for any of the purposes herein specified, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State, (13)~~$40,000~~ *$39,960*, to be available immediately.

COOPERATION WITH THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of State to meet the obligations of the United States under the Convention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations between the United States and the other American Republics, signed at Buenos Aires, December 23, 1936, and to carry out the purposes of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the President to render closer and more effective the relationship between the American Republics", approved August 9, 1939, and to supplement appropriations available for carrying out other provisions of law authorizing related activities, including the establishment and operation of agricultural and other experiment and demonstration stations in other American countries, on land acquired by gift or lease for the duration of the experiments and demonstrations, and construction of necessary buildings thereon; such expenses to include personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed

(14) ~~$100,000~~ *$53,040* for printing and binding; stenographic reporting, translating and other services by contract, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5); expenses of attendance at meetings or conventions of societies and associations concerned with the furtherance of the purposes hereof; tuition, compensation, and monthly allowances while not in travel status, all to be fixed by the Secretary of State, and traveling expenses in the United States and abroad in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3, 1926, as amended, of educational, professional, and artistic leaders, and professors, students, and persons possessing special scientific or other technical qualifications, who are citizens of the United States or the other American republics: *Provided*, That the Secretary of State is authorized under such regulations as he may adopt, to pay the actual transportation expenses and not to exceed ten dollars per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses, of citizens of the other American republics while traveling in the Western Hemisphere, without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, and to make advances of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes; traveling expenses of members of advisory committees in accordance with section 2 of said Act of August 9, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 249a); purchase and exchange (not to exceed $6,000),

hire, maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled and animal-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles; and purchase of books and periodicals, (15) ~~$1,700,000~~ *$1,664,640*; and the Secretary of State is hereby authorized, subject to the approval of the President, to transfer from this appropriation to other departments, agencies, and independent establishments of the Government for expenditure in the United States and in the other American republics any part of this amount for direct expenditure by such department or independent establishment for the purposes of this appropriation: *Provided further*, That any funds herein appropriated which may be transferred to the Federal Security Agency for the Public Health Service shall be available for the salaries and expenses of not to exceed two additional regular active commissioned officers: *Provided further*, That the unobligated balance of the $10,000 transferred to the Civil Aeronautics Board under the authority contained in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1942, under this heading, is hereby continued available until June 30, 1943.

The President, in his discretion, may assign officers of the Army or Navy or officers or employees of the Treasury Department or Federal Works Agency for duty as inspectors of buildings owned or occupied by the United States in foreign countries, or as inspectors or supervisors of buildings under construction or repair by or for the United States in foreign

countries, under the jurisdiction of the Department of State, or for duty as couriers of the Department of State, and when so assigned they may receive the same traveling expenses as are authorized for officers of the Foreign Service, payable from the applicable appropriations of the Department of State.

(16) *Of the total amount available under this title for traveling expenses, the Secretary of State is authorized and directed, on or before August 1, 1942, to cover into the Treasury the sum of $123,734, which shall be in addition to reductions in amounts available for traveling expenses resulting from decreases in the appropriations made by this title below the Budget estimates.*

This title may be cited as the Department of State appropriation Act, 1943.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

For personal services in the District of Columbia and for special attorneys and special assistants to the Attorney General in the District of Columbia or elsewhere as follows:

For the Office of the Attorney General, $121,200.

For the Office of the Solicitor General, $99,100.

For the Office of the Assistant Solicitor General, $89,100.

For the Office of Assistant to the Attorney General, $106,300.

For the Administrative Division, (17)~~$831,000~~ *$916,000*.

(18)~~For the Personnel Division, $85,000.~~

For the Tax Division, $620,600.

For the Criminal Division, $537,800.

For the Claims Division, $504,600.

For the Office of Pardon Attorney, $29,300.

Total, personal services, Office of the Attorney General, $3,024,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed 5 per centum of the foregoing appropriations for personal services shall be available interchangeably, subject to the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, for expenditures in the various offices and divisions named, but not more than 5 per centum shall be added to the amount appropriated for any one of said offices or divisions and any interchange of appropriations hereunder shall be reported to Congress in the annual Budget, and not to exceed $250,000 of said appropriations shall be available for the employment, on duties properly chargeable to each of said appropriations, of special assistants to the Attorney General without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

Contingent expenses: For stationery, furniture and repairs, floor coverings, file holders and cases; miscellaneous

expenditures, including telegraphing and telephones, and teletype, rentals and tolls, postage, labor, typewriters and adding machines and the exchange thereof and repairs thereto, streetcar fares, newspapers not exceeding $500, stenographic reporting services by contract or otherwise, repair, maintenance, and operation of five motor-driven passenger cars; purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, and periodicals, including the exchange thereof; examination of estimates of appropriation in the field; and miscellaneous and emergency expenses authorized or approved by the Attorney General, to be expended at his discretion, $420,000: *Provided,* That not to exceed $2 per volume shall be paid for the current and future volumes of the United States Code Annotated: *Provided, further,* That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes shall not be construed to apply to any purchase or service rendered under this appropriation when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed $50.

Traveling expenses: For all necessary traveling expenses, Department of Justice, not including traveling expenses otherwise payable under any appropriations for "Federal Bureau of Investigation", "Salaries and expenses of marshals", "Fees of witnesses", "Enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws", "Immigration and Naturalization Service", "Salaries and expenses, Special War Effort Unit", and "Penal and correctional institutions" (except as

otherwise hereinbefore provided), $490,000: *Provided*, That this sum shall be available, in an amount not to exceed $3,500, for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Bureau of Prisons when incurred on the written authorization of the Attorney General.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Department of Justice, (19) ~~$567,500~~ *$340,500*.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of crimes: For the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States; for the protection of the person of the President of the United States; the acquisition, collection, classification, and preservation of identification and other records and their exchange with the duly authorized officials of the Federal Government, of States, cities, and other institutions; for such other investigations regarding official matters under the control of the Department of Justice and the Department of State as may be directed by the Attorney General; purchase and exchange not to exceed $135,000, and hire, maintenance, upkeep, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, to be used only on official business; purchase (including exchange) at not to exceed $7,000 of one, and maintenance, upkeep, and operation, without regard to the provision of any Act limiting the

amount that may be expended for repairs to automobiles, of not more than four armored automobiles; firearms and ammunition; such stationery, supplies, floor coverings, equipment, and telegraph, teletype, and telephone service at the seat of government or elsewhere as the Attorney General may direct; not to exceed $10,000 for taxicab hire to be used exclusively for the purposes set forth in this paragraph and to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General; traveling expenses, including expenses in an amount not to exceed $4,500, of attendance at meetings, concerned with the work of such Bureau when authorized in writing by the Attorney General; not to exceed $1,500 for membership in the International Criminal Police Commission; transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder; payment of rewards when specifically authorized by the Attorney General for information leading to the apprehension of fugitives from justice, including not to exceed $20,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General, who shall make a certificate of the amount of such expenditure as he may think it advisable not to specify, and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed

to have been expended; and including not to exceed $2,500,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, $7,653,000.

Salaries and expenses for certain emergencies: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, including the same purposes and under the same conditions specified in the preceding paragraph, $100,000, to be held as a reserve for emergencies arising in connection with kidnaping, extortion, bank robbery, and to be released for expenditure in such amounts and at such times as the Attorney General may determine.

Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of crimes (emergency): For salaries and expenses, during the limited national emergency, in the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States; for the protection of the person of the President of the United States; the acquisition, collection, classification, and preservation of identification and other records and their exchange with the duly authorized officials of the Federal Government, of States, cities, and other institutions; for such other investigations regarding official matters under the control of the Department of Justice and the Department of State as may be directed by the Attorney General; purchase and exchange not to exceed $150,000, and hire, maintenance, upkeep,

and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, to be used only on official business; firearms and ammunition; such stationery, supplies, floor coverings, equipment, and telegraph, teletype, and telephone service at the seat of government or elsewhere as the Attorney General may direct; not to exceed $3,000 for taxicab hire to be used exclusively for the purposes set forth in this paragraph and to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General; transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder; traveling expenses; payment of rewards when specifically authorized by the Attorney General for information leading to the apprehension of fugitives from justice, including not to exceed $100,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General, who shall make a certificate of the amount of such expenditure as he may think it advisable not to specify, and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been expended; and including not to exceed $5,250,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia; $21,883,000: of which $200,000 shall be available immediately to investigate the employees of every department, agency, and independent establishment of the Federal Government who are members

of subversive organizations or advocate the overthrow of the Federal Government by force, and report the findings forthwith to Congress.

None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of any civil-service employee.

BUREAU OF PRISONS

Salaries: For salaries in the District of Columbia and elsewhere in connection with the supervision of the maintenance and care of United States prisoners, $339,300.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service: For all expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the administration and enforcement of the laws relating to immigration, naturalization, alien registration, and Chinese exclusion; including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; care, detention, maintenance, transportation, and other expenses incident to the deportation, removal, and exclusion of aliens, and persons subject to the Chinese exclusion laws, in the United States and to, through, or in foreign countries; payment of rewards; purchase, exchange, and rental of typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices, including electric typewriting machines; traveling expenses, including attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; pur-

chase (including exchange), hire, maintenance, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, boats, and aircraft; firearms and ammunition; lawbooks, books of reference, and periodicals, including the exchange thereof; refunds of head tax, maintenance bills, immigration fines, and other items properly returnable; mileage and fees of witnesses subpenaed on behalf of the United States; stenographic reporting services by contract or otherwise; operation, maintenance, remodeling, and repair of buildings and the purchase of equipment incident thereto; and allowances (not exceeding $1,700 for any one person) for living quarters, and so forth, as authorized by the Act of June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), $19,450,000: *Provided,* That the Attorney General may transfer to, or reimburse, any other department, agency, or office of Federal, State, or local governments, funds in such amounts as may be necessary for salaries and expenses incurred by them in rendering authorized assistance to the Department of Justice in connection with the administration and enforcement of said laws (20): *Provided further, That this appropriation shall be available for alterations, improvements, and repairs to premises occupied for detention purposes without regard to section 322 of the Act of June 30, 1932 (40 U. S. C. 278a), when authorized or approved by the Attorney General, and for all necessary expenses incident to the maintenance, care, detention, surveillance, parole, and*

transportation of alien enemies, including transportation and other expenses in the return of such aliens to place of bona fide residence or to such other place as may be authorized by the Attorney General: *Provided further,* That not to exceed $200,000 of this appropriation may be expended for the employment of personnel, exclusive of attorneys, without regard to the Civil Service Act and regulations or the Classification Act of 1923 as amended, and not to exceed $25,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General, who shall make a certificate of the amount of any such expenditure the purpose of which he may think it advisable not to specify, and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been expended: *Provided further,* That the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization may contract with officers and employees for the use, on official business, of privately owned horses: *Provided further,* That this appropriation shall be available for the acquisition or construction of temporary buildings necessary for or incident to the detention of aliens, and when authorized or approved by the Attorney General obligations may be incurred for such purposes without reference to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes: *Provided further,* That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes shall not be construed to apply to any purchase or service rendered for the

Immigration and Naturalization Service in the field when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed $100.

MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS

Conduct of customs cases: Assistant Attorney General, special attorneys and counselors at law in the conduct of customs cases, to be employed and their compensation fixed by the Attorney General; necessary clerical assistance and other employees at the seat of government and elsewhere, to be employed and their compensation fixed by the Attorney General, including experts at such rates of compensation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General; expenses of procuring evidence, supplies, Supreme Court Reports and Digests, and Federal Reporter and Digests, and other miscellaneous and incidental expenses, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General: in all, $146,900.

Enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws: For the enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws, including traveling expenses, and experts at such rates of compensation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General, except that the compensation paid to any person employed hereunder shall not exceed the rate of $10,000 per annum, including personal services in the District of Columbia, $1,800,000: *Provided,* That none of this appropriation shall be expended for the establishment and maintenance of permanent regional

offices of the Antitrust Division (21): *Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the payment of any person hereafter appointed at a salary of $5,000 or more for the enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws unless such person is appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.*

Bond and Spirits Division: For salaries and expenses in connection with the preliminary determination of civil liabilities arising under acts pursuant to the eighteenth amendment before repeal; the preliminary determination of compromises and petitions for remission of forfeitures arising out of current internal-revenue liquor laws; the supervision of the collection on forfeited bail bonds and judgments and fines imposed in criminal cases; personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and such other expenditures as may be necessary, $170,000: *Provided,* That no part of this appropriation shall be used to compensate any person not appointed pursuant to civil-service laws and regulations, but this limitation shall not apply to attorneys or the head of the division.

Examination of judicial offices: For the investigation of the official acts, records, and accounts of marshals, attorneys, clerks of the United States courts and Territorial courts, probation officers, and United States commissioners, for which purpose all the official papers, records, and dockets

of said officers, without exception, shall be examined by the agents of the Attorney General at any time; and also the official acts, records, and accounts of referees and trustees of such courts; in all, $62,500, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General.

Salaries and expenses, veterans' insurance litigation: For salaries and expenses incident to the defense of suits against the United States under section 19, of the World War Veterans' Act, 1924, approved June 7, 1924, as amended and supplemented, or the compromise of the same under the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1934, approved June 16, 1933, including office expenses, law-books, supplies, equipment, stenographic reporting services by contract or otherwise, including notarial fees or like services and stenographic work in taking depositions at such rates of compensation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General, printing and binding, the employment of experts at such rates of compensation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General, and personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, $363,400.

Salaries and expenses, Lands Division: For personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and for other necessary expenses, including employment of experts at such rates of compensation as may be authorized or approved

by the Attorney General, purchase and exchange of typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices, stenographic reporting services by contract or otherwise, and notarial fees or like services, $3,000,000.

Salaries and expenses, special war effort unit: For personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, including supplies and equipment, and all other expenses (except printing and binding) necessary for the enforcement of the Voorhis Act and other Acts relating to the national security and defense, including the purchase, exchange, and rental of typewriters; travel expenses, including attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; stenographic reporting services by contract or otherwise; and books of reference, periodicals, ~~(22)newspapers (not exceeding $2,500), and press clippings~~ *and newspapers (not exceeding $2,500),* $385,000.

Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field: For salaries not otherwise specifically provided for (not to exceed $100,000), and for such other expenses for the field service, Department of Justice, as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General, including experts, and notarial fees or like services and stenographic work in taking depositions, at such rates of compensation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General, so much as may be necessary in the discretion of the Attorney General for

such expenses in the District of Alaska, and in courts other than Federal courts; patent applications and contested proceedings involving inventions; supplies and equipment, including the exchange of typewriting and adding machines, firearms and ammunition therefor; purchase of lawbooks, including exchange thereof, and the Federal Reporter and continuations thereto as issued, $420,000.

Salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so forth: For salaries and expenses of United States district attorneys and their regular assistants, clerks, and other employees, including the office expenses of United States district attorneys in Alaska, and for salaries of regularly appointed clerks to United States district attorneys for services rendered during vacancy in the office of the United States district attorney, $3,265,000.

Salaries and expenses of special attorneys, and so forth: For compensation of special attorneys and assistants to the Attorney General and to United States district attorneys not otherwise provided for employed by the Attorney General to aid in special matters and cases, and for payment of foreign counsel employed by the Attorney General in special cases, $200,000, no part of which, except for payment of foreign counsel, shall be used to pay the compensation of any persons except attorneys duly licensed and authorized to practice under the laws of any State, Territory, or the

District of Columbia: *Provided,* That the amount paid as compensation out of the funds herein appropriated to any person employed hereunder shall not exceed the rate of $10,000 per annum: *Provided further,* That reports be submitted to the Congress on the 1st day of July and January showing the names of the persons employed hereunder, the annual rate of compensation or amount of any fee paid to each together with a description of their duties (23): *Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the payment of any person hereafter appointed at a salary of $5,000 or more and paid from this appropriation unless such person is appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.*

Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth: For salaries, fees, and expenses of United States marshals, deputy marshals, and clerical assistants, including services rendered in behalf of the United States or otherwise; services in Alaska in collecting evidence for the United States when so specifically directed by the Attorney General; traveling expenses, including the actual and necessary expenses incident to the transfer of prisoners in the custody of United States marshals to narcotic farms without regard to the provisions of the Act approved January 19, 1929 (21 U. S. C. 227); purchase, when authorized by the Attorney General, of ten motor-propelled passenger-carrying vans at not to exceed $2,000 each;

and maintenance, alteration, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles used in connection with the transaction of the official business of the United States marshals; $3,820,000: *Provided,* That United States marshals and their deputies may be allowed, in lieu of actual expenses of transportation, not to exceed ~~(24)3~~ *4* cents per mile for the use of privately owned automobiles for transportation when traveling on official business within the limits of their official station.

Fees of witnesses: For expenses, mileage, and per diems of witnesses and for per diems in lieu of subsistence, including the expenses, mileage, and per diems of witnesses on behalf of the Government before the United States Customs Court, such payments to be made on the certification of the attorney for the United States and to be conclusive as provided by section 846, Revised Statutes (28 U. S. C. 577), $1,210,000: *Provided,* That not to exceed $25,000 of this amount shall be available for such compensation and expenses of witnesses or informants as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General, which approval shall be conclusive: *Provided further,* That no part of the sum herein appropriated shall be used to pay any witness more than one attendance fee for any one calendar day, which fee shall not exceed $1.50 except in the District of Alaska: *Provided further,* That

whenever an employee of the United States performs travel in order to appear as a witness on behalf of the United States in any case involving the activity in connection with which such person is employed, his travel expenses in connection therewith shall be payable from the appropriation otherwise available for the travel expenses of such employee.

Pay and expenses of bailiffs: For pay of bailiffs, not exceeding three bailiffs in each court, except in the southern district of New York and the northern district of Illinois; and meals and lodging for bailiffs or deputy marshals in attendance upon juries in United States cases, when ordered by the court, $305,000: *Provided,* That, except in the case of bailiffs in charge of juries over Sundays and holidays, no per diem shall be paid to any bailiff unless the judge is present and presiding in court or present in chambers: *Provided further,* That none of this appropriation shall be used for the pay of bailiffs when deputy marshals or marshals are available for the duties ordinarily executed by bailiffs, the fact of unavailability to be determined by the certificate of the marshal.

PENAL AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Salaries and expenses: For every expenditure authorized by law or by orders and regulations made in pursuance of law, not otherwise provided for, requisite for and incident to

the support of prisoners, and the maintenance and operation of Federal penal and correctional institutions; expenses of interment or transporting remains of deceased inmates to their relatives or friends in the United States; purchase of not to exceed fourteen passenger-carrying automobiles; purchase of one bus at not to exceed $2,000; maintenance and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Prison Service when authorized in writing by the Attorney General; traveling expenses, including traveling expenses of members of advisory boards authorized by law incurred in the discharge of their official duties; transfer of household goods and effects, as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder; furnishing of uniforms and other distinctive wearing apparel necessary for employees in the performance of their official duties; newspapers, books, and periodicals; firearms and ammunition; purchase and exchange of farm products and livestock; under the following heads: *Provided,* That any part of the appropriations under this heading used for payment of salaries of personnel employed in the operation of prison commissaries shall be reimbursed from commissary earnings, and such reimbursement shall be in addition to the amounts appropriated herein.

Penitentiaries and reformatories: For maintenance and

operation of United States penitentiaries and reformatories, including not to exceed $4,470,000 for salaries and wages of all officers and employees, $7,995,000.

Medical Center for Federal Prisoners: For maintenance and operation of the Medical Center for Federal Prisoners at Springfield, Missouri, including not to exceed $260,000 for salaries and wages of all officers and employees, $612,000.

Jails and correctional institutions: For maintenance and operation of Federal jails and correctional institutions, including not to exceed $1,913,000 for salaries and wages of all officers and employees, $3,278,000.

Prison camps: For the construction and repair of buildings at prison camps and for maintenance and operation of prison camps, $704,000.

Medical and hospital service: For medical relief for inmates of penal and correctional institutions and appliances necessary for patients including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; and furnishing and laundering of uniforms and other distinctive wearing apparel necessary for the employees in the performance of their official duties, $1,015,000: *Provided,* That there may be transferred without limitation accounts to the appropriation "Pay, and so forth, commissioned officers, Public Health Service", such amount as may be necessary for the pay of not to exceed thirty officers assigned to the Federal Prison

Service, and to other appropriations of the Public Health Service such amounts as may be necessary, in the discretion of the Attorney General, for direct expenditure by that Service for the other objects mentioned above.

Construction of buildings and facilities: For construction, remodeling, and equipping necessary buildings and facilities at existing penal and correctional institutions and all necessary expenses incident thereto, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General by contract or purchase of material and hire of labor and services and utilization of labor of United States prisoners as the Attorney General may direct, $280,000: *Provided*, That there is hereby authorized to be transferred to this appropriation not in excess of $2,000,000 from any appropriation of the Navy Department available for construction purposes, with which to acquire a site and begin construction of an institution to replace the Federal Correctional Institution on Terminal Island, California, heretofore taken over by the Navy Department as a war emergency measure.

Support of United States prisoners: For support of United States prisoners in non-Federal institutions and in the Territory of Alaska, including necessary clothing and medical aid, discharge gratuities provided by law, and transportation to place of conviction or place of bona fide residence in the United States, or such other place within the United States

as may be authorized by the Attorney General; and including rent, repair, alteration, and maintenance of buildings and the maintenance of prisoners therein, occupied under authority of sections 4 and 5 of the Act of May 14, 1930 (18 U. S. C. 753c, 753d); support of prisoners becoming insane during imprisonment and who continue insane after expiration of sentence, who have no relatives or friends to whom they can be sent; shipping remains of deceased prisoners to their relatives or friends in the United States and interment of deceased prisoners whose remains are unclaimed; expenses incurred in identifying, pursuing, and returning escaped prisoners and for rewards for their recapture; and for repairs, betterments, and improvements of United States jails, including sidewalks, $1,380,000.

None of the money appropriated by this title shall be used to pay any witness or bailiff more than one per diem for any one day's service even though he serves in more than one of such capacities on the same day.

None of the funds appropriated by this title may be used to pay the compensation of any person hereafter employed as an attorney unless such person shall be duly licensed and authorized to practice as an attorney under the laws of a State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

The appropriations in this title for "Traveling Expenses Department of Justice", and "Salaries and Expenses of

Marshals, and so forth, Department of Justice", shall be available, respectively, for traveling expenses of the district attorney and of the marshal of the United States Court for China and of employees of their office and, under such regulations as the Attorney General may prescribe, of their families and effects in going to and returning from their posts, including travel expenses of said officers and employees and their families for travel performed from their posts to their homes in the United States and return to their posts while on authorized leave of absence; for the expenses of preparation and transportation of remains of such officers and employees who may die abroad or in transit while in the discharge of their official duties to their former homes in the United States or to a place not more distant for interment; and for the traveling expenses of said officers and employees and their dependents while en route to or from places of temporary refuge in time of war, political disturbance, earthquake, epidemic, or similar emergency, and for per diem in lieu of subsistence of such officers, employees, and their dependents while in a refugee status; and the appropriations "Salaries and Expenses of District Attorneys, and so forth, Department of Justice", and "Salaries and Expenses of Marshals, and so forth, Department of Justice", shall be available, respectively, to the district attorney and marshal of the United States Court for China and to employees in

their offices for allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light as authorized by the Act of June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), not to exceed $1,700 for any one person, in no event to exceed the amount actually and reasonably expended by the recipient of such allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light; lawbooks and other books of reference; ice and drinking water for office purposes; and expenses of maintaining in China American convicts and persons declared insane by the Court; rent of quarters for prisoners; ice and drinking water for prison purposes; wages of prison keepers; and the expense of keeping, feeding, and transporting prisoners and persons declared insane by the Court.

Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the offices of the United States District Attorney and the United States Marshal for the District of Columbia from all appropriations in this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from any funds in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the District of Columbia.

That of the sums heretofore appropriated in title II of this Act $300,000 is made immediately available for the purposes of investigating and prosecuting Japanese and those of Japanese descent in the States of California, Oregon, Washington, and the Territories of Hawaii and Alaska.

(25) *Of the total amount available under this title for travel-*

ing expenses, with the exception of the amount for traveling expenses of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Attorney General is authorized and directed on or before August 1, 1942, to cover into the Treasury the sum of $253,350, which shall be in addition to reductions in amounts available for traveling expenses resulting from decreases in the appropriations made by this title below the Budget estimates.

This title may be cited as the "Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1943".

TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries: Secretary of Commerce, Under Secretary of Commerce, Assistant Secretary, and other personal services in the District of Columbia, including the Chief Clerk and Superintendent, who shall be chief executive officer of the Department and who may be designated by the Secretary of Commerce to sign minor routine official papers and documents during the temporary absence of the Secretary, the Under Secretary, and the Assistant Secretary of the Department, $513,600.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Contingent expenses: For contingent and miscellaneous expenses of the offices and bureaus of the Department, except the Patent Office, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, the Civil Aeronautics Board, and for the period July 1,

1942, to December 31, 1942, the Bureau of the Census, including those for which appropriations for contingent and miscellaneous expenses are specifically made, including professional and scientific books, lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, blank books, pamphlets, maps, newspapers (not exceeding $1,500); purchase of atlases or maps, stationery, furniture and repairs to same; carpets, matting, oilcloth, file cases, towels, ice, brooms, soap, sponges; fuel, lighting and heating; purchase and exchange of motortrucks and bicycles; maintenance, repair, and operation of three motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles (one for the Secretary of Commerce and two for the general use of the Department), and motortrucks and bicycles, to be used only for official purposes; freight and express charges; postage to foreign countries; telegraph and telephone service; teletype service and tolls (not to exceed $1,000), typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices, including their repair and exchange; first-aid outfits for use in the buildings occupied by employees of this Department; uniforms for guards of Weather Bureau property; $80,000.

Traveling expenses: For all necessary traveling expenses of the Department of Commerce, including all bureaus and divisions thereunder except the Bureau of the Census for the period July 1, 1942, to December 31, 1942, the Weather Bureau, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, and

Civil Aeronautics Board, and including the examination of estimates of appropriations in the field, $275,000: *Provided,* That not exceeding $2,500 of this appropriation shall be available for the hire of automobiles for travel on official business, without regard to the provisions of the Act of July 16, 1914 (5 U. S. C. 78), and not exceeding $2,000 shall be available for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Office of the Secretary of Commerce.

Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for the Department of Commerce, including all of its bureaus, offices, institutions, and services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, except the Patent Office, the Bureau of the Census for the period July 1, 1942, to December 31, 1942, (26)*and for printing Sixteenth Census material,* the Civil Aeronautics Board, and work done at the field printing plants of the Weather Bureau authorized by the Joint Committee on Printing, in accordance with the Act approved March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111, 220), (27)~~$550,000~~ *$330,000*: *Provided,* That an amount not to exceed $2,000 of this appropriation may be expended for salaries of persons detailed from the Government Printing Office for service as copy editors.

Salaries and expenses, National Inventors Council Service Staff: For all necessary expenses of the servicing

staff of the National Inventors Council, including personal services in the District of Columbia, printing and binding and traveling expenses, (28)~~$120,000~~ *$119,200.*

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

For completing the work of taking, compiling, and publishing the Sixteenth Census of the United States, as authorized by the Act of June 18, 1929 (13 U. S. C. 201–218), and the national census of housing as authorized by the Act of August 11, 1939 (13 U. S. C. 106, 107), and for carrying on other authorized census work, including personal services and rentals in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; the cost of transcribing State, municipal, and other records; contracts for the preparation of monographs on census subjects and other work of specialized character which cannot be accomplished through ordinary employment; per diem compensation of employees of the Department of Commerce and other departments and independent establishments of the Government who may be detailed for field work; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the collection of statistics, when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Commerce; purchase of books of reference, periodicals, maps, newspapers, manuscripts, first-aid outfits for use in the buildings occupied by employees of the census; maintenance, operation, and repair of a passenger-carrying automobile to be used on official business; construction, pur-

chase, exchange, or rental of punching, tabulating, sorting, and other labor-saving machines, including technical, mechanical, and other services in connection therewith; printing and binding, traveling expenses, streetcar fares, and all other contingent expenses in the District of Columbia and in the field, including the obligations chargeable against the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1942, (29) ~~$3,200,000~~ *$3,163,992*, together with the unexpended balance of the appropriation under this head for the fiscal year 1942.

Salaries and expenses, age and citizenship certification: For salaries and expenses necessary for searching census records and supplying information incident to carrying out the provisions of the Social Security Act, and other statutory requirements with respect to citizenship, including personal services in the District of Columbia and binding records, (30) ~~$556,500~~ *$554,500*: *Provided,* That the procedure hereunder for the furnishing from census records of evidence for the establishment of age of individuals shall be pursuant to regulations approved jointly by the Secretary of Commerce and the Social Security Board.

Customs statistics: For all expenses necessary for the operation of the section of customs statistics transferred to the Department of Commerce from the Treasury Department by the Act approved January 5, 1923 (15 U. S. C. 194), and

expenses connected with the monthly publication of statistics showing the United States exports and imports by customs districts and destinations, including personal services in the District of Columbia (not to exceed $68,500) and elsewhere; rent of or purchase of tabulating, punching, sorting, and other mechanical labor-saving machinery or devices, including adding, typewriting, billing, computing, mimeographic, multigraphing, photostat, and other duplicating machines and devices, including their exchange and repair; telegraph and telephone service; freight, express, drayage; tabulating cards, stationery, and miscellaneous office supplies; books of reference and periodicals; furniture and equipment; ice, water, heat, light, and power; streetcar fare; and all other necessary incidental expenses not included in the foregoing, (31) ~~$420,000~~ *$415,518*.

Compiling census reports and so forth: For salaries and expenses necessary for securing information for and compiling the census reports provided for by law, including personal services in the District of Columbia; temporary employees at per diem rates to be fixed by the Director of the Census; the cost of transcribing State, municipal, and other records; preparation of monographs on census subjects and other work of specialized character by contract or otherwise; construction and repair of tabulating machines and other mechanical appliances, and the rental or purchase

and exchange of necessary machinery, appliances, and supplies, (32)~~$1,257,000~~ *$1,067,000*, to become available January 1, 1943.

Licensed exports statistics: For all salaries and expenses necessary for the preparation, at the New York section of customs statistics of the Bureau of the Census, of reports of licensed exports on a daily cumulative basis, including traveling expenses, rental of tabulating equipment, and printing and binding, $53,000.

The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses shall be available for the Census Bureau, in an amount not to exceed $500, for attendance at meetings concerned with the collection of statistics when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Commerce.

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS

General administration, Office of the Administrator: For necessary expenses of the Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics in carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting services; fees and mileage of expert and other witnesses; expenses of examination of estimates of appropriations in the field; purchase (including exchange), operation, maintenance, and repair of aircraft, aircraft engines, propellers, instruments, equipment, and

spare parts therefor; hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles, and the purchase (including exchange) of one such vehicle; $1,635,000.

Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities: For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of air-navigation facilities and air-traffic control, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; purchase and exchange (not to exceed $20,850), hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles; and not to exceed 3 cents per mile for travel, in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official posts of duty, of employees engaged in the maintenance and operation of remotely controlled air-navigation facilities; $18,388,000.

Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For the acquisition and establishment by contract or purchase and hire of air-navigation facilities, including the equipment of additional civil airways for day and night flying; the construction of additional necessary lighting, radio, and other signaling and communicating structures and apparatus; the alteration and modernization of existing air-navigation facilities; the acquisition of the necessary sites by lease or grant; and purchase, including exchange (not to exceed $1,000), hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles, (33) ~~$5,640,000~~ *$9,315,000, of*

which $2,875,000 shall be immediately available: Provided, That this appropriation and the unexpended balances of all appropriations heretofore made under this head for the fiscal year 1942 are hereby consolidated and shall be disbursed and accounted for as one fund and remain available until June 30, 1943: Provided further, That not to exceed $800,000 of this amount shall be available for the establishment of landing areas.

Technical development: For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 relative to such developmental work and service testing as tends to the creation of improved air-navigation facilities, including landing areas, aircraft, aircraft engines, propellers, appliances, personnel, and operation methods, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles; and purchase of reports, documents, plans, and specifications, (34)~~$380,000~~ *$899,600, of which $519,600 shall be immediately available.*

Enforcement of safety regulations: For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 relating to safety regulation, except air-traffic control, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting services;

fees and mileage of expert and other witnesses; employment of attorneys and examiners on a fee basis (not to exceed $7,500); and purchase and exchange (not to exceed $16,650), hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles; $2,590,000.

Civilian pilot training: For all necessary expenses of the Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics in carrying out the duties, powers, and functions devolving upon it pursuant to the authority contained in the Civilian Pilot Training Act of 1939 (49 U. S. C. 751, 752), including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; traveling expenses; hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles; $36,000,000, of which sum $8,000,000 shall be available immediately: *Provided*, That not to exceed $402,000 of this amount may be transferred to the appropriation "Enforcement of Safety Regulations, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics", for expenditure in connection with payment of salaries and travel of aeronautical inspectors engaged in supervision and promotion of the safety features of the civilian pilot training program (35): *Provided further, That $2,000,000 of this appropriation may be restored to the emergency fund for the President, created by the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, in reimbursement of a like amount advanced therefrom.*

Maintenance and operation, Washington National Air-

port: For salaries and expenses incident to the care, operation, maintenance, and protection of the Washington National Airport, including the operation, repair, and maintenance of passenger-carrying automobiles, and not to exceed $750 for the purchase, cleaning, and repair of uniforms for the guards, $465,000.

(36) *Development of landing areas: For continuation of the program for the construction, improvement, and repair of not to exceed six hundred and sixty-eight public airports and other public landing areas in the United States and its Territories and possessions, selected by the Administrator, and approved by a Board composed of the Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, and Secretary of Commerce, as necessary for national defense, including areas essential for safe approaches and including the acquisition of land, $199,740,000, to be immediately available, of which not to exceed $14,716,500 shall be available for administrative expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia: Provided, That this appropriation shall not be construed as precluding the use of other appropriations available for any of the purposes for which this appropriation is made: Provided further, That any or all of the foregoing appropriation of $199,740,000, as well as any unexpended balances of appropriations heretofore made under this head for the fiscal years 1941 and 1942 are hereby consolidated and shall be disbursed and accounted for as one*

fund under the appropriation under this head in the Sixth Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, to remain available until June 30, 1943, and may be transferred to any other Federal agency organized to undertake the work herein provided for either by contract or by force account, and such agency is authorized to proceed with such work.

Section 3709 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (41 U. S. C. 5) shall not be construed to apply to any purchase or service rendered for the office of the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed $100.

The foregoing appropriations under the Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics shall be available when specifically authorized by the Administrator for expenses of attendance at meetings of associations and other properly constituted bodies concerned with aeronautics (not to exceed $4,000); the transfer of household goods and effects, as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder; the purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, atlases, maps, and periodicals; traveling expenses; salaries and traveling expenses of employees detailed to attend courses of training conducted by the Government or other agencies serving aviation; and the purchase, cleaning, and repair of special wearing apparel (including skis and snowshoes).

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

Civil Aeronautics Board, Salaries and Expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Civil Aeronautics Board in exercising the powers and performing the duties vested in and imposed upon it by the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 (49 U. S. C. 681), as amended, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; traveling expenses (including travel and miscellaneous expenses incidental to the investigation of accidents involving certificated aircraft operated by air carriers occurring outside the continental limits of the United States); contract stenographic reporting services; fees and mileage of expert and other witnesses; temporary employment of attorneys, examiners, consultants, experts, and guards on a contract or fee basis without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; salaries and traveling expenses of employees detailed to attend courses of training conducted by the Government or industries serving aviation; expenses of examination of estimates of appropriations in the field; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals and newspapers; hire and operation of aircraft; purchase and exchange, hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles; purchase and hire of special wearing apparel and equipment for aviation purposes (including rubber boots, snowshoes, and skis); $1,225,500: *Provided,* That this appropriation shall be available, when

specifically authorized by the Chairman of the Board, for expenses of attendance at meetings of associations, organizations, or other properly constituted bodies concerned with aeronautics (not to exceed $4,000); and for transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding, (37) ~~$24,000~~ *$14,400*.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

For every expenditure requisite for and incident to the work of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, including purchase of not more than four motor-propelled station wagons and maintenance, repair, exchange, and operation of motor-propelled or horse-drawn vehicles for official use in field work, purchase of motorcycles with side cars, including their exchange, not to exceed $500, surveying instruments, including their exchange, rubber boots, canvas and rubber gloves, goggles, and caps, coats, and aprons for stewards' departments on vessels, packing, crating, and transporting personal household effects of commissioned officers and civilian personnel when transferred from one official station to another for permanent duty, and of commissioned officers who die while on active duty and funeral expenses of commissioned officers, as authorized by section 9 of the Act of January 19, 1942 (Public Law 402), extra compensation at not to exceed

$15 per month to each member of the crew of a vessel when assigned duties as bomber or fathometer reader, extra compensation at not to exceed $1 per day for each station to employees of the Coast Guard and the Weather Bureau while observing tides or currents or tending seismographs; services of one tide observer in the District of Columbia at not to exceed $1 per day, and compensation, not otherwise appropriated for, of persons employed in the field work, for operation, maintenance, and repair of an airplane for photographic survey, and expenses incident to the execution of field work upon approval by the head of the Bureau, to be expended in accordance with the regulations relating to the Coast and Geodetic Survey subscribed by the Secretary of Commerce, and under the following heads:

Field expenses, coastal surveys: For surveys and necessary resurveys of coasts on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and the Gulf of Mexico under the jurisdiction of the United States; continuing researches in physical hydrography relating to harbors and bars, and for tidal and current observations on the coasts of the United States or other coasts under the jurisdiction of the United States; compilation of the Coast Pilot, including the employment of pilots and nautical experts; the preparation or purchase of plans and specifications of vessels and the employment of hull draftsmen; the reimbursement, under rules prescribed by the Secretary of Com-

merce, of officers of the Coast and Geodetic Survey for food, clothing, medicines, and other supplies furnished for the temporary relief of distressed persons in remote localities and to shipwrecked persons temporarily provided for by them, not to exceed a total of $500 and actual necessary expenses of officers of the field force temporarily ordered to the office in the District of Columbia for consultation with the director, $529,000, of which amount not to exceed $21,200 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Magnetic and seismological work: For continuing magnetic and seismological observations and to establish meridian lines in connection therewith in all parts of the United States; making magnetic and seismological observations in other regions under the jurisdiction of the United States; purchase of additional magnetic and seismological instruments; lease of sites where necessary and the erection of temporary magnetic and seismological buildings; and including the employment in the field and office of such magnetic and seismological observers, and instrument makers and stenographic services as may be necessary, $81,000.

Geodetic control surveys: For continuing lines of exact levels between the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf coasts; determining geographic positions by triangulation and traverse to establish the control for a national mapping program, and for the control of Federal, State, boundary,

county, city, and other surveys and engineering works in all parts of the United States; including printing and binding, traveling and all other expenses necessary therefor; special geodetic surveys of first-order triangulation and leveling in regions subject to earthquakes, not exceeding $10,000; determining field astronomic positions and the variation of latitude, including the maintenance and operation of the latitude observatories at Ukiah, California, and Gaithersburg, Maryland, not exceeding $2,700 each; establishing lines of exact levels, determining geographic positions by triangulation and traverse, and making astronomic observations in Alaska; and continuing gravity observations in the United States and for making such observations in regions under the jurisdiction of the United States and also on islands and coasts adjacent thereto, (38)~~$80,000~~ *$449,400*, of which amount not to exceed $75,640 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia;

Vessels: For repair of vessels, and replacement of equipment thereon, exclusive of engineers' supplies and other ship chandlery, $120,000.

Pay of officers and men on vessels: For all necessary employees to man and equip the vessels, including professional seamen serving as mates on vessels of the Survey, to execute the work of the Survey herein provided for and authorized by law, $832,000.

Pay, commissioned officers: For pay and allowances prescribed by law for not to exceed one hundred and seventy-one commissioned officers on the active list and of officers retired in accordance with existing law, including payment of six months' death gratuity as authorized by section 9 of the Act of January 19, 1942 (Public Law 402), $885,000: *Provided,* That the Secretary of Commerce may designate one of the hydrographic and geodetic engineers to act as assistant director.

Office force: For personal services, $771,000.

Office expenses: For purchase of new instruments (except surveying instruments), including their exchange, materials, equipment, and supplies required in the instrument shop, carpenter shop, and chart division; books, scientific and technical books, journals, books of reference, maps, charts, and subscriptions; copper plates, chart paper, printer's ink, copper, zinc, and chemicals for electrotyping and photographing; engraving, printing, photographing, rubber gloves, and electrotyping supplies; photolithographing and printing charts for immediate use; stationery for office and field parties; transportation of instruments and supplies when not charged to field expenses; telegrams; washing; office furniture, repairs; miscellaneous expenses, contingencies of all kinds, not exceeding $90 for streetcar fares, $132,000.

Aeronautical charts: For compilation and printing of

aeronautical charts, including personal services in the District of Columbia (not to exceed $194,000), operation of airplane for check flights, and aerial photographs, execution of ground surveys at air terminals, and the purchase of drafting, photographic, photolithographic, and printing supplies and equipment, $330,000.

Appropriations herein made for traveling expenses or for the Coast and Geodetic Survey shall not be available for allowance to civilian or other officers for subsistence while on duty at Washington (except as hereinbefore provided for officers of the field force ordered to Washington for short periods for consultation with the director), except as now provided by law.

The appropriation in this title herein for traveling expenses shall be available, in an amount not to exceed $650, for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Coast and Geodetic Survey when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Commerce.

Not to exceed $2,500 of the appropriations herein made for the Coast and Geodetic Survey shall be available for the payment of part-time or intermittent employment in the District of Columbia, or elsewhere, of such architects, engineers, scientists, and technicists as may be contracted for by the Secretary of Commerce, in his discretion, at a rate of pay not exceeding $25 per diem for any person so employed.

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

Departmental salaries and expenses: For personal services (not to exceed $1,380,000) and other necessary expenses of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at the seat of Government in performing the duties imposed by law or in pursuance of law, including functions incident to the establishment, operation, and maintenance of foreign trade zones in ports of entry of the United States and administration of the China Trade Act; newspapers (not exceeding $1,500), periodicals, and books of reference; purchase, exchange, and repair of typewriters and labor-saving devices; contract stenographic reporting services; fees and mileage of witnesses, and other contingent expenses in the District of Columbia; (39)~~$1,140,000~~ *$1,423,000*: *Provided*, That expenses, except printing and binding and traveling expenses, of field studies or surveys conducted by departmental personnel of the Bureau shall be payable from the amount herein appropriated.

Field office service: For salaries (not to exceed (40)~~$310,000~~ *$397,000*) and all other expenses necessary to operate and maintain regional, district, and cooperative branch offices for the collection and dissemination of information useful in the development and improvement of commerce throughout the United States and its possessions, including foreign and domestic newspapers (not exceeding

$300), periodicals and books of reference, and the transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder, (41) ~~$345,000~~ *$430,000*.

The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses shall be available in an amount not to exceed $6,500 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the promotion of foreign and domestic commerce, or either, and also expenses of illustrating the work of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce by showing of maps, charts, and graphs at such meetings, when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Commerce.

BUREAU OF MARINE INSPECTION AND NAVIGATION

Departmental salaries: For the director and other personal services in the District of Columbia, $400,000.

Salaries and general expenses: For salaries of shipping commissioners, inspectors, and other personal services; to enable the Secretary of Commerce to provide and operate such motorboats and employ such persons as may be necessary for the enforcement, under his direction, of laws relating to navigation and inspection of vessels, boarding of vessels, counting of passengers on excursion boats to prevent overcrowding, and to secure uniformity in the admeasurement of vessels; fees to witnesses; materials, supplies, equipment, and services, including rent and janitor service; the transfer

of household goods and effects, as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940 (54 Stat. 1105), and regulations promulgated thereunder; purchase, exchange, and repair of instruments; plans and specifications; insignia, braid, and chin straps; coats, caps, and aprons for stewards' departments on vessels; and other incidental expenses of field offices, including contract stenographic reporting services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; $2,700,000: *Provided*, That $85,000 of the amount herein appropriated shall be available only for the payment of extra compensation for overtime services of local inspectors of steam vessels and their assistants, United States shipping commissioners and their deputies and assistants, and customs officers and employees for which the United States receives reimbursement in accordance with the provisions of the Act of May 11, 1938 (46 U. S. C. 382B).

PATENT OFFICE

Salaries: For the Commissioner of Patents and other personal services in the District of Columbia (42) *and elsewhere*, $3,893,000.

Photolithographing: For producing copies of weekly issue of drawings of patents and designs; reproduction of copies of drawings and specifications of exhausted patents, designs, trade-marks, and other papers, such other papers

when reproduced for sale to be sold at not less than cost plus 10 per centum; reproduction of foreign patent drawings; photo prints of pending application drawings; and photostat and photographic supplies and dry mounts, $225,000: *Provided,* That the headings of the drawings for patented cases may be multigraphed in the Patent Office for the purpose of photolithography.

Miscellaneous expenses: For purchase and exchange of law, professional, and other reference books and publications and scientific books; expenses of transporting publications of patents issued by the Patent Office to foreign governments; directories, furniture, filing cases; exchange of labor-saving office devices for investigating the question of public use or sale of inventions for two years or more prior to filing applications for patents, and such other questions arising in connection with applications for patents and the prior art as may be deemed necessary by the Commissioner of Patents; for expense attending defense of suits instituted against the Commissioner of Patents, and for other contingent and miscellaneous expenses of the Patent Office, $71,000.

Printing and binding: For printing the weekly issue of patents, designs, trade-marks, exclusive of illustrations; and for printing, engraving illustrations, and binding the Official Gazette, including weekly and annual indices,

(43)~~$791,000~~ *$632,800;* for miscellaneous printing and binding, (44)~~$69,000~~ *$55,200,* in all, (45)~~$860,000~~ *$688,000.*

The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses shall be available, in an amount not to exceed $500, for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Patent Office when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Commerce.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

Salaries and expenses: For carrying out the provisions of the Act establishing the National Bureau of Standards, approved March 3, 1901 (5 U. S. C. 591, 597; 15 U. S. C. 271–278), and of Acts supplementary thereto affecting the functions of the Bureau and specifically including the functions as set forth under the Bureau of Standards in the "Department of Commerce Appropriation Act 1935", approved April 7, 1934, and for all necessary expenses, purchases, and personnel connected with administration and operation, testing, inspection, and technical information service, research and development, and standards for commerce, including rental of laboratories in the field, building of temporary experimental structures, communication service, transportation service; the transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder; streetcar fares not exceeding $100, expenses of the

visiting committee, attendance of American member at the meeting of the International Committee of Weights and Measures; compensation and expenses of medical officers of the Public Health Service detailed to the National Bureau of Standards for the purpose of maintaining a first-aid station and making clinical observations; compiling and disseminating scientific and technical data; demonstrating the results of the Bureau's work by exhibits or otherwise as may be deemed most effective; purchases of supplies, materials, stationery, electric power, fuel for heat, light, and power, and accessories of all kinds needed in the work of the Bureau, including supplies for office, laboratory, shop, and plant, and cleaning and toilet supplies, gloves, goggles, rubber boots and aprons; contingencies of all kinds; supplies for operation, maintenance, and repair of motortrucks and a passenger automobile for official use, including their exchange; purchases of equipment of all kinds, including its repair and exchange, including apparatus, machines and tools, furniture, typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices, books, periodicals, and reference books, including their exchange when not needed for permanent use; translation of technical articles when required; salary of the Director and other personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended:

Operation and administration: For the general operation and administration of the Bureau; improvement and care of the grounds; plant equipment; necessary repairs and alterations to buildings; ~~(46)$377,000~~ *$406,700*, of which amount $2,000 shall be available immediately.

Testing, inspection, and information service: For calibrating and certifying measuring instruments, apparatus, and standards in terms of the national standards; the preparation and distribution of standard materials; the broadcasting of radio signals of standard frequency; the testing of equipment, materials, and supplies in connection with Government purchases; the improvement of methods of testing; advisory services to governmental agencies on scientific and technical matters; and supplying available information to the public, upon request, in the field of physics, chemistry, and engineering; $1,044,000.

Research and development: For the maintenance and development of national standards of measurement; the development of improved methods of measurement; the determination of physical constants and the properties of materials; the investigation of mechanisms and structures, including their economy, efficiency, and safety; the study of fluid resistance and the flow of fluids and heat; the investigation of radiation, radioactive substances, and X-rays; the study of conditions affecting radio transmission; the development of

methods of chemical analysis and synthesis, and the investigation of the properties of rare substances; investigations relating to the utilization of materials, including lubricants and liquid fuels; the study of new processes and methods of fabrication; and the solutions of problems arising in connection with standards, $802,000.

Standards for commerce: For cooperation with Government purchasing agencies, industries, and national organizations in developing specifications and facilitating their use; for encouraging the application of the latest developments in the utilization and standardization of building materials; for the development of engineering and safety codes simplified-practice recommendations, and commercial standards of quality and performance, $187,500.

During the fiscal year 1943 the head of any department or independent establishment of the Government having funds available for scientific investigations and requiring cooperative work by the National Bureau of Standards on scientific investigations within the scope of the functions of that Bureau, and which the National Bureau of Standards is unable to perform within the limits of its appropriations, may, with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce, transfer to the National Bureau of Standards such sums as may be necessary to carry on such investigations. The Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer on the

books of the Treasury Department any sums which may be authorized hereunder, and such amounts shall be placed to the credit of the National Bureau of Standards for performance of work for the department or establishment from which the transfer is made, including, where necessary, travel expenses and compensation for personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field.

The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses shall be available for the National Bureau of Standards in an amount not to exceed $4,500 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with standardization and research or either, when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Commerce.

Not to exceed $50,000 of funds available to the Bureau by appropriation and transfer shall be available for payment of part-time or intermittent employment in the District of Columbia, or elsewhere, of such scientists and technicians as may be contracted for by the Secretary of Commerce, in his discretion, at a rate of pay not exceeding $25 per diem for any person so employed.

Total, National Bureau of Standards, (47)~~$2,410,500~~ *$2,440,200*, of which amount not to exceed (48)~~$2,132,000~~ *$2,161,700* may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

WEATHER BUREAU

Salaries and expenses: For the employment of persons and means, including rental of buildings, required for carrying into effect in the District of Columbia and elsewhere in the United States, in the West Indies, in the Panama Canal, the Caribbean Sea, and on adjacent coasts, in the Hawaiian Islands, in Bermuda, and in Alaska the provisions of sections 1 and 3 of an Act approved October 1, 1890 (15 U. S. C. 311–313), and section 803 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 (49 U. S. C. 603); for purchase of books of reference; for traveling expenses; for necessary expenses (not to exceed $2,000) of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Bureau when authorized by the Secretary of Commerce; for the purchase, exchange, maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; transfer of household goods and effects, as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder; detail of not to exceed a total of ten members of the Weather Bureau personnel for training at Government expense at civilian institutions in advanced methods of meteorological science; for repair, alterations, and improvements to existing buildings and care and preservation of grounds, including the construction of necessary outbuildings and sidewalks on public streets, abutting Weather Bureau grounds;

for the erection of temporary buildings for living quarters of observers; for telephone rentals, and for telegraphing, telephoning, and cabling reports and messages, rates to be fixed by the Secretary of Commerce by agreement with the companies performing the service; for the establishment, equipment, and maintenance of meteorological offices and stations and for the issuing of weather forecasts and warnings of storms, cold waves, frosts, and heavy snows, the gaging and measuring of the flow of rivers and the issuing of river forecasts and warnings; for observations and reports relating to crops; for promoting the safety and efficiency of aircraft, as provided by section 803 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, and for observing, measuring, and investigating atmospheric phenomena; and for other necessary observations and reports, including cooperation with other bureaus of the Government and societies and institutions of learning as follows:

General administrative expenses: For necessary expenses for general administrative purposes, including the salary of chief of bureau and other personal services in the District of Columbia, $147,800.

Observations, warnings, and general weather service: For necessary expenses incident to collecting and disseminating meteorological, aerological, climatological, and marine in-

formation, and for investigations in meteorology, climatology, seismology, evaporation, and aerology in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, (49)~~$7,982,100~~ *$8,761,135*, of which not to exceed $1,500 may be expended for the contribution of the United States to the cost of the office of the secretariat of the International Meteorological Committee, and not to exceed $10,000 may be expended for the maintenance of a printing office in the city of Washington for the printing of weather maps, bulletins, circulars, forms, and other publications: *Provided*, That no printing shall be done by the Weather Bureau that can be done at the Government Printing Office without impairing the service of said Bureau.

Total, salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, (50)~~$8,129,900~~ *$8,908,935*, of which amount not to exceed (51)~~$888,000~~ *$900,880* may be expended for departmental personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That Weather Bureau part-time employees, appointed by designation or otherwise, under regulations of the Civil Service Commission, for observational work, may perform odd jobs in the installation, repair, improvement, alteration, cleaning, or removal of Government property and receive compensation therefor at rates of pay to be fixed by the Secretary of Commerce.

Section 3709 of the Revised Statutes of the United States

(41 U. S. C. 5) shall not be construed to apply to any purchase or service rendered for the Weather Bureau when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed $50.

(52) *Of the total amount available under this title for traveling expenses, with the exception of the amount for traveling expenses of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, the Secretary of Commerce is authorized and directed, on and before August 1, 1942, to cover into the Treasury the sum of $64,804, which shall be in addition to reductions in amounts available for traveling expenses resulting from decreases in the appropriations made by this title below the Budget estimates.*

This title may be cited as the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1943.

TITLE IV—THE JUDICIARY

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

Salaries: For the Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices; Reporter of the Court; and all other officers and employees, whose compensation shall be fixed by the Court, except as otherwise provided by law, and who may be employed and assigned by the Chief Justice to any office or work of the Court, $472,400.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Supreme Court of the United States $27,700, of which amount not to exceed $2,100 shall be available immediately

to be expended as required without allotment by quarters, and to be executed by such printer as the Court may designate.

Miscellaneous expenses: For miscellaneous expenses of the Supreme Court of the United States, to be expended as the Chief Justice may approve, $27,000.

Structural and mechanical care of the building and grounds: For such expenditures as may be necessary to enable the Architect of the Capitol to carry out the duties imposed upon him by the Act approved May 7, 1934 (40 U. S. C. 13a–13d), including improvements, maintenance, repairs, equipment, supplies, materials, and appurtenances, special clothing for workmen; purchase of waterproof wearing apparel; and personal and other services, including temporary labor without reference to the Classification and Retirement Acts, as amended, and for snow removal by hire of men and equipment or under contract without compliance with sections 3709 and 3744 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5, 16), $68,000.

UNITED STATES COURTS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia from all appropriations under this title and 30 per centum of the expenditures for the United States Court of Appeals for the

District of Columbia from all appropriations under this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from any funds in the Treasury to the credit of the District of Columbia.

Repairs and improvements, District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia: For repairs and improvements to the courthouse, including repair and maintenance of the mechanical equipment, and for labor and material and every item incident thereto, $12,300, to be expended under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol.

Repairs and improvements, United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia: For repairs and improvements to the United States Court of Appeals Building, including repair and maintenance of the mechanical equipment, and for labor and material and every item incident thereto, $2,500, to be expended under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol.

COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

Salaries: Presiding judge and four associate judges and all other officers and employees of the court, $107,500.

Contingent expenses: For books and periodicals, including their exchange; stationery, supplies, traveling expenses; drugs, chemicals, cleansers, furniture; and for such other miscellaneous expenses as may be approved by the presiding judge, $3,000.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding, $6,700.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS COURT

Salaries: Presiding judge and eight judges; and all other officers and employees of the court, $236,500.

Contingent expenses: For books and periodicals, including their exchange; stationery, supplies, traveling expenses; and for such other miscellaneous expenses as may be approved by the presiding judge, $17,000.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding, $1,000.

COURT OF CLAIMS

Salaries: Chief justice and four judges, seven regular commissioners, and all other officers and employees of the court, $207,000, including the compensation of stenographers authorized by the court, and for stenographic and other fees and charges necessary in the taking of testimony and in the performance of the duties as authorized by the Act entitled "An Act amending section 2 and repealing section 3 of the Act approved February 24, 1925 (28 U. S. C. 269, 270), entitled 'An Act to authorize the appointment of commissioners by the Court of Claims and to prescribe their powers and compensation', and for other purposes", approved June

23, 1930 (28 U. S. C. 270) (28 U. S. C. 241, 244; 55 Stat. 299).

Contingent expenses: For stationery, court library, repairs, fuel, electric light, traveling expenses, and other miscellaneous expenses, $18,500.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding, $26,500.

(53) *Repairs and improvements: For necessary repairs and improvements to the Court of Claims buildings, to be expended under the supervision of the Architect of the Capitol, $4,550.*

TERRITORIAL COURTS

Hawaii: For salaries of the chief justice and two associate justices of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii, of judges of the circuit courts in Hawaii, and of judges retired under the Act of May 31, 1938, $103,500.

DISTRICT COURT, PANAMA CANAL ZONE

Salaries: For salaries of the officials and employees of the District Court of the United States for the Panama Canal Zone, $27,300.

UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

Salaries and expenses: For salaries of the judge and other officers and employees of the United States Court for China; allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, as authorized by the Act approved June 26, 1930

(5 U. S. C. 118a), not to exceed $1,700 for any one person and in no event to exceed the amount actually and reasonably expended by the recipient of such allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light; court expenses, including reference and law books, printing and binding, ice and drinking water for office purposes, traveling expenses of officers and employees of the court, and, under such regulations as the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts may prescribe, of their families and effects, in going to and returning from their posts including travel expenses of said officers and employees and their families for travel performed from their posts to their homes in the United States and return to their posts while on authorized leave of absence; preparation and transportation of remains of officers and employees who may die abroad or in transit while in the discharge of their official duties to their former homes in the United States, or to a place not more distant for interment and for the ordinary expenses of such interment; including traveling expenses of officers and employees of the court and of their dependents, while en route to or from places of temporary refuge in time of war, political disturbance, earthquake, epidemic, or similar emergency and for per diem in lieu of subsistence of such officers, employees, and their dependents, while in a refugee status, $26,000.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF EXPENSE

Salaries of judges: For salaries of circuit judges; district judges (including two in the Territory of Hawaii, one in the Territory of Puerto Rico, four in the Territory of Alaska, and one in the Virgin Islands); and judges retired under section 260 of the Judicial Code, as amended, and section 518 of the Tariff Act of 1930; in all, $3,170,000: *Provided,* That this appropriation shall be available for the salaries of all United States justices and circuit and district judges lawfully entitled thereto, whether active or retired.

Salaries and expenses, clerks of courts: For salaries of clerks of United States circuit courts of appeals and United States district courts, their deputies, and other assistants, and expenses of conducting their respective offices, $2,462,900.

Probation system, United States courts: For salaries and expenses of probation officers, as authorized by the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Act of March 4, 1925, chapter 521, and for other purposes", approved June 6, 1930 (18 U. S. C. 726), $988,000: *Provided,* That the salary of no probation officer shall be less than $1,800 per annum nor more than $3,600 per annum: *Provided further,* That nothing herein contained shall be construed to abridge the right of the district judges to appoint probation officers, or to make such orders as may be necessary to govern probation officers

in their own courts: *Provided further,* That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the salary or expenses of any probation officer who, in the judgment of the senior or presiding judge certified to the Attorney General, fails to carry out the official orders of the Attorney General with respect to supervising or furnishing information concerning any prisoner released conditionally or on parole from any Federal penal or correctional institution.

Fees of commissioners: For fees of the United States commissioners and other committing magistrates acting under section 1014, Revised Statutes (18 U. S. C. 591), including fees and expenses of conciliation commissioners, United States courts, including the objects and subject to the conditions specified for such fees and expenses of conciliation commissioners in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1937, $350,000.

Fees of jurors: For mileage and per diems of jurors; meals and lodging for jurors in United States cases when ordered by the court, and meals and lodging for jurors in Alaska, as provided by section 193, title II, of the Act of June 6, 1900 (28 U. S. C. 9, 557–570, 595, 596), and compensation for jury commissioners, $5 per day, not exceeding three days for any one term of court, $1,940,000: *Provided,* That the compensation of jury commissioners for the District of Columbia shall conform to the provisions of

title 18, chapter 10, section 341, of the Code of the District of Columbia, but such compensation shall not exceed $250 each per annum.

Miscellaneous salaries: For salaries of all officials and employees of the Federal judiciary, not otherwise specifically provided for, $893,100: *Provided,* That the compensation of secretaries and law clerks of district judges shall be fixed by the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, except that the salaries of secretaries shall not exceed that of the senior clerical grade and the salaries of law clerks shall not exceed that of the principal subprofessional grade: *Provided further,* That none of this fund shall be used for the pay of a law clerk appointed by a district judge unless the senior circuit judge of the circuit (the District of Columbia being considered a circuit) in which the district where the clerk is needed, is situated, shall certify to the necessity of the appointment: *Provided further,* That not to exceed three law clerks to district judges shall be appointed in any one circuit.

Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries): For such miscellaneous expenses as may be authorized or approved by the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, for the United States courts and their officers, including rent of rooms for United States courts and judicial

officers; supplies and equipment, including the exchange of typewriting and adding machines, for the United States courts and judicial officers, including firearms and ammunition therefor; stenographic reporting services without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, provided that the rates of payment shall not exceed those fixed by the district court pursuant to Rule 80 (b) Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, in the jurisdiction of which the services are rendered; purchase of lawbooks, including the exchange thereof, for United States judges, and other judicial officers, including the libraries of the United States circuit courts of appeals, and the Federal Reporter and continuations thereto as issued, $307,200: *Provided,* That such books shall in all cases be transmitted to their successors in office; all books purchased hereunder to be marked plainly, "The Property of the United States": *Provided further,* That not to exceed $2 per volume shall be paid for the current and future volumes of the United States Code, Annotated, and that the reports of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia shall not be sold for a price exceeding that approved by the court and for not more than $6.50 per volume.

Traveling expenses: For all necessary traveling expenses, not otherwise provided for, incurred by the Judiciary, including traveling expenses of probation officers and their

clerks, $567,000: *Provided,* That this sum shall be available, in an amount not to exceed $4,000, for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of Federal probation when incurred on the written authorization of the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts: *Provided further,* That United States probation officers may be allowed, in lieu of actual expenses of transportation, not to exceed 4 cents per mile for the use of their own automobiles for transportation when traveling on official business within the city limits of their official station.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Administrative Office and Courts of the United States, $89,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

Salaries: For the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, the Assistant Director, and for other personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, as may be necessary to enable the Director to carry into effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the administration of the United States courts, and for other purposes", approved August 7, 1939 (53 Stat. 1223), $242,500: *Provided,* That in expending appropriations or portions of appropriations contained in this Act for the payment of personal services in the District of Columbia,

the Director shall fix compensation according to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

Miscellaneous expenses: For stationery, supplies, materials and equipment, freight, express, and drayage charges, washing towels, advertising, purchase of lawbooks and books of reference, periodicals and newspapers, communication service and postage; for the maintenance, repair, and operation of one motor-propelled delivery truck; for rent in the District of Columbia, and elsewhere; for official traveling expenses and other miscellaneous expenses not otherwise provided for, necessary to effectively carry out the provisions of the Act providing for the administration of the United States Courts, and for other purposes, $39,000: *Provided,* That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5) shall not be construed to apply to any purchase or service for the Administrative Office of the United States Courts when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed the sum of $50.

As used in this Act, the term "circuit court of appeals" includes the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia; the term "senior circuit judge" includes the Chief Justice of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia; the term "circuit judge" includes associate justice of the United States Court of Appeals for

the District of Columbia; and the term "judge" includes justice.

(54) *Of the total amount available under this title for traveling expenses, the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts is authorized and directed, on or before August 1, 1942, to cover into the Treasury the sum of $30,387, which shall be in addition to reductions in amounts available for traveling expenses resulting from decreases in the appropriations made by this title below the Budget estimates.*

This title may be cited as the "Judiciary Establishment Appropriation Act, 1943."

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 501. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay in excess of $2 per volume for the current and future volumes of the United States Code Annotated or in excess of $3.25 per volume for the current or future volumes of the Lifetime Federal Digest.

SEC. 502. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act or authorized hereby to be expended shall be used to pay the compensation of any officer or employee of the Government of the United States, or of any agency the majority of the stock of which is owned by the Government of the United States, whose post of duty is in continental

United States unless such officer or employee is a citizen of the United States or a person in the service of the United States on the date of the approval of this Act who being eligible for citizenship has filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen or who owes allegiance to the United States: *Provided,* That this section shall not apply to the employment of interpreters in the Immigration and Naturalization Service (not to exceed ten permanent employees and such temporary employees as are required from time to time) where competent citizen interpreters are not available: *Provided further,* That this section shall not apply to citizens of the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

SEC. 503. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be paid to any person for the filling of any position for which he or she has been nominated after the Senate has voted not to approve of the nomination of said person.

SEC. 504. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided,* That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima

facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further,* That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment, the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act, shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further,* That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

(55) *SEC. 505. No part of the funds appropriated by titles II and IV for salaries of judges, the Attorney General, Assistant Attorneys General, Solicitor General, district attorneys, marshals, and clerks of court shall be used for any other purpose whatsoever, but such salaries shall be allotted out of appropriations herein made for such salaries and retained by the Department or the Administrative Office of*

the United States Courts and paid to such officials severally, as and when such salaries fall due and without delay.

Passed the House of Representatives February 18, 1942.

Attest: SOUTH TRIMBLE,
Clerk.

By H. NEWLIN MEGILL.

Passed the Senate with amendments May 21 (legislative day, May 15), 1942.

Attest: EDWIN A. HALSEY,
Secretary.

77TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 6599

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of State, the Department of Justice, the Department of Commerce, and the Federal Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 21, 1942

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

mission for the term expiring June 5, 1947 (reappointment).

UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

The following-named passed assistant dental surgeons to be dental surgeons in the United States Public Health Service, to rank as such from the dates set opposite their names:

James F. Lewis, July 21, 1942.
Thomas L. Hagan, July 22, 1942.
Ray P. Breaux, July 21, 1942.

The following-named passed assistant surgeons to be surgeons in the United States Public Health Service, to rank as such from the dates set opposite their names:

Chapman H. Binford, July 1, 1942.
John A. Trautman, July 1, 1942.
Joseph A. Bell, July 1, 1942.
Edward C. Rinck, July 1, 1942.
Gordon A. Abbott, July 1, 1942.
Sidney P. Cooper, July 1, 1942.
Waldemar C. Dreessen, July 1, 1942.
Noka B. Hon, July 1, 1942.
Otis L. Anderson, July 1, 1942.

The following-named assistant surgeons to be passed assistant surgeons in the United States Public Health Service, to rank as such from the dates set opposite their names:

James J. Griffitts, June 23, 1942.
John B. Vander, June 23, 1942.
Albert L. Chapman, June 23, 1942.
George K. Massengill, July 1, 1942.
Michael B. Shimkin, July 1, 1942.
Lloyd S. Rolufs, July 1, 1942.
Lloyd R. Hershberger, July 1, 1942.
Daniel D. Chiles, July 1, 1942.
Dorland J. Davis, May 27, 1942.
Harlan E. Wilson, July 1, 1942.
Joseph C. Sturgell, July 1, 1942.
Robert A. Hingson, July 1, 1942.
Robert L. Griffith, June 1, 1942.
Kenneth W. Chapman, July 1, 1942.
Edward C. Jenkins, June 30, 1942.
James K Shafer, July 12, 1942.
Benno K. Milmore, July 1, 1942.
John D. Porterfield, June 30, 1942.
John T. Wright, August 1, 1942.
Benjamin Wolfman, July 17, 1942.
Allen B. Eschenbrenner, August 16, 1942.
Haskell B. Rosenblum, August 16, 1942.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY

Capt. Charles M. Cooke, Jr., to be a rear admiral in the Navy, for temporary service, to rank from the 29th day of November 1941.

Capt. John W. Reeves, Jr., to be a rear admiral in the Navy for temporary service, to rank from the 2d day of May 1942.

MARINE CORPS

The following-named lieutenant colonels (temporary) to be lieutenant colonels in the Marine Corps from the 29th day of April 1942:

William W. Davies
Vernon E. Megee

The following-named majors (temporary) to be majors in the Marine Corps from the 29th day of April 1942:

Clovis C. Coffman
Alva B. Lasswell
William B. McKean

Capt. (temporary) William E. Boles to be a captain in the Marine Corps from the 8th day of July 1940.

The following-named citizens to be second lieutenants in the Marine Corps from the 31st day of March 1942:

Thomas M. Leineweber, a citizen of Oregon.
Charles J. Kimmel, a citizen of Ohio.
Daniel H. Davis, a citizen of Mississippi.
James B. Davis, Jr., a citizen of Mississippi.
John F. Gheen, a citizen of California.
John E. King, a citizen of Georgia.
Robert T. Gillespie, a citizen of California.
George Boot, Jr., a citizen of Michigan.
William W. Curtis, a citizen of Mississippi.
Robert W. Nelson, a citizen of Kansas.
James H. Naylor, a citizen of Massachusetts.
Willard A. Pate, a citizen of Connecticut.
Hugh J. Irish, a citizen of New York.
Raymond H. White, a citizen of Utah.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate May 25, 1942:

POSTMASTERS

ALABAMA

John P McGee, Carrollton.
James T. Monnier, Demopolis.
Samuel J. Sanders, Fayette.
Robert G Davis, Gordo.
Dezzie A. Littlejohn, Jemison.
Maurice F Law, Linden.
William F Beverly, Sweet Water.
Thomas O. Smith, Jr., Wilsonville.
Roy G. Carpenter, Winfield.
Ruby E Page, Woodville.

ARKANSAS

John R. Harkness, Belleville.
William L Walton, Black Oak.
Robert D Reagan, Danville.
Shelby L. Jones, Emmet.
Walter R Dunn, Foreman.
Halton B. Stewart, Greenwood.
Floy R. Parr, Jonesboro.
George O Yingling, Searcy.
Elizabeth Horton, Washington.

MINNESOTA

Kenneth N Hullett, Lakeville.

MISSISSIPPI

Margaret L. Henry, Anguilla.
Will N Guyton, Blue Mountain.
Ivy G Hill, Cleveland.
Harry L Callicott, Coldwater.
James M. Thames, Decatur.
Allison P. Shoemaker, Jr., Edgewater Park.
John B Vinson Magee.
Johnnie L Posey, Philadelphia.
Charles E. Crook, Vicksburg.

NEW JERSEY

Frances E. Schmidt, Emerson.
Martin Kenneth Collins, Marlboro.
Robert T Lentz, National Park.
Willie E. Austin, Ocean Grove.
William Dudley Carleton Ringwood.
Kathleen R McCabe, West Trenton.
Walter W Lance, White House Station.

NORTH DAKOTA

George B Vermilya Towner.

OREGON

Gardner T. Hockensmith, Albany.

VIRGINIA

R. Milton Crump, Chester.
Ira D. Newcomb, Clarksville.
Kenneth H. Woody Crewe.
Burley M Garner Emporia.
James H. Ashby, Exmore.
Alfred C. Darden, Fort Monroe.
E. Keith Taylor, Hanover.
Margaret H Hardy McKenney.
Joseph W. Harvey, Montross.
Leslie N. Ligon, Pamplin
John P. Mugler, Phoebus.
James V. Lewis, Prospect.
Joseph F Judkins, Surry.
Jesse F. West, Jr., Waverly.
R Tyler Bland, West Point.

WEST VIRGINIA

Warren H Miller Spencer.
Myrtle W. Orndorff, Wardensville.

May 25, 1942

House of Representatives

MONDAY, MAY 25, 1942

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, we praise Thee that Thou hast made us the heirs of Thy everlasting kingdom. Breathe upon us the prayer divinely taught: "Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven." What a marvelous land Thou hast given us, so much to do, so many to share our blessings, so many failures to grieve us, and so many sins to make us ashamed. In loss and in pestilence Thou hast saved us a free people. Do Thou frown upon all our follies, deliver our people from the ways of thoughtless indifference, and throw the light of condemnation upon those who fail in this dire hour of our country's need.

Forbid that we should ever lay our tasks, with trembling fear, on the altar of faithless compromise. Hold back our country from all violations and disorders among ourselves, and from all factions which threaten our social order; may we never yield to the changes and chances of a doubtful life. Put to our lips the Holy Grail and from that blessed cup may we drink of the water of eternal life. Oh, happy is that people who have the light which no storm can extinguish and the peace which no darkness can dim. In the name and for the sake of Jesus, our Saviour. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, May 21, 1942, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on the following dates the President approved and signed bills of the House of the following titles:

On April 7, 1942:

H. R. 2922. An act for the relief of Albert Edward Whiteside;

H. R. 4625. An act for the relief of Karl K. Wilkes;

H. R. 5500. An act for the relief of the estate of Charles L. Clark;

H. R. 5576. An act for the relief of A. L. Freeman; and

H. R. 6023. An act to provide for the payment for accumulative or accrued annual leave to certain employees of the United States, its Territories or possessions, or the District of Columbia, who voluntarily enlist or otherwise enter the military or naval forces of the United States.

On April 20, 1942:

H. R. 5802. An act to amend certain provisions of law relative to the withdrawal of brandy for fortification of wines and production of wines, brandy, and fruit spirits so as to remove therefrom certain unnecessary restrictions.

On May 1, 1942:

H. R. 4180. An act for the relief of Edward Keating and others;

H. R. 4413. An act for the relief of Olive Z. Ressler; and

H. R. 5433. An act for the relief of the guardian of Charles Jirinec, an infant.

On May 14, 1942:

H. R. 3572. An act to amend the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended by section 34 (c) of the Customs Administrative Act of 1938 (U. S. C., 1934 ed., Supp. IV, title 19, sec. 1001, par. 1529 (a));

H. R. 4402. An act to amend existing law to provide privilege of renewing expiring 5-year level-premium term policies for another 5-year period;

H. R. 5275. An act for the relief of Weslie A. Coulter Sr.;

H. R. 5468. An act for the relief of J. Furman Richardson;

H. R. 6293. An act to establish a Women's Army Auxiliary Corps for service with the Army of the United States; and

H. R. 6913. An act to authorize the attendance of the Marine Band at the seventy-sixth anniversary convention of the Grand Army of the Republic to be held at Indianapolis, Ind., September 13 to 18, inclusive, 1942.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 6599. An act making appropriations for the Department of State, the Department of Justice, the Department of Commerce, and the Federal judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. MCCARRAN, Mr. MCKELLAR, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. BANKHEAD, Mr. CONNALLY, Mr. LODGE, and Mr. WHITE to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendment to the bill (H. R. 6979) entitled "An act to authorize an increase of the number of cadets at the United States Military Academy and to provide for maintaining the Corps of Cadets at authorized strength," disagreed to by the House; agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses theeron, and appoints Mr. REYNOLDS, Mr. LEE, Mr. HILL, Mr. AUSTIN, and Mr. GURNEY to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 1694) entitled "An act for the relief of Mrs. Claud Tuck," requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. BROWN, Mr. ELLENDER, and Mr. CAPPER to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Vice President had appointed Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. BREWSTER members of the joint select committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1939, entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the United States Government," for the disposition of executive papers in the following departments:

1. Department of Agriculture.
2. Department of Commerce.
3. Department of the Navy.
4. Department of the Treasury.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SWEENEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD on the life of our distinguished colleague the Honorable Patrick Boland.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. SWEENEY Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

[Mr. SWEENEY addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

Mr. CAPOZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include therein an editorial from the New York Times.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

[Mr. CAPOZZOLI addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

Mr. COX Mr Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include therein a foreword by Dr. Kilpatrick to a recently published book.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

[Mr. COX addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

FILE COPY

77TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT
2d Session } { No. 2236

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE AND THE FEDERAL JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1943

JUNE 15, 1942.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. RABAUT, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 6599]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6599) making appropriations for the Department of State, the Department of Justice, the Department of Commerce, and the Federal Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 35.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 18, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 33, 34, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, and 53; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert *$228,600;* and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:. In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert *$15,000;* and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert *$85,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert *$1,685,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In line 3 of the matter inserted by said amendment after the word "the" insert the following words: *surplus fund of the*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert *$900,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert *$500,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 25:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In line 5 of the matter inserted by said amendment, after the word "the" where it appears the first time insert the words *surplus fund of the*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 27:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert *$440,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 29:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert *$3,175,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 31:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert *$417,500*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 32:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert *$1,242,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 37:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert *$18,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 43:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 43, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert *$700,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 44:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 44, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert *$60,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 45:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 45, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert *$760,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 52:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 52, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In line 4 of the matter inserted by said amendment strike out the word "and" where it appears the second time, and insert in lieu thereof the word *or* and in line 5 of the matter inserted by said amendment after the word "the" where it appears the first time insert *surplus fund of the*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 54:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 54, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In line 4 of the matter inserted by said amendment after the word "the" where it appears the first time, insert the words *surplus fund of the*; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 10, 20, 21, 23, 36, and 55.

LOUIS C. RABAUT,
JOHN H. KERR,
BUTLER B. HARE,
JOHN M. HOUSTON,
HARRY P. BEAM,
ALBERT E. CARTER,
KARL STEFAN,
ROBERT F. JONES,
Managers on the part of the House.

PAT MCCARRAN,
KENNETH MCKELLAR,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
JOHN H. BANKHEAD,
WALLACE H. WHITE, JR.,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6599) making appropriations for the Department of State, the Department of Justice, the Department of Commerce, and the Federal Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report, as to each of such amendments, namely:

Totals, Allocations, Corrections of Text, etc.

The following amendments are in corrections of totals, allocations, and of text, etc.: 1, 7, 14, 40, 47, 48, 50, and 51.

Title I—Department of State

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Amendment No. 2, printing and binding: The House appropriated $254,000; the Senate, $152,400. The conferees have agreed on $228,600.

FOREIGN INTERCOURSE

Amendments Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6, diplomatic representatives to Bolivia, Ecuador, and Paraguay: The House provided Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary; the Senate, Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. The House recedes.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

Amendment No. 8, salaries and expenses: The Senate effected a reduction of $400 under the House figure on account of printing and binding, to which the House agrees.

Amendment No. 9, Lower Rio Grande flood-control project: The Senate effected a reduction of $540 under the House figure on account of printing and binding, to which the House agrees.

Amendment No. 11, fence construction on the international boundary: The Senate inserted new language appropriating $50,000 for this project. The conferees have agreed on $15,000.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSION

Amendment No. 12, salaries and expenses: The Senate effected a decrease of $320 under the House figure, on account of printing and binding, to which the House agrees.

INTERNATIONAL PACIFIC SALMON FISHERIES COMMISSION

Amendment No. 13, salaries and expenses: The Senate effected a reduction of $40 under the House figure, on account of printing and binding, to which the House agrees.

COOPERATION WITH THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

Amendment No. 15, salaries and expenses: The House appropriated $1,700,000, including an allotment of $100,000 for printing and binding; the Senate effected a reduction of $35,360 under the House figure, on account of printing and binding. The conferees have agreed on an appropriation of $1,685,000, or a cut of $15,000 under the House figure, on account of printing and binding.

TRAVEL EXPENSES

Amendment No. 16: The Senate inserted a new paragraph, as follows:

Of the total amount available under this title for traveling expenses, the Secretary of State is authorized and directed, on or before August 1, 1942, to cover into the Treasury the sum of $123,734, which shall be in addition to reductions in amounts available for traveling expenses resulting from decreases in the appropriations made by this title below the Budget estimates.

The House recedes with an amendment in correction of the text, adding the words shown in italics in the following excerpt:

to cover into the *surplus fund of the* Treasury

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Amendments Nos. 17 and 18, Administrative Division and Personnel Division: The Senate has merged these two divisions into the single division "Administrative Division" and has merged the appropriations made by the House for the two separate divisions into a single appropriation comprising the total of the two House figures, namely, $916,000. The House agrees to the merger, with an appropriation of $900,000.

Amendment No. 19, printing and binding: The House appropriated $567,500; and Senate, $340,500. The House recedes with an amendment, making the amount appropriated, $500,000.

Amendment No. 22, salaries and expenses, special war effort unit: The House authorized expenditures for press clippings, which the Senate eliminated. The House recedes.

Amendment No. 24, salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth: The House authorized 3 cents per mile for the use of privately owned automobiles for transportation when traveling on official business within the limits of the official stations of marshals and their deputies; the Senate authorized 4 cents per mile. The House recedes.

TRAVEL EXPENSES

Amendment no. 25: The Senate inserted a new paragraph, as follows:

Of the total amount available under this title for traveling expenses, with the exception of the amount for traveling expenses of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Attorney General is authorized and directed on or before August 1, 1942, to cover into the Treasury the sum of $253,350, which shall be in addition to reductions in amounts available for traveling expenses resulting from decreases in the appropriations made by this title below the Budget estimates.

The House recedes with an amendment in correction of the text, adding the words shown in italics in the following excerpt:

to cover into the *surplus fund of the* Treasury

Title III—Department of Commerce

CONTINGENT EXPENSES, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Amendment No. 26, printing and binding: The Senate excluded printing of Sixteenth Census material from the items to be paid for out of this appropriation, to which the House agrees.

Amendment No. 27, printing and binding: The House appropriated $550,000; the Senate, $330,000. The House recedes with an amendment fixing the amount at $440,000.

Amendment No. 28, salaries and expenses, National Inventors Council Service Staff: The Senate effected a decrease of $800 under the House figure, on account of printing and binding, to which the House agrees.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Amendment No. 29: The House appropriated $3,200,000; the Senate, $3,163,992, being a reduction of $36,008 on account of printing and binding. The House recedes with an amendment fixing the amount at $3,175,000.

Amendment No. 30, salaries and expenses, age and citizenship certification: The Senate effected a decrease of $2,000 under the House figure, on account of printing and binding, to which the House agrees.

Amendment No. 31, customs statistics: The Senate effected a reduction of $4,482 under the House figure, on account of printing and binding. The House recedes with an amendment fixing the amount of the reduction at $2,500.

Amendment No. 32, compiling census reports, and so forth: The House appropriated $1,257,000; the Senate, $1,067,000. The House recedes with an amendment fixing the amount at $1,242,000.

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS

Amendment No. 33, establishment of air-navigation facilities: The House appropriated $5,640,000; the Senate appropriated $9,315,000, making $2,875,000 immediately available, and added the following proviso:

Provided, That this appropriation and the unexpended balances of all appropriations heretofore made under this head for the fiscal year 1942 are hereby consolidated and shall be disbursed and accounted for as one fund and remain available until June 30, 1943: *Provided further,* That not to exceed $800,000 of this amount shall be available for the establishment of landing areas.

The House recedes.

Amendment No. 34, technical development: The House appropriated $380,000; the Senate, $899,600, making $519,600 immediately available. The increase of $519,600 over the House figure is for certain airport paving development projects in compliance with a special request of the Secretary of War. The House recedes.

Amendment No. 35, civilian pilot training: The Senate inserted a proviso, as follows:

Provided further, That $2,000,000 of this appropriation may be restored to the emergency fund for the President, created by the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, in reimbursement of a like amount advanced therefrom.

The Senate recedes.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

Amendment No. 37, printing and binding: The House appropriated $24,000; the Senate, $14,400. The House recedes with an amendment fixing the amount at $18,000.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Amendment No. 38, geodetic control surveys: The House appropriated $80,000; the Senate, $449,400, restoring the Budget estimate except a reduction of $600 on account of printing and binding. The House recedes.

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

Amendment No. 39, departmental salaries and expenses: The House appropriated $1,140,000; the Senate, $1,423,000. The House recedes.

Amendment No. 41, field office service: The House appropriated $345,000; the Senate, $430,000. The House recedes.

PATENT OFFICE

Amendment No. 42, salaries: The Senate makes the appropriation available for salaries outside the District of Columbia, to which the House agrees.

Amendments Nos. 43, 44, and 45, printing and binding: The House appropriated $791,000 for printing the weekly issue of patents, the Official Gazette, etc., $69,000 for miscellaneous printing, in all, $860,000; the Senate appropriated $632,800 for the weekly issue of patents, the Official Gazette, etc., $55,200 for miscellaneous printing, in all, $688,000. The House recedes with an amendment appropriating $700,000 for the weekly issue of patents, the Official Gazette, etc., $60,000 for miscellaneous printing, in all, $760,000.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

Amendment No. 46, operation and administration: The House appropriated $377,000; the Senate, $406,700. The House recedes.

WEATHER BUREAU

Amendment No. 49, observations, warnings, and general weather service: The House appropriated $7,982,100; the Senate, $8,761,135. The House recedes.

TRAVEL EXPENSES

Amendment No. 52: The Senate inserted the following provision:

Of the total amount available under this title for traveling expenses, with the exception of the amount for traveling expenses of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, the Secretary of Commerce is authorized and directed, on and before August 1, 1942, to cover into the Treasury the sum of $64,804, which shall be in addition to reductions in amounts available for traveling expenses resulting from decreases in the appropriations made by this title below the Budget estimates.

The House recedes with an amendment perfecting the text, as follows:

Of the total amount available under this title for traveling expenses, with the exception of the amount for traveling expenses of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, the Secretary of Commerce is authorized and directed, on or before August 1, 1942, to cover into the surplus fund of the Treasury the sum of $64,804, which shall be in addition to reductions in amounts available for traveling expenses resulting from decreases in the appropriations made by this title below the Budget estimates.

Title IV—The Judiciary

COURT OF CLAIMS

Amendment No. 53, repairs and improvements: The Senate inserted a new paragraph appropriating $4,550 for repairs and improvements to the Court of Claims buildings, to which the House agrees.

TRAVEL EXPENSES

Amendment No. 54: The Senate inserted a new paragraph, as follows:

Of the total amount available under this title for traveling expenses, the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts is authorized and directed, on or before August 1, 1942, to cover into the Treasury the sum of $30,387, which shall be in addition to reductions in amounts available for traveling expenses resulting from decreases in the appropriations made by this title below the Budget estimates.

The House recedes with an amendment in correction of the text, adding the words shown in italics in the following excerpt:

to cover into the *surplus fund of the* Treasury

Amendments in Disagreement

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

Amendment No. 10, Douglas-Agua Prieta sanitation project: The Senate inserted new language providing an appropriation of $90,000 for the construction of the United States portion of this project. The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Amendment No. 20, salaries and expenses: The Senate inserted a new proviso, as follows:

Provided further, That this appropriation shall be available for alterations, improvements, and repairs to premises occupied for detention purposes without regard to section 322 of the Act of June 30, 1932 (40 U. S. C. 278a), when authorized or approved by the Attorney General, and for all necessary expenses incident to the maintenance, care, detention, surveillance, parole, and transportation of alien

enemies, including transportation and other expenses in the return of such aliens to place of bona fide residence or to such other place as may be authorized by the Attorney General:

The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur.

MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS

Amendment No. 21, enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws: The Senate inserted a new proviso, as follows:

Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the payment of any person hereafter appointed at a salary of $5,000 or more for the enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws unless such person is appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur.

Amendment No. 23, salaries and expenses of special attorneys, and so forth: The Senate inserted a new proviso as follows:

Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the payment of any person hereafter appointed at a salary of $5,000 or more and paid from this appropriation unless such person is appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS AUTHORITY

Amendment No. 36, development of landing areas. The Senate inserted a new paragraph, appropriating $199,740,000 for this purpose. The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR SALARIES OF CERTAIN OFFICERS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND THE JUDICIARY TO BE ALLOTTED AND DISBURSED AS PROVIDED IN THE APPROPRIATION AND WITHOUT DELAY

Amendment No. 55: The Senate inserted a new section at the end of the bill as follows:

SEC. 505. No part of the funds appropriated by titles II and IV for salaries of judges, the Attorney General, Assistant Attorneys General, Solicitor General, district attorneys, marshals, and clerks of court shall be used for any other purpose whatsoever, but such salaries shall be allotted out of appropriations herein made for such salaries and retained by the Department or the Administrative Office of the United States Courts and paid to such officials severally, as and when such salaries fall due and without delay.

The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur with an amendment making the provision permanent.

LOUIS C. RABAUT,
JOHN H. KERR,
BUTLER B. HARE,
JOHN M. HOUSTON,
HARRY P. BEAM,
ALBERT E. CARTER,
KARL STEFAN,
ROBERT F. JONES,
Managers on the part of the House.

○

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 2467) to provide family allowances for the dependents of enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard of the United States, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report.

This bill was passed by the Senate and sent to the House after a similar House bill (H. R. 7119) had already been reported to the House by the Committee on Military Affairs. Consequently, the Senate bill was not referred to the House committee and, when the House passed the Senate bill, the House struck out all of the text of the Senate bill after the enacting clause and inserted in lieu thereof the text of the House bill, as it had been amended by the House. While it happened in this fashion that the House amendment was a complete substitute for the Senate bill and there were many differences in form between the two, there were relatively few important differences of substance between the Senate bill and the House amendment.

The more important differences between the Senate bill and the House amendment, and the provisions of the conference agreement with respect thereto, are as follows:

1. The Senate bill provided that allowances should be payable for the period beginning with the first day of the first month following the enactment of the act, but that allowances accruing for the period preceding the first day of the fourth calendar month following such enactment should not actually be paid until after the first day of such fourth calendar month. The House amendment provided that allowances should be payable for the period beginning with the first day of the second month following the enactment of the act. The conference agreement provides that allowances shall be payable for the period beginning with June 1, 1942, but that allowances accruing for the period preceding November 1, 1942, shall not actually be paid until after November 1, 1942.

2. The Senate bill provided that class B dependents should include any person who is the parent, grandchild, brother, or sister of the enlisted man and who is dependent upon the enlisted man for a substantial portion of his support. The House amendment required that a class B dependent be dependent on the enlisted man for his chief support. Both the Senate bill and the House amendment defined parents so as to include parents, parents-in-law, and grandparents. However, under the House amendment not more than two parents (as so defined) could be regarded as dependents of an enlisted man, while under the Senate bill there was an additional allowance of $5 for each parent in excess of two. The Senate bill permitted grandchildren and brothers and sisters of the enlisted man to be included among class B dependents if they were either (1) under 18 years of age, or (2) of any age, if incapable of self-support by reason of mental or physical defect. The House amendment did not permit grandchildren to be included as dependents in any case and permitted brothers and sisters (including those less than 18 years of age) to be included as dependents only if they were disabled. The conference agreement provides that persons having the required relationship may be included as class B dependents if they are dependent upon the enlisted man for a substantial portion of their support. The conference agreement follows the House amendment with respect to the limitation upon the number of parents who may receive allowances. The agreement provides that grandchildren, brothers, and sisters may be included among class B dependents only if they are (1) under 18 years of age, or (2) incapable of self-support by reason of mental or physical defect. There is an additional limitation in the case of grandchildren which permits them to be included only if the enlisted man stood in loco parentis to them for a period of at least 1 year prior to his entry into the service.

3. The Senate bill provided that the payment of an allowance to any class B dependent should be terminated upon the request of the enlisted man. The House amendment contained no such provision. This provision is retained by the conference agreement.

4. Both the Senate bill and the House amendment provided that the Government's contributions to the class B dependents of an enlisted man should not exceed $50 a month in the aggregate. Under the Senate bill, in cases where the aggregate of such contributions to class B dependents would otherwise exceed $50, there would be a proportionate reduction in the amount of such contribution payable to each such dependent. Under the House amendment, in such cases, the $50 would be apportioned among the class B dependents as may be prescribed by regulations. The conference agreement provides for a proportionate reduction in such cases.

5. The House amendment contained a provision, which was not in the Senate bill, under which the enlisted man himself could determine the manner in which the amount taken from his pay should be divided among his dependents. The Senate bill provided that the amount taken from the pay of the enlisted man should be divided among his dependents in the same ratio in which the contribution from the Government was divided. The conference agreement follows the Senate bill in this respect.

6. Both the Senate bill and the House amendment provided that, subject to the general limitations upon the period for which allowances were payable, the allowance in any case should be paid for the period beginning with the date of filing application therefor. However, the Senate bill contained a provision, which was not in the House amendment, providing that in cases where the enlisted man is already in active service on the date of enactment of the act, if application is filed within 6 months after the date of enactment of the act or within such longer time as may be prescribed in special cases by the Secretary of the department concerned, the allowance should be paid for the period beginning with the date on which the dependent would have first become entitled thereto if an application had been filed at any earlier time. The conference agreement retains this provision of the Senate bill, which is particularly necessary in view of the fact that allowances are to begin to accrue as of June 1, 1942, and, of course, applications could not be filed by that date.

7. The Senate bill contained a provision, which was not in the House amendment, providing that the Secretary of the department concerned might at any time for good cause reconsider or modify any determination previously made by him in the administration of the act, and that he might waive the recovery of money erroneously paid under the act whenever he found that such recovery would be against equity and good conscience. The latter part of this provision is similar to provisions of existing law relating to payments made by the Veterans' Administration (U. S. C., title 38, sec. 507a). The Senate bill also contained a provision relieving authorizing officers from liability for erroneous payments or overpayments made under the act, unless they authorized such payments as the result of gross negligence or with the intent to defraud. The conference agreement retains these provisions.

8. Title II of the Senate bill contained amendments to the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 which were not contained in the House amendment. The conference agreement retains these provisions with clarifying changes. The purpose of these amendments to the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 is largely to clarify the questions which will arise in the administration of that act by reason of the fact that the dependents of registrants would be entitled to allowances under this Act if such registrants were inducted for active service.

These amendments provide, first, that for the purpose of determining whether or not men shall be deferred because of their dependents, any payments of allowances which would be payable by the United States to such dependents should be taken into consideration but should not be deemed conclusively to remove the grounds for deferment when dependency is based upon financial considerations and should not be deemed to remove the grounds for deferment when dependency is based upon other than financial considerations and cannot be eliminated by financial assistance to the dependents, and, second, that the President may provide for the deferment of any or all categories of those men who have wives or children, or wives and children, with whom they maintain a bona fide family relationship in their homes. The definition of the term "dependent" contained in the existing law is also repealed.

The effect of these amendments is to make it clear that under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 it will be possible to carry out the policy expressed in the report of the House committee on H. R. 7119, to the effect that established families should be preserved in so far as is practicable and should not be indiscriminately uprooted. To this end, these amendments authorize the deferment of men with wives and children until after the available single men have been inducted. It will of course be necessary to induct married men when the supply of available single men is exhausted. At that time it may be deemed advisable to distinguish between married men without children and married men with children. Such a distinction would be authorized by these amendments.

ANDREW J. MAY,
R. E. THOMASON,
DOW W. HARTER,
W. G. ANDREWS,
LESLIE C. ARENDS,
Managers on the part of the House.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by the inclusion of an Associated Press dispatch relating to the story of the sinking of the carrier *Lexington*.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1943—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I present a conference report and statement upon the bill (H. R. 6599) making appropriations for the Department of State, the Department of Justice, the Department of Commerce, and the Federal judiciary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, for printing under the rule:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6599) "making appropriations for the Department of State, the Department of Justice, the Department of Commerce, and the Federal Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 35.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 18, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 33, 34, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, and 53; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$228,600"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "$15,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$85,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$1,685,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In line 3 of the matter inserted by said amendment after the word "the" insert the following words "surplus fund of the"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$900,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 25: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In line 5 of the matter inserted by said amendment, after the word "the" where it appears the first time insert the words "surplus fund of the"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 27: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$440,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 29: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$3,175,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 31: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$417,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 32: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$1,242,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 37: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$18,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 43: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 43, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$700,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 44: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 44, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$60,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 45: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 45, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$760,000"; and the Senate agree to same.

Amendment numbered 52: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 52, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In line 4 of the matter inserted by said amendment strike out the word "and" where it appears the second time, and insert in lieu thereof the word "or" and in line 5 of the matter inserted by said amendment after the word "the" where it appears the first time insert "surplus fund of the"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 54: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 54, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In line 4 of the matter inserted by said amendment after the word "the" where it appears the first time, insert the words "surplus fund of the"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 10, 20, 21, 23, 36, and 55.

LOUIS C. RABAUT,
JOHN H. KERR,
BUTLER B. HARE,
JOHN M. HOUSTON,
HARRY P. BEAM,
ALBERT E. CARTER,
KARL STEFAN,
ROBERT F. JONES,
Managers on the part of the House.

PAT MCCARRAN,
KENNETH MCKELLAR,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
JOHN H. BANKHEAD,
WALLACE H. WHITE, JR.,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6599) making appropriations for the Department of State, the Department of Justice, the Department of Commerce, and the Federal Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report, as to each of such amendments, namely:

Totals, allocations, corrections of text, etc.

The following amendments are in corrections of totals, allocations, and of text, etc.: 1, 7, 14, 40, 47, 48, 50, and 51.

Title I—Department of State

Office of the Secretary of State

Amendment No. 2, printing and binding: The House appropriated $254,000; the Senate, $152,400. The conferees have agreed on $228,600.

Foreign Intercourse

Amendments Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6, diplomatic representatives to Bolivia, Ecuador, and Paraguay: The House provided Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary; the Senate, Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. The House recedes.

International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico

Amendment No. 8, salaries and expenses: The Senate effected a reduction of $400 under the House figure on account of printing and binding, to which the House agrees.

Amendment No. 9, Lower Rio Grande flood-control project: The Senate effected a reduction of $540 under the House figure on account of printing and binding, to which the House agrees.

Amendment No. 11, fence construction on the international boundary: The Senate inserted new language appropriating $50,000 for this project. The conferees have agreed on $15,000.

International Fisheries Commission

Amendment No. 12, salaries and expenses: The Senate effected a decrease of $320 under the House figure, on account of printing and binding, to which the House agrees.

International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission

Amendment No. 13, salaries and expenses: The Senate effected a reduction of $40 under the House figure, on account of printing and binding, to which the House agrees.

Cooperation With the American Republics

Amendment No. 15, salaries and expenses: The House appropriated $1,700,000, including an allotment of $100,000 for printing and binding; the Senate effected a reduction of $35,360 under the House figure, on account of printing and binding. The conferees have agreed on an appropriation of $1,685,000, or a cut of $15,000 under the House figure, on account of printing and binding.

Travel Expenses

Amendment No. 16: The Senate inserted a new paragraph, as follows:

"Of the total amount available under this title for traveling expenses, the Secretary of State is authorized and directed, on or before August 1, 1942, to cover into the Treasury the sum of $123,734, which shall be in addition to reductions in amounts available for traveling expenses resulting from decreases in the appropriations made by this title below the Budget estimates."

The House recedes with an amendment in correction of the text, adding the words shown in italics in the following excerpt: "to cover into the *surplus fund of the* Treasury".

Title II—Department of Justice

Office of the Attorney General

Amendments Nos. 17 and 18, Administrative Division and Personnel Division: The Senate has merged these two divisions into the single division "Administrative Division" and has merged the appropriations made by the House for the two separate divisions into a single appropriation comprising the total of the two House figures, namely, $916,000. The House agrees to the merger, with an appropriation of $900,000.

Amendment No. 19, printing and binding: The House appropriated $567,500; the Senate, $340,500. The House recedes with an amendment, making the amount appropriated, $500,000.

Amendment No. 22, salaries and expenses, special war effort unit: The House authorized

expenditures for press clippings, which the Senate eliminated. The House recedes.

Amendment No. 24, salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth: The House authorized 3 cents per mile for the use of privately owned automobiles for transportation when traveling on official business within the limits of the official stations of marshals and their deputies; the Senate authorized 4 cents per mile. The House recedes.

Travel Expenses

Amendment No. 25: The Senate inserted a new paragraph, as follows:

"Of the total amount available under this title for traveling expenses, with the exception of the amount for traveling expenses of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Attorney General is authorized and directed on or before August 1, 1942, to cover into the Treasury the sum of $253,350, which shall be in addition to reductions in amounts available for traveling expenses resulting from decreases in the appropriations made by this title below the Budget estimates."

The House recedes with an amendment in correction of the text, adding the words shown in italics in the following excerpt: "to cover into the *surplus fund of the* Treasury".

Title III—Department of Commerce

Contingent Expenses, Department of Commerce

Amendment No. 26, printing and binding: The Senate excluded printing of Sixteenth Census material from the items to be paid for out of this appropriation, to which the House agrees.

Amendment No. 27, printing and binding: The House appropriated $550,000; the Senate, $330,000. The House recedes with an amendment fixing the amount at $440,000.

Amendment No. 28, salaries and expenses, National Inventors Council Service Staff: The Senate effected a decrease of $800 under the House figure, on account of printing and binding, to which the House agrees.

Bureau of the Census

Amendment No. 29: The House appropriated $3,200,000; the Senate, $3,163,992, being a reduction of $36,008 on account of printing and binding. The House recedes with an amendment fixing the amount at $3,175,000.

Amendment No. 30, salaries and expenses, age and citizenship certification: The Senate effected a decrease of $2,000 under the House figure, on account of printing and binding, to which the House agrees.

Amendment No. 31, customs statistics: The Senate effected a reduction of $4,482 under the House figure, on account of printing and binding. The House recedes with an amendment fixing the amount of the reduction at $2,500.

Amendment No. 32, compiling census reports, and so forth: The House appropriated $1,257,000; the Senate, $1,067,000. The House recedes with an amendment fixing the amount at $1,242,000.

Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics

Amendment No. 33, establishment of air-navigation facilities: The House appropriated $5,640,000; the Senate appropriated $9,315,000, making $2,875,000 immediately available, and added the following proviso:

"*Provided,* That this appropriation and the unexpended balances of all appropriations heretofore made under this head for the fiscal year 1942 are hereby consolidated and shall be disbursed and accounted for as one fund and remain available until June 30, 1943: *Provided further,* That not to exceed $800,000 of this amount shall be available for the establishment of landing areas."

The House recedes.

Amendment No. 34, technical development: The House appropriated $380,000; the Senate, $899,600, making $519,600 immediately available. The increase of $519,600 over the House figure is for certain airport paving development projects in compliance with a special request of the Secretary of War. The House recedes.

Amendment No. 35, civilian pilot training: The Senate inserted a proviso, as follows:

"*Provided further,* That $2,000,000 of this appropriation may be restored to the emergency fund for the President, created by the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, in reimbursement of a like amount advanced therefrom."

The Senate recedes.

Civil Aeronautics Board

Amendment No. 37, Printing and binding: The House appropriated $24,000; the Senate, $14,400. The House recedes with an amendment fixing the amount at $18,000.

Coast and Geodetic Survey

Amendment No. 38, geodetic control surveys: The House appropriated $80,000; the Senate, $449,400, restoring the Budget estimate except a reduction of $600 on account of printing and binding. The House recedes.

Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce

Amendment No. 39, departmental salaries and expenses: The House appropriated $1,140,000; the Senate, $1,423,000. The House recedes.

Amendment No. 41, field office service: The House appropriated $345,000; the Senate, $430,000. The House recedes.

Patent Office

Amendment No. 42, salaries: The Senate makes the appropriation available for salaries outside the District of Columbia, to which the House agrees.

Amendments Nos. 43, 44, and 45, printing and binding: The House appropriated $791,000 for printing the weekly issue of patents, the Official Gazette, etc., $69,000 for miscellaneous printing, in all, $860,000; the Senate appropriated $632,800 for the weekly issue of patents, the Official Gazette, etc., $55,200 for miscellaneous printing, in all, $688,000. The House recedes with an amendment appropriating $700,000 for the weekly issue of patents, the Official Gazette, etc., $60,000 for miscellaneous printing, in $760,000.

National Bureau of Standards

Amendment No. 46, operation and administration: The House appropriated $377,000; the Senate, $406,700. The House recedes.

Weather Bureau

Amendment No. 49, observations, warnings, and general weather service: The House appropriated $7,982,100; the Senate, $8,761,135. The House recedes.

Travel Expenses

Amendment No. 52: The Senate inserted the following provision:

"Of the total amount available under this title for traveling expenses, with the exception of the amount for traveling expenses of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, the Secretary of Commerce is authorized and directed, on and before August 1, 1942, to cover into the Treasury the sum of $64,804, which shall be in addition to reductions in amounts available for traveling expenses resulting from decreases in the appropriations made by this title below the Budget estimates."

The House recedes with an amendment perfecting the text, as follows:

"Of the total amount available under this title for traveling expenses, with the exception of the amount for traveling expenses of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, the Secretary of Commerce is authorized and directed, on or before August 1, 1942, to cover into the surplus fund of the Treasury the sum of $64,804, which shall be in addition to reductions in amounts available for traveling expenses resulting from decreases in the appropriations made by this title below the Budget estimates."

Title IV—The Judiciary

Court of Claims

Amendment No. 53, repairs and improvements: The Senate inserted a new paragraph appropriating $4,550 for repairs and improvements to the Court of Claims buildings, to which the House agrees.

Travel Expenses

Amendment No. 54: The Senate inserted a new paragraph, as follows:

"Of the total amount available under this title for traveling expenses, the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts is authorized and directed, on or before August 1, 1942, to cover into the Treasury the sum of $30,387, which shall be in addition to reductions in amounts available for traveling expenses resulting from decreases in the appropriations made by this title below the Budget estimates."

The House recedes with an amendment in correction of the text, adding the words shown in italics in the following excerpt: "to cover into the *surplus fund of the* Treasury".

Amendments in disagreement

International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico.

Amendment No. 10, Douglas-Agua Prieta sanitation project: The Senate inserted new language providing an appropriation of $90,000 for the construction of the United States portion of this project. The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur.

Immigration and Naturalization Service

Amendment No. 20, salaries and expenses: The Senate inserted a new proviso, as follows:

"*Provided further,* That this appropriation shall be available for alterations, improvements, and repairs to premises occupied for detention purposes without regard to section 322 of the Act of June 30, 1932 (40 U. S. C. 278a), when authorized or approved by the Attorney General, and for all necessary expenses incident to the maintenance, care, detention, surveillance, parole, and transportation of alien enemies, including transportation and other expenses in the return of such aliens to place of bona fide residence or to such other place as may be authorized by the Attorney General:"

The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur.

Miscellaneous appropriations

Amendment No. 21, enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws: The Senate inserted a new proviso, as follows:

"*Provided further,* That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the payment of any person hereafter appointed at a salary of $5,000 or more for the enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws unless such person is appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur.

Amendment No. 23, salaries and expenses of special attorneys, and so forth: The Senate inserted a new proviso as follows:

"*Provided further,* That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the payment of any person hereafter appointed at a salary of $5,000 or more and paid from this appropriation unless such person is appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur.

Civil Aeronautics Authority

Amendment No. 36, development of landing areas. The Senate inserted a new paragraph, appropriating $199,740,000 for this purpose. The managers on the part of the House wil move to recede and concur.

Appropriations for salaries of certain officers in the Department of Justice and the Judiciary to be allotted and disbursed as provided in the appropriation and without delay

Amendment No. 55. The Senate inserted a new section at the end of the bill as follows:

"SEC. 505. No part of the funds appropriated by titles II and IV for salaries of judges, the Attorney General, Assistant Attorneys General, Solicitor General, district attorneys, marshals, and clerks of court shall be used for any other purpose whatsoever, but such salaries shall be allotted out of appropriations herein made for such salaries and retained by the Department or the Administrative Office of the United States Courts and paid to such officials severally, as and when such salaries fall due and without delay."

The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur with an amendment making the provision permanent.

LOUIS C. RABAUT,
JOHN H. KERR,
BUTLER B. HARE,
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HARRY P. BEAM,
ALBERT E. CARTER,
KARL STEFAN,
ROBERT F. JONES,
Managers on the part of the House.

FIFTH LEND-LEASE REPORT (H. DOC. NO. 799)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, delivered to the Clerk of the House on June 12, which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered printed:

To the Congress of the United States of America:

This is the fifth 90-day report to the Congress on operations under the Lend-Lease Act.

For the 3 months ending May 31, 1942, lend-lease aid amounted to more than $1,900,000,000. For the 15-month period from March 1941 through May 1942 aid totaled $4,497,000,000 in goods and services. We are now making aid available at a monthly rate equivalent to $8,000,000,000 per year.

Dollar figures do not portray all that is happening. The Congress has wisely set few limits to the types of aid which may be and are being provided. Food—over 5,000,000,000 pounds—and medicine have helped to sustain the British and Russian and Chinese peoples in their gallant will to fight. Metals, machine tools, and other essentials have aided them to maintain and step up their production of munitions. The bombardment planes and the tanks which were ordered for them last spring and summer are now putting their mark on the enemy. The British pilots trained in this country have begun their work at Cologne and Essen.

And lend-lease is no longer one way. Those who have been receiving lend-lease aid in their hour of greatest need have taken the initiative in reciprocating. To the full extent of their ability, they are supplying us, on the same lend-lease basis, with many things we need now. American troops on Australian and British soil are being fed and housed and equipped in part out of Australian and British supplies and weapons. Our Allies have sent us special machine tools and equipment for our munitions factories. British antiaircraft guns help us to defend our vital bases, and British-developed detection devices assist us to spot enemy aircraft. We are sharing the blueprints and battle experience of the United Nations.

These things, invaluable as they have proven, are not the major benefit we will receive for our lend-lease aid. That benefit will be the defeat of the Axis. But the assistance we have been given by our partners in the common struggle is heartening evidence of the way in which the other United Nations are pooling their resources with our own. Each United Nation is contributing to the ultimate victory not merely its dollars, pounds, or rubles, but the full measure of its men, its weapons, and its productive capacity.

Our reservoir of resources is now approaching flood stage. The next step is for our military, industrial, and shipping experts to direct its full force against the centers of enemy power. Great Britain and the United States have together set up expert combined bodies to do the job, in close cooperation with Russia, China, and the other United Nations. They are equipping the United Nations to fight this world-wide war on a world-wide basis. They are taking combined action to carry our men and weapons—on anything that will float or fly—to the places from which we can launch our offensives.

By combined action now, we can preserve freedom and restore peace to our peoples. By combined action later we can fulfill the victory we have joined to attain. The concept of the United Nations will not perish on the battlefields of this terrible war. It will live to lay the basis of the enduring world understanding on which mankind depends to preserve its peace and its freedom.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *June 11, 1942.*

THE STARS AND STRIPES

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, last week was set aside as Flag Week to celebrate the one hundred and sixty-fifth anniversary of the official acceptance of the Stars and Stripes by the Congress.

Born of blood and tears, symbol of tolerance, justice, mercy, and a profound belief in the Eternal God, it is well, indeed, for us to reconsecrate ourselves from time to time to those ideals it represents.

I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

ATTEMPT TO "PURGE" CONGRESS

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[Mr. KNUTSON addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

HIS MAJESTY, KING GEORGE II OF GREECE

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, there is in the city a distinguished king of a great people, His Majesty George II of Greece. I think it fitting and proper that the Members should have the privilege of meeting our distinguished guest. Therefore I ask unanimous consent that it may be in order for the Speaker to declare a recess at any time, such recess to be subject to the call of the Chair.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, in receiving as our guest today King George of Greece, we not only honor him, but through him we honor the heroic people of brave Greece.

Greece occupies a foremost page in the history of man. The people of that brave country have contributed greatly to the constructive progress of mankind.

This generation has enhanced the great part their forbears have played in the known history of man.

This generation of Greeks has undergone trials and tribulations unknown to past generations. They have been tested as no generation of Greeks have; and many generations of the past in Greece have had severe and trying periods of pain and suffering.

This generation, in its bravery, in its adherence to faith—love of God and love of country—in its devotion to the ideals and aspirations of Greece of today, have made sacrifices that command the attention, respect, and sympathy of all decent mankind. When the history of this period is written in its true light the heroism and the sacrifices of the brave people of Greece will occupy prominent pages. Greece and its people will receive proper and fitting recognition for the part played in defeating the vicious forces of world destruction—and in preserving for the future a world in which righteousness and decency will prevail.

Greece may be overrun by the pagan forces of nazi-ism, but Greece is not conquered or defeated.

The spirit of Greece still exists, and still fights on. It is only a few days ago that our distinguished guest, the brave King George of Greece, stated:

My people not only were still fighting, but would continue to fight on to victory until a new world is established.

In a recent press conference the Prime Minister of Greece, Emmanual Tsouderos, who is accompanying King George, was asked, "Are the Greeks able to resist now?" "They have never stopped resisting," was his reply.

King George, in a recent statement, said:

I am in your Capital to renew to your great President and to the American Government and people Greece's pledge to continue the battle—as long as the road to victory may be—until a new world is established where the desire for peace will be synonymous with the will to achieve peace and the determination to preserve peace.

That is the statement of a brave warrior and a great, sincere statesman.

Figure 16

tional divisions of armed and equipped soldiers would have turned the tide of any decisive battle in history, from Marathon to Argonne.

It is by no means sufficient, important as it is, that we merely try to provide schools for these neglected people now that the crisis is upon us. Illiteracy, the product of educational neglect, must be stopped at its source; and that can be done only by giving educational opportunity to the children—all the children of all the people of America.

A few days ago Philip Murray, president of the C. I. O., issued a statement that should impress every leader—political, industrial, or military—with the necessity of action now to strengthen our educational system:

Labor has always believed in wholehearted support of public education. Especially now when we are at war against fascism, public education symbolizes the kind of thing we are fighting for.

It is our profound conviction that the war must not be used to weaken or destroy our system of public education. To the contrary, it must be a part of the war effort to strengthen our educational system.

It is, therefore, of the greatest importance that there should be maintained in every State and community a well-supported system of public education. This means especially the provision of well-paid teachers who are given the protection they need so that they may impartially teach the truth and honestly prepare youth for the changing conditions in the world. The workers engaged in the vital tasks of war production are determined that this war shall be won in order that our children may have the opportunity for a better life.

We must stand firmly against any attempt to lower school standards during this period, against any attempt to impair our war effort and the post-war world by depriving our children of their right to an education.

Adequate public education is a national need. Those States and communities that are financially unable to maintain good schools should be assisted by Federal funds. We stand firmly in support of the proposition that all the children of the Nation should have a fair and equal opportunity for education because upon them depends the future well-being of our Nation.

On May 8, 1942, the Vice President of the United States delivered a great address, one widely quoted throughout the world, in which he said some impressive things about the place of reading and writing in the people's march to freedom and democracy.

The prophets of the Old Testament were the first to preach social justice. But that which was sensed by the prophets many centuries before Christ was not given complete and powerful political expression until our Nation was formed as a Federal Union a century and a half ago. Even then the march of the common people had just begun. Most of them did not yet know how to read and write. There were no public schools to which all children could go. Men and women cannot be really free until they have plenty to eat, and time and ability to read and think and talk things over. Down the years the people of the United States have moved steadily forward in the practice of democracy. Through universal education they now can read and write and form opinions of their own. They have learned, and are still learning, the art of production * * * that is, how to make a living. They have learned, and are still learning, the art of self-government.

But the march of the 10,000,000 who have not had a fourth-grade education has hardly begun. So long as nearly 1 out of 7 of our adults 25 years of age and older is denied the rudiments of education democracy has not come to full fruition. This condition is the result of past neglect and the failure of the National Government to consider one of the fundamentals of the bulwark of freedom and democracy, the ability of all the citizens to read and write.

In 1937 Senator Harrison, of Mississippi, jointly with the then chairman of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, Senator Black, of Alabama, introduced a bill to provide financial assistance to the States for public education. That bill was favorably reported after extensive hearings by the Senate Committee on Education and Labor. While the bill was before the House Committee on Education, and hearings were being held, the President requested the Advisory Committee on Education, previously appointed by him to study Federal aid for vocational education, to give more extended consideration to the whole subject of Federal relationship to State and local conduct of education, and to prepare a report. Thereafter, the Congress took no further action in the matter pending the report of the President's Advisory Committee on Education.

On February 8, 1938, the President's committee transmitted its report to the President. The report was published by the committee, and also as House Document No. 529, Seventy-fifth Congress, third session. The committee found by unanimous agreement that—

The educational services now provided for a considerable percentage of the Nation's children are below any level that should be tolerated in a civilized country.

And that—

unless the Federal Government participates in the financing of schools and related services, several millions of children in the United States will continue to be largely denied the educational opportunities that should be regarded as their birthright.

The Senator from Mississippi and I introduced a bill drawn in keeping with the recommendations of the President's advisory committee. After extensive hearings before a subcommittee of the Committee on Education and Labor in the Seventy-sixth Congress, first session, the bill, S. 1305, was reported to the Senate with the recommendation that it pass. Because of several circumstances which it is not necessary to relate here, the bill died on the calendar of the Seventy-sixth Congress.

In 1941 Senator Harrison and I introduced another bill, Senate bill 1313, to provide Federal assistance to the States for education. Extensive hearings were held on the bill. One important aspect of that bill was the proposal to grant financial assistance to the States in providing for school facilities in defense areas. Since that time grants have been made available through Public Law 137, known as the Lanham Act, and sometimes referred to as the Community Facilities Act. Under these new conditions it appears that the greatest need for Federal assistance in education is for funds for the equalization of elementary and secondary educational opportunities among and within the States. Accordingly, on February 11, 1942, the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL] and I submitted to the Committee on Education and Labor the committee print of a bill to provide such funds. On June 12, 1942, we submitted another committee print, carrying minor changes in the first committee print. We now propose to report a corresponding bill from the committee, and to call on the Senate for action. I shall summarize briefly the reasons for this proposal.

There are wide differences in the extent and quality of public school programs in the various States. These differences are of long and continuous standing, and account chiefly for the appalling extent of illiteracy and near illiteracy already referred to.

These inequalities of educational opportunity are the reflection of the inequalities in the ability of the States to support public schools and of the inequalities of the burdens the States have to bear. They are not due to the lack of effort on the part of the States with the least financial ability.

Some persons seem to think that every State could support an adequate school program without unreasonably great effort. They are mistaken. If Mississippi were to maintain as high an educational standard as that maintained by Delaware, it would have to make more than 12 times as much effort as that made by Delaware. Such States as Mississippi, Alabama, South Carolina, Arkansas, and Georgia cannot possibly from their own resources, maintain educational programs for their children comparable to the educational programs maintained in such States as New Jersey, California, New York, and Delaware. Obviously without financial assistance many States cannot provide suitable educational opportunities for every child.

But mere measures of per capita financial ability do not measure the great differences in the ability of the States to support schools. The States with the lowest financial resources have far greater numbers of children in proportion to the number of adults than do the States with the highest financial resources.

One often hears the statement that inequalities of educational opportunity among the States are chiefly due to the failure of certain States to make as great a financial effort to support schools as do other States. That statement is not true. Of the 12 States which make the greatest effort, not 1 is among the 12 highest with respect to expenditures per pupil. Of the 12 States making the least effort, 6 are among the 12 spending the most per pupil.

Such States as Alabama, Arkansas, South Carolina, and Mississippi are able to spend only about one-fifth as much per pupil for education as do New York, New Jersey, and California. Can a State hire teachers at an average salary of $559 a year and expect them to be as competent as the teachers employed by another State for $2,604 a year? If chil-

dren in different sections of the Nation are to have similar opportunities for learning, they must have teachers of approximately the same qualifications. Such a condition can hardly exist when salary levels differ as widely as they do now.

In addition to the general need for partial equalization of school opportunities among the States, there has long been a need for more funds for Negro schools. This need has recently been brought into sharp focus by the decisions of Federal courts that under the Constitution no discrimination on the basis of race or color may be made in the payment of teachers' salaries. To provide equal salaries for all teachers having the same qualifications and responsibilities, it will be necessary in many of the States to lower the salaries of white teachers, or to curtail the present school program, or to obtain adequate Federal aid. Obviously, the third possibility is the only socially constructive one.

Federal aid for education is directly related to the war effort. Certainly in the current effort to win the war we must look to the future. Every year a new crop of young people come through our schools. It is not inconceivable that boys now in the elementary grades may become old enough to bear arms before the war is won. What the Nation does now about their education will determine to no small degree what they are able to do for the Nation tomorrow. It is these same children now of school age who will bear the brunt of the post-war reconstruction. It is inconceivable that the Nation should fail at this time to make available everywhere the schooling so necessary to a full realization of winning the peace as well as the war.

Practically every economist knows, and many of them have said, that Federal aid for education is a necessary part of the post-war program of the National Government. The question is whether we shall wait until calamities more dire than those following the first World War shall be permitted to strike our public schools before any constructive effort in their behalf is undertaken.

There is already a rapidly developing shortage of teachers, especially in our rural schools. It is perfectly obvious that in many cases the revenues of State governments will, within another year, suffer sharp declines. The necessary program for winning the war and its economic effects will inevitably result in curtailment of State funds. In the very States with the least economic resources there is generally the greatest dependence upon State funds for public school support. Thus, in the very areas where school facilities are most meager, the financial calamity will hit hardest and quickest.

In general, the cost of living has advanced 15 percent or more within the last year. Teachers' salaries, in general, especially in our rural schools, remain static. Nearly everywhere, rural teachers can double and triple their salaries by going into defense industry. We now face the test as to whether our National Government believes that educational opportunity, free and open to all, is really a cornerstone of freedom and democracy.

The bill for Federal aid for education, proposed by the Senator from Alabama and myself, is a simple and direct measure, based upon sound principles. Its chief characteristics are these:

First. It provides specifically that "the control and supervision of public schools shall remain solely a State function, or a local function under State law." It specifically states that no Federal "department, agency, or officer * * * shall exercise any supervision or control over any school with respect to which any funds are expended pursuant to this act."

Second. The funds will be appropriated to the States according to need as determined by a formula based on the number of persons 5 to 17 years old and the personal net income in the respective States.

Third. Each State will provide through its legislature for a plan whereby the funds received will be apportioned to its respective local school jurisdictions in some manner that will fit the situation in that State so as effectively to lessen inequalities of educational opportunities.

Fourth. Full recognition is given to the right of the States to maintain separate schools for children of the minority races, while at the same time ample provision is made for increasing the financial support of the separate schools. In States which maintain separate schools for separate races, the minority races will be allotted their pro rata share of the Federal funds in proportion to population without reduction of the proportion of State and local monies expended during the fiscal year ended in 1941 for public schools for minority races.

Mr. President, this is a matter of gravest importance. What the Congress does about it will determine the future of millions of our children. By the enactment of this legislation we can demonstrate that we mean to make democracy work.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CHANDLER in the chair). The question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT].

Mr. HILL. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	George	Norris
Andrews	Gerry	Nye
Bailey	Green	Overton
Ball	Gurney	Pepper
Barbour	Hill	Radcliffe
Bilbo	Holman	Rosier
Brewster	Johnson, Calif.	Russell
Brooks	Johnson, Colo.	Schwartz
Brown	Kilgore	Shipstead
Bulow	Langer	Smith
Burton	Lee	Spencer
Butler	Lucas	Stewart
Byrd	McCarran	Taft
Capper	McFarland	Thomas, Idaho
Chandler	McKellar	Thomas, Utah
Clark, Idaho	McNary	Truman
Connally	Maybank	Tunnell
Davis	Mead	Van Nuys
Doxey	Millikin	Wheeler
Ellender	Murdock	White

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Sixty Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

Mr. PEPPER. A parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. PEPPER. The yeas and nays having been ordered, the question is on the motion of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] to strike out the civilian defense worker provision.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, ETC., APPROPRIATIONS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I submit a conference report, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The report was read as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6599) making appropriations for the Department of State, the Department of Justice, the Department of Commerce, and the Federal Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 35.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 18, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 33, 34, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, and 53; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$228,600"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "$15,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$85,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$1,685,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In line 3 of the matter inserted by said amendment after the word "the" insert the following words: "surplus fund of the"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$900,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 25: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In line 5 of the matter inserted by said amendment, after the word "the" where it

appears the first time insert the words "surplus fund of the"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 27: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$440,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 29: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$3,175,000"; and the Senate agree to the same

Amendment numbered 31: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$417,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 32: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$1,242,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 37: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$18,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 43: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 43, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$700,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 44: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 44, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$60,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 45: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 45, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$760,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 52: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 52, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In line 4 of the matter inserted by said amendment strike out the word "and" where it appears the second time, and insert in lieu thereof the word "or" and in line 5 of the matter inserted by said amendment after the word "the" where it appears the first time insert "surplus fund of the"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 54: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 54, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In line 4 of the matter inserted by said amendment after the word "the" where it appears the first time, insert the words "surplus fund of the"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 10, 20, 21, 23, 36, and 55.

PAT MCCARRAN,
KENNETH MCKELLAR,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
JOHN H. BANKHEAD,
WALLACE H. WHITE, Jr.,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

LOUIS C. RABAUT,
JOHN H. KERR,
BUTLER B. HARE,
JOHN M. HOUSTON,
HARRY P. BEAM,
ALBERT E. CARTER,
KARL STEFAN,
ROBERT F. JONES,
Managers on the part of the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ELLENDER in the chair). Is there objection to the present consideration of the conference report? The Chair hears none, and the question is on agreeing to the report.

The report was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives as to the action of the House on certain Senate amendments to House bill 6599, which was read, as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
June 18, 1942.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 10, 20, and 36 to the bill (H. R. 6599) making appropriations for the Department of State, the Department of Justice, the Department of Commerce, and the Federal judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, and concur therein;

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 55 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert:

"SEC. 505. Hereafter, no part of the funds appropriated for salaries of judges, the Attorney General, Assistant Attorneys General, Solicitor General, district attorneys, marshals, and clerks of court shall be used for any other purpose whatsoever, but such salaries shall be allotted out of appropriations made for such salaries and retained by the Department or the Administrative Office of the United States Courts and paid to such officials severally, as and when such salaries fall due and without delay."; and

That the House insist upon its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 21 and 23 to said bill.

Mr. MCCARRAN. I move to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 55.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. MCCARRAN. I move that the Senate insist on its amendments numbered 21 and 22, ask for a further conference with the House thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate at the further conference.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. MCCARRAN, Mr. MCKELLAR, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. BANKHEAD, Mr. CONNALLY, Mr. LODGE, and Mr. WHITE conferees on the part of the Senate at the further conference.

CIVILIAN WAR BENEFITS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 2412) to provide benefits for the injury, disability, death, or enemy detention of civilians, and for the prevention and relief of civilian distress arising out of the present war, and for other purposes.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, the amendment now pending is an amendment to strike out language so that the liability of the Government will not extend to civilian defense workers unless they are actually injured as a result of enemy action. I ask that before the vote is taken the clerk read the language proposed to be eliminated by the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 39 it is proposed to strike out lines 21 to 24, inclusive, and on page 40 lines 1 and 2, inclusive, as follows:

(2) In the case of a civilian defense worker, it also includes a personal injury sustained by such worker after December 6, 1941, while in the performance of his duty as such worker, or disease incurred by him which was proximately caused by his performance of such duty after such date.

And on page 40, to strike out lines 17 to 25, inclusive, and on page 41 lines 1 to 3, inclusive, as follows:

(c) The term "civilian defense worker" means any civilian (except a person who is paid by the United States, or any department, agency, or instrumentality thereof, for services as a civilian defense worker) who is engaged in the Aircraft Warning Service, or is a member of the Civil Air Patrol, or is a member of the United States Citizens Defense Corps in the protective services engaged in civilian defense, as such protective services are established from time to time by regulation or order of the Director of the Office of Civilian Defense, or is registered for a course of training prescribed and approved by said Director for such protective services.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] to the committee amendment. The yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SPENCER (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG]. I understand that if he were present he would vote as I intend to vote, and, therefore, I am at liberty to vote. I vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. MCNARY. The Senator from Vermont [Mr. AUSTIN] is necessarily absent. He has a general pair with the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY].

The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], who is necessarily absent, has a general pair with the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS].

The Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED] is necessarily absent. He has a general pair with the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER].

The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] is absent on public business.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] is absent on official business.

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. WILLIS] is necessarily absent.

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. MALONEY] is absent from the Senate because of illness in his family.

The Senator from North Carolina [Mr. REYNOLDS] is absent on important public business.

The Senator from Washington [Mr. BONE] is detained in a meeting of the Committee on Patents.

The Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. BUNKER], the Senator from Arkansas [Mrs. CARAWAY], the Senators from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ and Mr. HATCH], the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY], the Senators from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE

and Mr. HERRING], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS], the Senator from Texas [Mr. O'DANIEL], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMATHERS], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS], the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER], the Senator from Washington [Mr. WALLGREN], and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH], are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. CLARK], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. GUFFEY], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. HUGHES], and the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], are detained in committee meetings.

The Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS] are detained in a meeting of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. I have a general pair with the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES]. I transfer that pair to the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMATHERS], and will vote. I vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 26, nays 34, as follows:

YEAS—26

Aiken	Connally	McKellar
Bailey	Davis	Murdock
Barbour	George	Radcliffe
Brewster	Gerry	Smith
Brown	Gurney	Spencer
Burton	Johnson, Colo.	Taft
Butler	Langer	Wheeler
Byrd	Lucas	White
Chandler	McFarland	

NAYS—34

Andrews	Johnson, Calif.	Rosier
Ball	Kilgore	Russell
Bilbo	Lee	Schwartz
Brooks	McCarran	Shipstead
Bulow	McNary	Stewart
Capper	Maybank	Thomas, Idaho
Clark, Idaho	Mead	Thomas, Utah
Doxey	Millikin	Truman
Ellender	Norris	Tunnell
Green	Nye	Van Nuys
Hill	Overton	
Holman	Pepper	

NOT VOTING—36

Austin	Glass	Reed
Bankhead	Guffey	Reynolds
Barkley	Hatch	Smathers
Bone	Hayden	Thomas, Okla.
Bridges	Herring	Tobey
Bunker	Hughes	Tydings
Caraway	La Follette	Vandenberg
Chavez	Lodge	Wagner
Clark, Mo.	Maloney	Wallgren
Danaher	Murray	Walsh
Downey	O'Daniel	Wiley
Gillette	O'Mahoney	Willis

So Mr. TAFT's amendment to the committee amendment was rejected.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment which I ask to have stated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. In the committee amendment, on page 62, in line 19, it is proposed to strike out "including practice black-outs."

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, by reason of the rejection of the amendment I just offered, any member of the Citizens Defense Corps who is injured in the course of his duties would receive compensation, and of course, would receive compensation whether the injury was sustained in a black-out or not in a black-out. If the words "including practice black-outs" remain in the bill, however, the ordinary citizen to whom the Government has assumed no obligation whatever, will receive compensation, if he happens to be injured in a black-out, including a practice black-out. It seems to me fairly obvious that an ordinary civilian who is injured when there is no enemy raid of any kind whatsoever, but merely a practice black-out, has no claim of any kind on the Government. If he falls down in the dark that certainly is a risk which he assumes, and it is something which, it seems to me, obviously should be eliminated as a cause for compensation. The only issue, therefore, is whether we wish to eliminate from the bill compensation to an ordinary civilian who is not a member of the Citizens Defense Corps, or of any other Government-connected organization, who happens to suffer an injury in a black-out, including a practice black-out.

It seems to me obvious that that clause should be eliminated. I may say that it was not in the original draft of the bill, and that the committee inserted it with great doubt. I believe the committee itself was very much divided on that question.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me for a question?

Mr. TAFT. I yield to the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. GEORGE. I should like to have the Senator from Florida give heed to the Senator's answer. If during a practice black-out I should go out on the street and be run over by an automobile and permanently injured, would I have a valid claim against the Government?

Mr. TAFT. The Senator would have a claim against the Government because that action is defined as a war risk hazard for which compensation is given if one is disabled.

Mr. GEORGE. In other words, the Congress by this measure would adopt the theory that the Government should assume liability for the citizen when the citizen is perfectly free to do as he pleases, to act as he pleases, to conduct himself as he pleases, simply because a war is in progress.

Mr. TAFT. Simply because there is a black-out resulting from the war.

Mr. GEORGE. Simply by reason of a black-out, because war is being carried on.

Mr. TAFT. Yes.

Mr. GEORGE. That theory seems to run through the whole bill, as I analyze it.

Mr. TAFT. I may say that, of course, in many of the towns on both coasts of the United States, there are today more or less constant dim-outs, so that practically any accident that happens may be attributed to the black-out or the dim-out or the practice black-out.

Mr. GEORGE. Such black-outs or dim-outs occur every night in the coastal cities.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I should like to answer that point.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator from Ohio yield so that I may ask a question?

Mr. TAFT. I yield to the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. McKELLAR. I should like to ask both the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] and the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER], What will be the cost of the bill? Has there been any estimate made as to what its cost will be?

Mr. TAFT. There has been no estimate made as to the cost of the bill. The compensation, I suppose, is more or less equivalent to the compensation received by veterans of the World War. Perhaps it will be somewhat less, but not much less. There are about 6,000,000 persons, according to the testimony, who may be covered in the Citizens Defense Corps alone. It is impossible to estimate how long the war will last. I do not see how any estimate of cost could be made.

Mr. McKELLAR. May I ask the Senator from Florida whether any estimate of cost has been made?

Mr. PEPPER. No; there has been none made for the reason that it is not possible to anticipate what might be the scope or the extent of the injury that enemy attack might cause to the civilians of this country.

In the explanation I made earlier today in the first presentation of the bill, I named the Federal agencies which have supported this bill. It was prepared by the Bureau of the Budget, which advised the Congress that it was in accord with the program of the President, the War Department, the Navy Department, the Office of Civilian Defense, the Federal Security Administrator, and the Employees' Compensation Commission. Those were the Federal agencies which have had experience with this kind of thing, or whose duties would cover this kind of thing in case an enemy raid occurred in such way as to injure civilians of the country.

Mr. McKELLAR. If I may ask the Senator another question, is there any precedent for the bill in our country or in any other country?

Mr. PEPPER. The bill very closely tracks the British law. It follows the same principle. We have the advantage of the information received by those who went over there and studied the operations of the British law. The measure rather closely follows that law.

Mr. McKELLAR. Was any estimate made as to what it had cost the British Government?

Mr. PEPPER. The British have had to deal with the matter in the same way we have. The British have made appropriations from time to time covering the expenditures as they might be necessary. We know, of course, about how many persons have been killed in England due to air raids, and how many have been injured. I can state the number to the Senator, but I do not think that is information which I should make public at this time.

Mr. McKELLAR. I shall not ask the Senator to do that. It would appear that a tremendous amount of money will have to be paid out by the British Government.

Mr. PEPPER. Only in the cases of the great many persons who sustain injuries. The purpose of this bill is to

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

[Mr. DICKSTEIN addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by printing an article by Arthur Sears Henning.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

ELMER DAVIS

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LECOMPTE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Newton (Iowa) News.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix and include therein a broadcast made by Fulton Lewis, Jr., over the Mutual Broadcasting System on Tuesday evening, June 16, 1942.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

CAL TINNEY

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, last night, over the National Broadcasting chain, Cal Tinney, who sells the cigars for a tobacco company—the Bayuk cigars—up in Philadelphia, the Phillies cigar, I think it is, advocated the reelection of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. ELIOT], and the defeat of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT], the gentleman from California [Mr. LELAND M. FORD], and the Member from the Fourth Congressional District of Michigan.

Now, I wonder whether that tobacco company is employing Mr. Tinney to sell tobacco or whether he is broadcasting for the Communists, because, as I recall, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. ELIOT] has been one of the few opponents of the Dies committee, while the other three named Members, whose defeat this gentleman advocated, have supported the Dies committee.

Can it be that all those who smoke the Phillies cigar or use any of the products of this company are expected to follow the recommendations of this broadcaster and vote for congressmen who support the Communists, who advocate the abolition of the Dies committee? Some of those who smoke the Phillies cigars will begin to wonder whether the company which employs this radio representative will not have all it can do to put out a cheaper and a better cigar or is it possible that they are now making so much money that they have taken on the sideline of supporting politically the Communist Party and the candidates it supports.

If that be true, then the House Ways and Means Committee should find in its revenues another ample reservoir which might be tapped for additional taxes.

I do not know, but I am going to write the tobacco company and find out whether they really are more interested in selling cigars than they are in establishing the Communists in power here. What sort of market are Communists going to give them? Are they better customers than loyal Americans who believe in constitutional government?

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I saw a statement to the effect that the Ways and Means Committee were now much alarmed for fear they were going to bring out a tax bill that would provide only six and one-half billions of new revenue. The President recommended that they raise $9,000,000,000 of new revenue.

The reason they decided to cut down on the amount is because of the fact that the President and the Ways and Means Committee could not agree.

Let me show you why you need more revenue: Since January 3, and up to June 15, we passed bills in the House of Representatives spending $93,340,710,280.02. If you do not get revenue from the people of the country you are going to sink this Nation, and I warn you that the Ways and Means Committee, and the President of the United States, and the Congress has got to tax the people of this country until it hurts; either that, or you have got to stop spending; it is one of the two; which shall it be?

[Here the gavel fell.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. JARMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an editorial from the Anniston Star of Anniston, Ala., in defense of Congress.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

CONFERENCE REPORT ON STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE, AND THE FEDERAL JUDICIARY APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1943

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT].

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 6599), making appropriations for the Department of State, the Department of Justice, the Department of Commerce, and the Federal judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement of the managers on the part of the House.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of June 15, 1942.)

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 10: Page 25, line 9, after the word "division" insert the following: "Douglas-Agua Prieta sanitation project: For the construction of the United States portion of the Douglas-Agua Prieta sanitation project at Douglas, Ariz., as authorized by section 2 of the act approved August 19, 1935 (49 Stat 660), in accordance with an agreement with Mexico effected by an exchange of notes pursuant to a joint report of the International Boundary Commission, $90,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for construction until the governing body of the city of Douglas, Ariz., has given assurances satisfactory to the Secretary of State that it will (a) cause to be furnished, without cost to the United States, evidence satisfactory to the Commissioner of the United States section of said Commission that title to all lands or easements in land which may be designated by said Commissioner as necessary for the construction, operation, and maintenance of the United States portion of said project is vested in the city of Douglas, Ariz.; (b) upon notification by the said Commissioner that the United States portion of said project has been completed, take over and operate and maintain the said project; (c) hold the United States harmless on account of damage or claim of damage arising out of or connected with the construction or operation and maintenance of or failure to operate and maintain said project or any part thereof."

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 10 and concur in the same.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 20: Page 41, line 19, after the word "laws", insert the following: ": *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available for alterations, improvements, and repairs to premises occupied for detention purposes without regard to section 322 of the act of June 30, 1932 (40 U. S. C., 278a), when authorized or approved by the Attorney General, and for all necessary expenses incident to the maintenance, care, detention, surveillance, parole, and transportation of alien enemies, including transportation and other expenses in the return of such aliens to place of bona fide residence or to such other place as may be authorized by the Attorney General."

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement of the Senate No. 20 and concur in the same.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 21: Page 44, line 1, insert the following: ": *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the payment of any person hereafter appointed at a salary of $5,000 or more for the enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws unless such person is appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. SUMNERS].

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, this is an amendment put on the Senate which changes the existing law in the matter of Presidential appointment and Senate confirmation of officials receiving beyond a certain salary. Existing law sets the figure at $7,500; the Senate amendment reduces the figure to $5,000.

This amendment provides that where the salary is $5,000 or more the nomination has to be made by the President and confirmed by the Senate. This seems to be the practical difficulty with regard to that proposition: It is necessary, we are advised, and it seems to me that the advice is sound, that it is frequently necessary to employ attorneys in this department and in order to get attorneys who can take care of the public interest properly it is necessary to pay more than $5,000. Sometimes Congress is not in session. There is another reason for this. The President has not the time, speaking practically, to examine into the qualifications of all the shifting personnel in this department, especially during these times, and I doubt if the Senate has time to properly examine into the matter. Under existing law the responsibility can be centered in the head of the department.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. This particular amendment has especially to do with the enforcement of the antitrust law of which Thurman Arnold is the head. I think he has done a magnificent job. I understand if this amendment is adopted, it will very much cripple the enforcement of the anti-trust laws for the reason already stated by the gentleman from Texas that sometimes it is necessary to employ a specialist for a short time. You have to do it quickly. You cannot go through the formula of sending the nomination to the Senate. That would take quite a long while. And in these war days with conditions as they are, things have to be done, and this motion should not prevail. We have gotten along very well with the $7,500 provision, and I can see no reason why that figure should be lowered to $5,000. I hope the position of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. SUMNERS], will be sustained by the House.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. I very much hope that the chairman of the subcommittee may see his way clear to agree with the position of the House as it was expressed in this bill when it left the House.

Mr. RABAUT. I may say to the gentleman that of course I went over there as a servant of the House, as a conferee on this matter. My position is well known to the House, and, of course, the will of the House will have the attention of the committee.

Mr. MONRONEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. MONRONEY. I quite agree with the distinguished gentleman from Texas that this Antitrust Division of the Government has made one of the outstanding records of any department we have downtown. It has been fearless and effective in the prosecution of the war effort and in breaking up not only industrial trusts but in moving against labor unions that are violating the spirit of the Antitrust Act in restraint of trade. It would be very disastrous to our war effort to throw a monkey wrench into the system that is providing efficient and effective manpower. Many of these men are specialists and they are hard to find. The young men are being taken away or are volunteering in the Army to become officers. I think it is highly essential that this situation not be disturbed at the present time and that this effective work not be disturbed. May I ask the gentleman if he intends to move to further insist on disagreement to the Senate amendment?

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. I do. If the motion offered by the chairman of the subcommittee does not prevail, then I shall move that we further insist on the position of the House.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Has Mr. Arnold expressed himself on this proposition?

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Yes.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. He is in favor of leaving it as it is?

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Yes. He is opposed to this arrangement.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MCCORMACK].

Mr. MCCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I hope the motion to recede and concur will not be agreed to. It seems to me that this is a matter in which every Member of the House, without regard to what side of the aisle he or she sits on, is concerned. There is a constant encroachment upon the liberty of ourselves, if I may use that expression in a descriptive sense. It seems to me that this question from a broad angle concerns each and every one of us.

There is a secondary but also important question involved and that is the fact that we are at war. I have talked with Mr. Arnold and he told me yesterday that within the last 2 months 55 lawyers have left his division or bureau to enter the armed forces of our country. He stated further that if this provision goes through it will have a crippling effect upon the activities of his office and the performance of the duties of himself and his associates, which duties are so vital and important at all times, but particularly in these days.

I am sure that if the House insists upon its position the chairman of the Subcommittee on Appropriations and the other members of the conference committee will not feel disturbed or distressed in any way. I hope the motion will not be agreed to and that the matter will go back for further conference, and the conferees of both Houses will remove this and the other amendment which are distasteful to the Members of the House.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RIVERS].

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Speaker, I would be very disloyal to the Department of Justice if I did not get up on the floor and tell you something about the Department of Justice as I know it first hand. For 4 years I worked down there. I worked with Thurman Arnold; I worked in the Criminal Division and in other divisions of the Department of Justice. I know about this organization, and I respectfully, and with every talent at my command, ask you to sustain the position of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. SUMNERS], who is himself a great lawyer and who knows about these people. If this $5,000 limitation is sustained, if the Senate has to confirm these men, it will have a seriously crippling effect upon that organization. We cannot afford now to cripple them. I tell you I know about them. I have worked with them. They cannot operate if we put this on. Goodness knows we need an organization now to take care of the unworthy elements of people who have wormed their way into the inner sanctums of our Government. We should be thankful for the Department of Justice. We must sustain this Department. We cannot afford to shackle it.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT].

The motion was rejected.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist upon its disagreement to Senate amendment No. 21.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 23: On page 48, line 8, after "duties", insert the following: ": *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the payment of any person hereafter appointed at a salary of $5,000 or more and paid from this appropriation unless such person is appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, this amendment is similar to the one just considered. I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment, and I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. SUMNERS].

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I call the attention of the House to the fact that this is the same proposition upon which you just voted. Our position is in opposition to the motion just made by the chairman of the committee.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan.

The motion was rejected.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist upon its disagreement to Senate amendment No. 23.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 36: On page 67, after line 6, insert the following:

"Development of landing areas: For continuation of the program for the construction, improvement, and repair of not to exceed 668 public airports and other public landing areas in the United States and its Territories and possessions, selected by the Administrator, and approved by a Board composed of the Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, and Secretary of Commerce, as necessary for national defense, including areas essential for safe approaches and including the acquisition of land, $199,740,000, to be immediately available, of which not to exceed $14,716,500 shall be available for administrative expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be construed as precluding the use of other appropriations available for any of the purposes for which this appropriation is made: *Provided further*, That any or all of the foregoing appropriation of $199,740,000, as well as any unexpended balances of appropriations heretofore made under this head for the fiscal years 1941 and 1942 are hereby consolidated and shall be disbursed and accounted for as one fund under the appropriation under this head in the Sixth Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, to remain available until June 30, 1943, and may be transferred to any other Federal agency organized to undertake the work herein provided for either by contract or by force account, and such agency is authorized to proceed with such work."

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment. On that motion I desire recognition.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Michigan is recognized.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, this amendment carries $199,740,000 for continuation of the program for the construction, improvement, and repair of public airports, and other public landing areas in the United States and its Territories and possessions necessary for national defense.

This appropriation is covered by a supplemental Budget estimate which was transmitted to the Congress subsequently to the passage of the bill by the House.

When the program for which this appropriation is made is completed there will be in the continental United States a total of 2,784 airports and landing fields of all classes, including those now in existence. Of these, 395 will accommodate every type and size of military and civil aircraft; 395 others will accommodate all types of civil aircraft and all types of military aircraft, except medium and heavy bombers; and the remainder will accommodate smaller military and civil craft.

The location of the fields of the several classes will be subject to the approval of a Board composed of the Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, and Secretary of Commerce, and the controlling factor governing location will be the military requirements of the Army and Navy, with the secondary consideration of their future value to civil aviation.

In the interest of national defense I most respectfully urge the House to agree to the amendment.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Michigan.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 55: On page 102, after line 14, insert the following:

"SEC. 505. No part of the funds appropriated by titles II and IV for salaries of judges, the Attorney General, Assistant Attorneys General, Solicitor General, district attorneys, marshals, and clerks of court shall be used for any other purpose whatsoever, but such salaries shall be allotted out of appropriations herein made for such salaries and retained by the Department or the administrative office of the United States courts and paid to such officials severally, as and when such salaries fall due and without delay."

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. RABAUT moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 55 and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following:

"SEC. 505. Hereafter no part of the funds appropriated for salaries of judges, the Attorney General, Assistant Attorneys General, Solicitor General, district attorneys, marshals, and clerks of court shall be used for any other purpose whatsoever, but such salaries shall be allotted out of appropriations made for such salaries and retained by the Department or the administrative office of the United States courts and paid to such officials severally, as and when such salaries fall due and without delay."

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

AMENDMENT OF SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CIVIL RELIEF ACT OF 1940

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7164) to amend the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, as amended, to extend the relief and benefits provided therein to certain persons, to include certain additional proceedings and transactions therein, to provide further relief for persons in military service, to change certain insurance provisions thereof, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, I ask unanimous consent that general debate be limited to 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by myself and the ranking member on the minority side of the Committee on Military Affairs.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 7164, with Mr. PATMAN in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, the original Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act was passed on the 17th day of October 1940. It was prepared and reported by your House Military Affairs Committee. It was substantially the same kind of an act as was passed during the first World War. The present law which this bill proposes to amend was enacted before we became involved in actual war.

My only purpose in consuming these few minutes is to state briefly the facts with respect to the care, caution, and deliberation observed by the House Committee on Military Affairs in connection with the preparation of the legislation. In addition to the very careful consideration and extensive hearings on the original bill when it was enacted, this proposal to amend the original act was referred to the House Committee on Military Affairs. I thereupon referred it to a special committee made up of three members of that committee whom I regarded then and still regard as very fine lawyers, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN], the gentleman from Texas [Mr. KILDAY], and the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HARNESS].

After that committee was appointed they held considerable hearings. They contacted all the groups and interests concerned, including several departments of the Government, particularly the Army, the Navy, and the Veterans' Administration, and the American Bankers Association and the business interests of the country, and heard them. After they did that, out of considerations of extra caution and care they reported the bill to the whole committee, whereupon further hearings were had, and as a result of those hearings the bill you have before you now was reported by the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN], as the chairman of the special committee to which it was referred.

I do not care to take the time of the House to undertake to make a detailed

explanation of the various amendments. As a matter of fact, I did not have an opportunity to attend all the various hearings and am not as familiar with the various amendments as are other gentlemen. For that reason, I propose to yield the time to the gentlemen who do know about it, in order that they may debate it.

Mr. Chairman, I now yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN].

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. Chairman, as the chairman of our committee has so well stated to you, this matter came before the committee as a result of a great many bills that had been introduced in both Houses of the Congress, seeking to amend the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940. It was decided it would be best to work out one composite bill, or rather one bill trying to do a complete job rather than to take up each of these bills individually and present them to the House. The special committee that was appointed worked rather long and faithfully on this matter. We took every bill that had been introduced. We studied the reports on those bills. Some of them had already passed the Senate, some had been reported out by the Senate Military Affairs Committee, others were pending before the Senate Military Affairs Committee and still others before the House Military Affairs Committee. The Judge Advocate General's Department of the Army assigned to us Maj. William D. Partlow, Jr., who proved very helpful and very faithful. I believe I can say that probably no man in our Government now knows more about the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act and the various decisions bearing upon it than does Major Partlow, who worked with us so long and made such a fine contribution.

When the original act was brought before our committee Major Bendetson, now Colonel Bendetson, served in the same capacity.

In addition to the services of Major Partlow we had the services of Major Longfellow, and to a limited extent, those of Colonel O'Brien, of the Special Services. The Assistant Administrator in charge of insurance for the Veterans' Administration, met with us on several occasions, discussed fully and fairly the insurance provisions, and the American Bankers Association had its representative to confer with us and testify before the committee. The same thing was true of the American Bar Association, the Legal Aid Bureau, and various other interested associations and persons.

We had some very fine suggestions from different lawyers and different persons connected directly and indirectly with this subject throughout the whole United States. As a result of these suggestions and conferences and hearings, we have worked out this bill which we are presenting to you today.

I should like to suggest that each Member get a copy of the report which is now available on the floor. It is Report No. 2198 on H. R. 7164. There is a statement of a little more than six pages, which gives rather completely but briefly the substance of these amendments. Then following that, in accordance with the Ramseyer rule, is set out the Soldiers and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, as affected by these proposed amendments. That original act became law on October 17, 1940. Conditions have greatly changed since that original act was passed. At that time we were considering calling in an army of 900,000 men for the purpose of giving them 1 year's training. The maximum time that we thought they would be away from home at that time was 1 year. Today we are counting the Army in the millions. We are at war. We are not calling these men simply for the purpose of training, but we are calling them for the duration of the emergency and no one knows how long that may be.

Under the act of October 17, 1940, the protection that was given to these men who were called into service and training was frozen as of that date. Since that time, of course, we know that hundreds of thousands, and even millions, have been called. In addition to that, different age groups have been called. Furthermore, there have been pointed out to us various loopholes and deficiencies in the original act. We have seen the need for further relief, and under this bill proposing general amendments to the act of October 17, 1940, we are trying to plug those loopholes and to give that additional relief.

In considering this measure I would like to suggest to you that you keep uppermost in your mind at all times the fact that the primary purpose of this legislation is to give relief to the boy that is called into service. How it affects others, while, of course, entitled to great consideration, is secondary to the primary purpose, that of lifting as much as we can from the shoulders of the service man the undue burden that might be placed upon him if required to take care of these obligations immediately or without some stay or other adjustment. Its constitutionality is based upon the provision in the Constitution giving the Congress the right to raise and maintain an army, it being considered that the maintenance of morale of that army is just as essential as the providing of supplies and munitions. As a matter of fact, this principle has been upheld by the United States Supreme Court on different occasions.

Under these amendments we go a little further in several respects than did the original act. We tried to give him a reasonable time after he leaves the service in which to make adjustments of obligations that have piled up, or that have been postponed during the time that he was in service. We have tried to give him relief from some things we felt would be too great a burden upon him, if he were required to remain under those particular obligations. For instance, we have made provision that a person who had a lease on property to be used for business, residential, professional, or agricultural purposes, might, within the discretion of the court and under certain conditions, be relieved from the obligation of paying the rental charges after he is called into service. We furthermore provide that the rate of interest on obligations that are stayed during the time that he is in service may not be charged at a rate greater than 6 percent.

We raise the amount of insurance that the Government will guarantee for him from $5,000 to $10,000. I am sure that no one will confuse this insurance with the insurance that is carried under the National Life Insurance Act. This insurance that we are speaking of in this particular bill is insurance with private companies, which the soldier held prior to his going into the service. Under the original act we gave him a right to have the Government guarantee the payment of premiums on those insurance policies, to the extent of $5,000. We raised that amount in this bill to $10,000, full well realizing that under the present practice of calling men into service, an older group is going in, a group that has a larger insurance estate built up. I might add in this connection that the experience of the Government during the World War with reference to insuring the payment of insurance premiums was very good.

Mr. BEAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPARKMAN. In just a moment. Let me finish this statement. As a matter of fact the amount of money lost to the Government as a result of insuring these premiums during the World War was less than $20,000. I now yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. BEAM. Does the gentleman mean that that pertains only to Government insurance, or does it pertain to insurance premiums of private institutions?

Mr. SPARKMAN. It pertains to insurance carried in private companies up to $10,000.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPARKMAN. Yes.

Mr. PACE. In the operation of that, suppose that a soldier has a policy that has a large cash value that is more than ample to carry the policy. Does the Government step in and relieve any charge against the policy during his service, or does the Government step in after the policy has absorbed its cash value?

Mr. SPARKMAN. The Government steps in immediately upon the application of the soldier and guarantees the payment of the premiums. Remember, the Government does not actually pay the premiums. The Government simply says to the insurance company, "We will guarantee that these premiums will be paid." Now, having once taken that position, the Government continues to guarantee the payment of those premiums. If the cash reserve value of the policy is used up, the Government still guarantees the payment of the premiums, and in such a case when the soldier comes out of the service, there will be an excess indebtedness on the policy, and the soldier then has the right within 12 months' time to arrange with the insurance company to pay one-third of that excess indebtedness during that 12 months' period, and to adjust the balance over a period of 3 years.

clean up big business, and then we will have this country where we want it." That statement was made to me by a Member of the House of Representatives. I do not know whether it is true, but if it is, it is something that we ought to protect because whenever we go that far with men in public life today, who are going to wreck small business and then come along and wreck big business, then you have got nothing in this country but communism.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I agree with the criticism the gentleman from Pennsylvania is making, but I do not think he need trouble his mind about that, because that is not going to happen in this country.

Mr. RICH. The gentleman should not be too certain. We are just getting there so fast. If I had to deal with the gentleman from Georgia, I would trust him with anything, because I believe in him, but here you are giving this department a little too much leeway, and I am afraid that they are deceiving you, and I say that in the best spirit that I know, because I have every confidence in the world in the gentleman from Georgia. I do not want to see those birds down there put anything over on you.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. They are not going to put over anything.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I yield.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Does this apply to Army contracts as well as Navy contracts?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I would interpret this as applying strictly to naval contracts, because this is with reference to the Navy.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

Mr. HOOK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I yield.

Mr. HOOK. In the part of the bill that provides for the making of wrongful statements, in order to be convicted under this act would those wrongful statements have to be made with intent to defraud the Government?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I would say of course, of course. Otherwise there must always be an intent to do something. Acts, however, may disclose intent.

Mr. HOOK. I was interested in the word "or."

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, under the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, Public Law No. 421, the President of the United States is permitted by Executive order, which he has issued, to give the power to Leon Henderson to cancel contracts made by the Government. They are the fellows I am talking about who made the statement: "We will clean up little business; then we will get big business." I hope the gentleman from Georgia will be sure there is nothing in this bill to further that program.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. To be fair to the amendment, I do not think the amendment need cause too much concern.

Mr. RICH. I hope the gentleman is right, because I am fearful.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ESTABLISHING THE NAVAL PROCUREMENT FUND

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 1957) to establish the naval procurement funds, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Reserving the right to object, will the gentleman explain the bill?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this bill in general terms is to simplify the accounting under the naval supply account. Such simplification is accomplished in the proposed bill by separating what is now known as the naval supply account into two new accounts to be known as the naval stock fund and the naval procurement fund.

The naval stock fund is for the purpose of handling the supply of materials purchased for Navy stock purposes. Such stock is promptly reissued and expended from this account. This was the original function of the naval supply account and will be continued under the new naval stock fund.

Because of the greater facility with which materials for uses other than naval stocks could be obtained for matériel bureaus a practice had grown up of purchasing such materials through the naval supply account. Upon their transfer and use by the matériel bureaus the naval supply account was reimbursed by credits from bureau appropriations for the materials thus purchased. Due to the greatly increased purchases by the matériel bureaus in the present war this use of the naval supply account has grown to such proportions that it has become unwieldy and makes an analysis of the stock supply function of the account virtually impossible. Therefore, the Navy Department has considered that the separation of the two actual functions of the present naval supply account should be separated and the two accounts segregated.

The establishment of the naval procurement fund will accomplish this purpose. It will require an initial appropriation which is authorized in the bill. The fund as so set up will constitute a revolving fund which will be replenished by transfers from the specific appropriations for the materials procured as the materials are obtained under the naval procurement fund and delivered to the respective bureaus.

In substance, the urgent necessity of simplifying accounting procedures under present conditions of purchases and supply in the Navy Department is recognized and a remedy is provided in the proposed legislation.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That there is hereby established under the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts the naval procurement fund, and there is authorized to be appropriated from time to time such sums as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of this fund: *Provided,* That thereafter expenditures may be made from the naval procurement fund for material (other than material for stock) and for personal and contractual services under such regulations as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe: *Provided further,* That no expenditure shall be incurred under the naval procurement fund, which is not properly chargeable to available funds under a naval appropriation, and the naval procurement fund shall be promptly reimbursed from the appropriate naval appropriations for all expenditures properly chargeable thereto on the basis of transfer and counterwarrants prepared in the Navy Department and certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by a duly authorized representative of the Navy: *Provided further,* That such warrants when signed by the Secretary of the Treasury shall be entered in the appropriation accounts as of the fiscal year in which the expenditures were made and without revision by any officer of the Government; any adjustments between accounts subsequently found necessary in the audit and settlement of the accounts by the General Accounting Office shall be made as of current dates on the basis of new transfer and counterwarrants: *Provided further,* That the naval supply account fund shall be hereafter designated as the naval stock fund: *Provided further,* That the Paymaster General of the Navy is authorized to transfer to the naval procurement fund for payment any existing obligations under the naval stock fund which do not represent the acquisition of materials for stock: *And provided further,* That hereafter the naval stock fund shall be charged with the cost of transporting material purchased free on board cars or on wharf or free alongside vessels at points specified in contract to activities to which initial delivery is to be made only when the contract on which the material is being procured is drawn under that fund so that the issue price of the material may include the transportation charged to the appropriation under which each contract is drawn or to the corresponding current appropriation as may be available.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 2, line 16, after the word "counterwarrants:", add the following: *"Provided further,* That advance check payments may be made to the Naval Procurement Fund upon written request to the Paymaster General of the Navy from the appropriate naval appropriation for all or any part of the costs ultimately chargeable to such naval appropriation, subject to appropriate adjustments being made on the basis of the completed actual costs of the supplies, materials, equipment, and services involved:".

Page 3, line 11, beginning with the word "charged", strike out the balance of line 11, all of line 12 and through the word "available" in line 13, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "costs on materials so procured, and similar transportation costs on materials procured under other contracts shall be charged to the appropriation under which each contract is drawn or to the corresponding current appropriation as may be available, or the Secretary of the Navy may direct any transportation costs to be charged

directly to the proper appropriation which would otherwise be ultimately chargeable."

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I yield.

Mr. RICH. This bill means we are going to have a simplified accounting system in the Navy, but that everything will be accounted for.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Absolutely. This is a step trying to get rid of red tape and to throw away typewriters.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I desire to announce to the House that this cleans up the calendar of the Naval Affairs Committee; we have no other bill on the calendar.

STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND FEDERAL JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1943

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I call up the Senate amendments on the bill (H. R. 6599) making appropriations for the Department of State, the Department of Justice, the Department of Commerce, and the Federal Judiciary ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first Senate amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 21: On page 41, after the word "Division", in line 10, insert: "*Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the payment of any person hereafter appointed at a salary of $5,000 or more for the enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws unless such person is appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following motion, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. RABAUT moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 21 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

"Strike out the sum '$5,000' where it appears in said amendment and insert in lieu thereof the sum '$7,500'."

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. I understand this amendment is the same as the one which was in the bill last year.

Mr. RABAUT. It is.

Mr. McCORMACK. Does the gentleman expect that the Senate will recede, or is he hopeful?

Mr. RABAUT. We were hopelessly deadlocked this morning.

Mr. McCORMACK. I may say to the gentleman that reluctantly some of us in the House agree to this amendment, because there are those of us who feel that appointments which by law do not require senatorial confirmation should not be confirmed there, and this practice of the other body is one that we deeply frown upon, if not resent. I have no objection to this amendment, but I did not want it adopted without my views being expressed along the line that any limitation of this kind is frowned upon by some Members of the House.

Mr. DITTER. May I inquire of the majority leader whether he is serving notice in advance the disposition he intends to make if the House would attempt with some of the other agencies to lodge in the other body the supervisory right it has had in times past of confirming those with salaries over $5,000? The press has carried considerable comment particularly about a feud between Mr. Henderson and some of the Democratic leaders. I am wondering whether our friend, the distinguished majority leader, is giving us advance notice as to the attitude we can anticipate on the part of the leadership with reference to the Henderson-New Deal feud that is presently on with reference to patronage.

Mr. McCORMACK. I do not know anything about the Henderson-New Deal feud referred to by the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. DITTER. The press has carried considerable about it.

Mr. McCORMACK. Of course, I am not responsible for what the press carries. Earlier in the day the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, the ranking minority member of the Appropriations Committee, and the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. JOHNSON] very ably answered anything that was carried in the press by saying that there was no foundation for the information carried in the press. I am expressing myself on this particular amendment. Naturally, the gentleman from Pennsylvania has been associated long enough with the gentleman from Massachusetts, who is speaking, to know that the gentleman from Massachusetts would not take one position one day and another position on another day.

Mr. DITTER. It is because of the consistency of the gentleman from Massachusetts, whom I admire so much, that I was apprehensive lest he were giving us a foregone conclusion as to what his attitude would be when this Henderson feud comes up.

Mr. McCORMACK. The apprehension of my friend from Pennsylvania about the gentleman from Massachusetts is profoundly appreciated.

Mr. DITTER. And I in turn appreciate the assurance of the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Will the gentleman yield?

Ms. RABAUT. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Does this apply to the Antitrust Division?

Mr. RABAUT. It does.

Mr. COCHRAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. COCHRAN. If this procedure is continued on all appropriation bills in the Senate, then we are going to have an executive branch of the Government that is going to be run by personnel named by the Senate of the United States; is that not true?

Mr. RABAUT. There is a tendency in that direction.

Mr. COCHRAN. It seems to me it is about time the House stop receding on such amendments, even with an amendment, increasing the amount to $7,500.

Mr. RABAUT. I may say to the gentleman that in some of the bills that have been presented over there they have reduced this amount to as low as $4,500; that is, requiring approval by the Senate of all positions paying over $4,500. If this custom is indulged in, it will go to a point eventually where the other body will be approving $1,800 jobs.

Mr. COCHRAN. I think the best thing the gentleman could do would be to force a roll call on this amendment and let the Senate know the House is opposed to such language. There is such a thing as a legislative body going too far and to me it appears that is what we are doing here. Every time a Senator fails to get jobs, he wants to restrict appointments.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Does it make any difference to a Republican which way it goes?

Mr. RABAUT. I could not very well answer that question. The gentleman has had so much experience that he can answer it himself.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. It seems to me this question is very much deeper than indicated by the rather profound discussion up to this point. In my opinion, it involves the question as to whether the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice is going to be able, under all the circumstances, to do a perfectly independent job. There will be occasions when it will be impossible to do what is necessary to protect it in its opportunity to do that.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield to the gentleman from New Mexico.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. At this point, and following the suggestion made by the gentleman from California, would it not be possible to give those of us who believe there should not be Senate confirmation of the people in the Antitrust Division a chance to vote in order to show that attitude?

Mr. RABAUT. All you have to do is to vote against my motion.

Mr. RICH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. Does the gentleman know of any great number of appointments that are to be made under this regulation having to do with salaries from $6,000 to $7,500?

Mr. RABAUT. I do not.

Mr. RICH. It is only a matter of form?

Mr. RABAUT. This is a blanket order which gives them the power to approve a certain salary, a salary of $7,500 previously. In this amendment it is reduced to $5,000 and in some other bills it has been reduced to $4,500. The pending motion is to set the figure at $7,500 where it has always been.

Mr. RICH. Is there any endeavor on the part of the Senate or the House conferees to try to get this uniform in all departments of Government?

Mr. RABAUT. The gentleman is touching a good subject, and I agree with him. It comes up in different bills at different times. That is how it has been worked in the past.

Mr. RICH. It seems to me the gentleman should make the point that all Government departments shall have the same salary stipulation, so far as this provision is concerned, so that it would not be taken up in one bill after the other. That would be a good thing for us to do.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Then if we do not like this provision which relates solely to the Antitrust Division, we should try to vote down the motion; is that correct?

Mr. RABAUT. That, of course, is the gentleman's privilege.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT].

The motion was rejected.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House further insist on its disagreement to the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 23: On page 48, line 8, after "duties", insert the following: ": *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the payment of any person hereafter appointed at a salary of $5,000 or more and paid from this appropriation unless such person is appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. RABAUT moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 23 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: "Strike out the sum '$5,000' where it appears in said amendment and insert in lieu thereof the sum '$7,500'."

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, this is a provision similar to that just considered, except that it deals with special attorneys.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan.

The motion was rejected.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House further insist upon its disagreement to Senate amendment No. 23.

The motion was agreed to.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD on two subjects, in one to include short testimony before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and in the other a letter from the Assistant Secretary of State.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

[The matters referred to appear in the Appendix.]

JAMES GILMORE AND MARIAN E. GILMORE

Mr. McGEHEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 6557) for the relief of James Gilmore and Marian E. Gilmore, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "$2,362.23" and insert "$2,000."

Page 1, line 7, strike out "$1,479.31" and insert "$1,000."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ESTATE OF JULIAN B. WIGGINS, DECEASED, AND ESTATE OF R. E. THOMPSON, DECEASED.

Mr. McGEHEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 4554) for the relief of the estate of Julian B. Wiggins, deceased, and the estate of R. E. Thompson, deceased, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 1, line 7, strike out "$4,000" and insert "$2,500."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FRANCIS CORWIN CIRCLE

Mr. McGEHEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 5070) for the relief of Francis Corwin Circle, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "$7,500" and insert "$4,110.85."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

J. C. LEMON, LOUIS McCOY, AND PATRICIA McCOY

Mr. McGEHEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 4941) for the relief of J. C. Lemon, Louis McCoy, and Patricia McCoy, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 2, line 8, strike out "$5,954.66" and insert "$5,000."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

L. W. MAREK, JR.

Mr. McGEHEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 2646) for the relief of L. W. Marek, Jr., with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "$3,500" and insert "$4,500."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DAVID CARON

Mr. McGEHEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 5454) for the relief of David Caron, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "$3,500" and insert "$2,500."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WILLIAM TIPTON, MRS. WILLIAM TIPTON, AND MRS. EULA NELSON

Mr. McGEHEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 6033) for the relief of William Tipton, Mrs. William Tipton, and Mrs. Eula Nelson, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "$5,000" and insert "$4,000."

Page 1, line 7, strike out "$3,500" and insert "$3,000."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CERTAIN CLERKS IN THE POST OFFICE AT DETROIT, MICH.

Mr. McGEHEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 5619) for the relief of certain clerks in the post office at Detroit, Mich., with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 2, after line 7, insert:

"SEC. 2. That for the purposes of the provisions of law governing the compensation payable to clerks in the Postal Service, the appointment of James E. Kane, formerly a clerk in the Burbank, Calif., post office, shall be held and considered to have been effective as of May 15, 1941."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MR. AND MRS. E. P. BALL

Mr. McGEHEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 6184) for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Ball, with a Senate amendment thereto, and agree to the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 1, line 5, strike out "$3,590.59" and insert "$2,590.59."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CLARENCE J. METEYER, LESTER W. ENGELS, AND DOROTHY B. ENGELS

Mr. McGEHEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 2424) for the relief of Clarence J. Meteyer, Lester W. Engels, and Dorothy B. Engels, with Senate amendments thereto, and agree to the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "$4,624" and insert "$3,000."

Page 1, line 8, strike out "$3,517.70" and insert "$2,500."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MADELEINE HAMMETT ET AL.

Mr. McGEHEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 5854) for the relief of Madeleine Hammett, Olive Hammett, Walter Young, the estate of Laura O'Malley Young, deceased, and the legal guardian of Laura Elizabeth Young, with Senate amendments thereto, and agree to the Senate amendments.

The clerk read the title of the bill.

The clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "$6,357.44" and insert "$5,000."

Page 1, line 7, strike out "$500" and insert "$100."

Page 1, line 9, strike out "$1,000" and insert "$768.46."

Page 1, line 10, strike out "$5,500" and insert "$5,000."

Page 2, line 1, strike out "$1,000" and insert "$100."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GERHARD R. FISHER

Mr. McGEHEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 3398) for the relief of Gerhard R. Fisher, with a Senate amendment thereto, disagree to the Senate amendment and ask for a conference.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, how does it happen that the gentleman did not agree to this bill?

Mr. McGEHEE. We have about 12 bills here that are not agreed to.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Mr. McGEHEE, Mr. KEOGH, and Mr. WINTER.

MRS. CECILE HERZOG AND LUCILLE HERZOG

Mr. McGEHEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 5449) for the relief of Mrs. Cecile Herzog and Lucille Herzog, an infant, with Senate amendments thereto; disagree to the Senate amendments and ask for a conference.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Mr. McGEHEE, Mr. KEOGH, and Mr. WINTER.

E. A. WILLIAMS

Mr. McGEHEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 5920) for the relief of E. A. Williams, with a Senate amendment thereto, disagree to the Senate amendment, and ask for a conference.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Mr. McGEHEE, Mr. KEOGH, and Mr. WINTER.

CECILE McLAUGHLIN

Mr. McGEHEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 5496) for the relief of Cecile McLaughlin, with a Senate amendment thereto, disagree to the Senate amendment, and ask for a conference.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Mr. McGEHEE, Mr. KEOGH, and Mr. WINTER.

HENRY DALEY, GUARDIAN FOR JAMES RAY DALEY AND NORMAN FRANKLIN DALEY

Mr. McGEHEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 5499) for the relief of Henry Daley, guardian for James Ray Daley and Norman Franklin Daley, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and ask for a conference.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Mr. McGEHEE, Mr. KEOGH, and Mr. WINTER.

EMIL LASSILA ET AL.

Mr. McGEHEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 4953) for the relief of Emil Lassila, Martha Lassila, Ellen Huhta, and Sylvia Huhta, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and ask for a conference.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER appointed the following conferees: Mr. McGEHEE, Mr. KEOGH, and Mr. WINTER.

CHARLES L. LAIR

Mr. McGEHEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 4370) for the relief of Charles L. Lair, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and ask for a conference.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER appointed the following conferees: Mr. McGEHEE, Mr. KEOGH, and Mr. WINTER.

BELLA COSGROVE

Mr. McGEHEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the

the age of 65 years; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HATCH:

S. 2631. A bill to provide for recording the assignment of certain interests in patents; to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. STEWART:

S. 2632. A bill to authorize the Secretary of War to settle claims for damages to private property resulting from sewage disposal at Camp Forrest, Tenn.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED

The following bills were each read twice by their titles and referred as indicated:

H. R. 7282. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to incorporate the Disabled American Veterans of the World War", approved June 17, 1932, so as to change the name to "Disabled American Veterans", and to extend membership eligibility therein to American citizens, honorably discharged from the active military or naval forces of the United States, or of some country allied with the United States, who have been either wounded, injured, or disabled by reason of such active service during time of war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 7297. An act authorizing the assignment of personnel from departments or agencies in the executive branch of the Government to certain investigating committees of the Senate and House of Representatives, and for other purposes; to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

PAYMENT FOR ACCRUED LEAVE TO CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE CAPITOL POLICE

Mr. LUCAS submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 269), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate hereby is authorized to pay from the contingent fund of the Senate to members of the Capitol police force assigned to duty at the Senate Office Building such sums as may be necessary to reimburse them for accrued leave accumulated under regulations of the Capitol Police Board and unused by reason of entering the armed forces of the United States, upon vouchers approved by the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate.

DETAILED STUDY OF LEGISLATIVE AND EXECUTIVE BACKGROUND OF THE DEFENSE SET-UP—WITHDRAWAL OF MANUSCRIPT

On motion of Mr. HAYDEN, it was

Ordered, That leave be granted to withdraw from the files of the Senate the manuscript containing a detailed study of the legislative and executive background of the defense set-up of the United States prepared by the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress.

FLAG DAY ADDRESS BY SENATOR WILEY

[Mr. WILEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a Flag Day address delivered by him at Milwaukee, Wis., on June 14, 1942, which appears in the Appendix.]

ADDRESS BY SENATOR WILEY AT UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

[Mr. WILEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by him before members of the University of Wisconsin, College of Agriculture, experiment station staff, on June 13, 1942, at Madison, Wis., which appears in the Appendix.]

ADDRESS BY STANLEY K. HORNBECK AT UTAH STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES

[Mr. THOMAS of Utah asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by Mr. Stanley K. Hornbeck, adviser on political relations, Department of State, at the commencement exercises of the Utah State Agricultural College, at Logan, Utah, on June 1, 1942, which appears in the Appendix.]

IMPORTANCE OF RELIGION—ADDRESS BY LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR POLETTI, OF NEW YORK

[Mr. MEAD asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by Lieutenant Governor Poletti, of New York, at St. Augustine Presbyterian Church, New York City, June 21, 1942; which appears in the Appendix.]

FLAG DAY ADDRESS BY MAYOR JOSEPH J. KELLY, OF BUFFALO

[Mr. MEAD asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by the Honorable Joseph J. Kelly, mayor of Buffalo, N. Y., in connection with the celebration of Flag Day, which appears in the Appendix.]

CRITICISM OF ALLIED WAR EFFORT—EDITORIAL FROM SHREVEPORT (LA.) TIMES

[Mr. ELLENDER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial from the Shreveport Times of June 26, 1942, entitled "The Question of Criticism Again," which appears in the Appendix.]

ONWARD OLD GLORY—POEM BY SEAN O'DOHERTY

[Mr. MURRAY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a poem by Sean O'Doherty, of New York, entitled "Onward Old Glory," which appears in the Appendix.]

POWERS OF SENATE SPECIAL SILVER COMMITTEE

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a resolution coming over from a previous day, which will be read.

The resolution (S. Res. 261) submitted by Mr. MCCARRAN May 28, 1942, was read as follows:

Resolved, That the special committee created pursuant to Senate Resolution 187, Seventy-fourth Congress, agreed to August 16, 1935, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized and directed, in addition to the authority conferred by such resolution of August 16, 1935, to make a full and complete investigation with respect to the origin of, and the necessity for, the amendment made on March 2, 1942, to Preference Rating Order P-56 (relating to preference ratings for deliveries of materials for mining enterprises) under which mines are excluded from the benefits of such order if more than 30 percent of their production in dollar value consists of gold or silver, or both. In connection with such investigation, the committee shall ascertain and determine the extent to which consideration was given in making the amendment to such order on March 2, 1942, to the effect of such amendment on (1) the mining industry in general; (2) the economy of hundreds of communities which are wholly dependent upon mines producing gold or silver, or both; (3) the creation of additional unemployment in mining communities; (4) the extent to which silver may be used in the war effort as a substitute for strategic minerals; (5) the activities of prospectors searching for new discoveries of strategic minerals needed for the war effort; and (6) the losses in tax revenue to the Federal, State, and local governments resulting from the closing of mining enterprises which are unable to secure materials for their continued operation.

The committee is further authorized and directed to make a full and complete investigation with respect to the production, or the lack of production, of silver, strategic and critical metals and minerals, and other metals and minerals which are essential or necessary to the successful prosecution of the present war.

The committee shall report to the Senate, at the earliest practicable date, the results of its investigations pursuant to the additional authority conferred by this resolution, together with its recommendations, if any, for necessary legislation.

Mr. MCCARRAN. Mr. President, after conferring with the senior Senator from Kentucky, the leader of the majority, I offer several amendments to the resolution. I ask that the Senate proceed to consider the amendments.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will proceed to state the amendments offered by the Senator from Nevada.

Mr. BARKLEY. Before the amendments are stated I should like to make a brief statement. I have conferred with the Senator from Nevada, and he has agreed to modify his resolution, which pertains to the functions of the silver committee which was established in 1935. The resolution creating the committee was presented, as I recall, by the late Senator Pittman of Nevada. He became the chairman of the committee. Subsequently, following his death, the Senator from Oklahoma became the chairman.

The pending resolution would extend the jurisdiction of the committee slightly. In its original form it extended it, as it seemed to me, too broadly, because it authorized the committee to enter upon an investigation of all metals and all strategic materials. Inasmuch as the resolution of 1935 was originally a silver resolution, it has occurred to me that it is not necessary to increase the jurisdiction of the committee because the question of metals and strategic materials has been investigated and is now under investigation by three or four other committees. The Senator from Nevada has agreed to modify his resolution accordingly; and I have no objection to the resolution as modified.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendments proposed by the Senator from Nevada will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 2, line 4, after the word "on", it is proposed to strike out "(1) the mining industry in general; (2)" and insert "(1)"; at the beginning of line 7 to strike out "(3)" and insert "(2)"; in line 8, after the word "community", to strike out "(4)" and insert "(3)"; in line 9, after the word "minerals", to strike out "(5)" and insert "(4)"; at the beginning of line 11, to strike out "strategic minerals" and insert "gold or silver"; in the same line, after

the word "and", to strike out "(6)" and insert "(5)"; in line 17, after the word "of", where it occurs the second time, to insert "gold and"; and in the same line, after the word "silver", to strike out "strategic and critical metals and minerals, and other metals which are essential and necessary for the successful prosecution of the present war" and insert "in the United States and its territories", so as to make the resolution read:

Resolved, That the special committee created pursuant to Senate Resolution 187, Seventy-fourth Congress, agreed to August 16, 1935, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized and directed, in addition to the authority conferred by such resolution of August 16, 1935, to make a full and complete investigation with respect to the origin of, and the necessity for, the amendment made on March 2, 1942, to Preference Rating Order P-56 (relating to preference ratings for deliveries of materials for mining enterprises) under which mines are excluded from the benefits of such order if more than 30 percent of their production in dollar value consists of gold or silver, or both. In connection with such investigation the committee shall ascertain and determine the extent to which consideration was given, in making the amendment to such order on March 2, 1942, to the effect of such amendment on (1) the economy of hundreds of communities which are wholly dependent upon mines producing gold or silver, or both; (2) the creation of additional unemployment in mining communities; (3) the extent to which silver may be used in the war effort as a substitute for strategic minerals; (4) the activities of prospectors searching for new discoveries of gold or silver needed for the war effort; and (5) the losses in tax revenue to the Federal, State, and local governments resulting from the closing of mining enterprises which are unable to secure materials for their continued operation.

The committee is further authorized and directed to make a full and complete investigation with respect to the production, or the lack of production, of gold and silver in the United States and its Territories.

The committee shall report to the Senate, at the earliest practicable date, the results of its investigations pursuant to the additional authority conferred by this resolution, together with its recommendations, if any, for necessary legislation.

The amendments were agreed to.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

ORDER DISPENSING WITH CALL OF THE CALENDAR

The VICE PRESIDENT. Morning business is concluded. The calendar, under rule VIII, is in order.

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask unanimous consent that the call of the calendar be dispensed with.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. RUSSELL. I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives relating to the agricultural appropriation bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 6709, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
June 26, 1942.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 42 to the bill (H. R. 6709) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum inserted by said amendment insert "$4,000,000";

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 43 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum inserted by said amendment insert "$72,418";

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 44 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum inserted by said amendment insert $20,184,285"; and

That the House still further insist upon its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate No. 81, 83, 85, 86, 90, 91, 93, 95, 96, and 97 to said bill and ask a still further conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 42, 43, and 44.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, to what bill do the amendments relate?

Mr. RUSSELL. The amendments relate to the agricultural supply bill for the year 1943. I may state to the Senator from Oregon that no progress has been made in arriving at any agreement on the amendments which are still in disagreement; and I wish to move that the Senate insist further on those amendments and send the bill back to conference.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Georgia that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 42, 43, and 44.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. RUSSELL. I move that the Senate further insist on its amendments numbered 81, 83, 85, 86, 90, 91, 93, 95, 96, and 97.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Georgia.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. RUSSELL. I move that the Senate agree to the request of the House for a further conference, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate at the further conference.

The motion was agreed to; and the Vice President appointed Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. BANKHEAD, Mr. SMITH, Mr. NYE, and Mr. MCNARY conferees on the part of the Senate at the further conference.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE, AND THE JUDICIARY.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 6599, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
June 22, 1942.

Resolved, That the House further insist upon its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 21 and 23 to the bill (H. R. 6599) making appropriations for the Department of State, the Department of Justice, the Department of Commerce, and the Federal Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

Mr. McCARRAN. I move that the Senate further insist on its amendments numbered 21 and 23, ask for a further conference thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees upon the part of the Senate at the further conference.

The motion was agreed to; and the Vice President appointed Mr. MCCARRAN, Mr. MCKELLAR, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. BANKHEAD, Mr. TRUMAN, Mr. BRIDGES, and Mr. WHITE the conferees on the part of the Senate at the further conference.

STATUS OF APPROPRIATION BILLS

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, in one of the morning newspapers there was an article with reference to the status of appropriation bills which is described as a legislative jam. My investigation and information lead me to believe that before tomorrow night the appropriation bills will all have been enacted with the possible exception of the agricultural bill, which has been in conference for many weeks, as we all understand, growing out of the amendment of the Senate authorizing the sale of 125,000,000 bushels of grain under certain conditions, the House having in the bill originally prohibited the sale of any surplus commodities except under very limited circumstances. It seems that the conferees have not been able to agree on that item, and that, probably, is the main point which has been the subject of disagreement, and which has been found, so far, impossible of solution. I am still hoping that before tomorrow night the conferees may get together so that we will not have to pass a joint resolution to continue the appropriations for the Agricultural Department until the agricultural bill for the coming fiscal year shall have been passed by both Houses. Outside of that, I think there is every likelihood that the other appropriation bills will have been passed before the expiration of the present fiscal year.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, there is on the calendar an appropriation bill which must pass before midnight tomorrow. If it should fail of passage, the War Department and the Air Corps would be without funds for the support and maintenance of those Departments. It has been stated that this bill should have been acted on before this date; but, Mr. President, under our practice, the supply bills are acted on first by the House of Representatives; and after that body acts on them they come to the Senate and we take action. This particular bill, which is House bill 7280, carries a very large amount of money, the amount being $42,820,003,067.

do it and let us correct these blunders of the past.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. JOHNSON].

The motion was agreed to.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TABER) there were ayes 73 and noes 11.

So the motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 212: On page 114, after line 22, change the period to a colon and insert "*Provided*, That section 3709, Revised Statutes, shall not be construed to apply to this appropriation, or to the appropriation for development and operation of helium properties (special fund) in section 3 (c) of the act of September 1, 1937 (50 U. S. C. 164)."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in Senate amendment No. 212.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 213: On page 116, after line 3, insert a new paragraph, as follows:

"Effective immediately and for the duration of the war and 6 months thereafter, the Secretary of the Interior, or any official to whom he may delegate such authority, may, without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, appoint skilled and unskilled laborers, mechanics, and other persons engaged in a recognized trade or craft, including foremen of such groups, employed at experimental plants and laboratories of the Bureau of Mines."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in Senate amendment No. 213.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield me 5 minutes?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr RICH].

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, this amendment will do away with the Classification Act of 1923 in the Bureau of Mines experimental station.

Let me read to you a statement made by the Department:

The wage-rate situation at the Bureau of Mines Experiment Station in Boulder City, Nev., has become acute because of the proximity of the Bureau of Mines laboratories to the plant of Basic Magnesium, Inc., and the work of the Bureau of Reclamation in connection with Boulder Dam. Under a contract with Basic Magnesium, Inc., the employees of that organization are performing the same type of work for the United States Government as is performed by the Bureau of Mines employees, and are paid prevailing wage rates with time and one-half compensation for time worked in excess of 40 hours per week. The Bureau of Reclamation is authorized by law to pay prevailing rates, as determined by a wage board, to all laborers and mechanics at Boulder Dam. Under the present law there is no way to equalize the rates for Bureau of Mines employees in Boulder City with the rates paid by these two organizations.

Now, the fact is this: If you adopt this amendment all these Government employees will be paid time and a half for overtime. If you do that with one branch of the Government why should you not do it with all departments of the Government?

Another thing, these Government employees get 30 days' vacation and 30 days' sick leave. You will pay them then more at these laboratories at Boulder City than you pay the employees who are working in industry.

Another thing, because the Government now gives these gratuities to their employees it seems to me you should not increase them over and above people working in the same classification in the District of Columbia or any other branch of the Government.

Another thing, whenever you set up these various organizations with which an average manufacturing concern in this country has to compete, you are setting up higher labor standards in those war industries than men can pay regular employees in industry, and you will create another complication there. If this is good for one branch of Government employees it ought to be good for all branches. If it is good for this country to do away with the Classification Act of 1923 in this instance, then it seems to me that the Classification Act, on account of the war, should be annulled in all branches of the Government.

I cannot see why you have to make a special case out of the Bureau of Mines experimental station in Boulder City.

Let me go on further and read:

If this authority is given, it is the intention of the Bureau to place the employees concerned on prevailing hourly rates of pay and to provide for time and one-half compensation for time worked in excess of 40 hours per week. Moreover, such authority will not only remedy the situation at Boulder City but also enable the Bureau to meet future contingencies of the same character that will undoubtedly arise at other points where Bureau of Mines experiment stations are located.

In other words, they will not only increase the rates and do away with the Classification Act in the case of the plant at Boulder City but they will do it at all their other experiment stations. This amendment certainly will prove to be far reaching. If you adopt it you will be establishing a precedent which I doubt very much the House wants to establish. The responsibility is yours, the duty is yours, to investigate this thoroughly before you establish this policy.

I feel that the amendment ought to be rejected.

Mr. SCRUGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania, in quoting from the justification, told only half the story. The gentleman from Pennsylvania is certainly laboring under a misunderstanding of the situation that exists at Boulder City. The Boulder City Experiment Station of the United States Bureau of Mines is now engaged almost solely in the production of metallic manganese, and is, probably, the principal producer of this form of the metal, which is urgently needed in alloys as a substitute for nickel and other noncorrosive metals such as monel metal. The passage of this amendment at this time is necessary to keep up full production of the metal. The present employees are keeping on the job, at about half the salary paid in adjacent industry, because they are patriotic.

One need of metallic manganese is to take the place of nickel in coins, but the greatest need seems to be in propellers for ships and airplanes. Does the gentleman from Pennsylvania want to take the responsibility for slowing down the production of this needed manganese? I am sure if he understood the situation, he would urge passage of the amendment.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Oklahoma.

The question was taken, and on a division (demanded by Mr. RICH) there were—ayes 50, noes 1.

So the motion was agreed to.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. RICH. The RECORD will show that only 50 Members voted for this motion and one against it——

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is not stating a parliamentary inquiry.

The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 214: Page 116, line 12, strike out "$8,405,290" and insert in lieu thereof "$15,647,339."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, this amendment merely corrects a total. I move that the House recede and concur with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 214 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$11,482,140."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, this is the last amendment. I want to thank the Members for their patience and their fine spirit of cooperation.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. RICH. I would like to say to the majority members of the committee that we on the minority side recognize you as friends and wish you all the prosperity and happiness in the world. We hope the country will be able to withstand the onslaught on the Treasury you are making in this bill, but still I think you are all good fellows. God be with you till we meet again.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Oklahoma to recede and concur with an amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

By unanimous consent, a motion to reconsider the votes by which the several motions were agreed to was laid on the table.

GENERAL PERMISSION TO EXTEND REMARKS ON THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT BILL

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill just completed.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state to the Members that there are four more conference reports we expect to dispose of today. The Chair will now recognize the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], if he is present. In his absence the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT].

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 42, 43, and 44 to the bill (H. R. 6709) entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate further insists on its amendments numbered 81, 83, 85, 86, 90, 91, 93, 95, 96, and 97 to the said bill, agrees to a further conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. BANKHEAD, Mr. SMITH, Mr. NYE, and Mr. MCNARY to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate further insists upon its amendments numbered 21 and 23 to the bill (H. R. 6599) entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of State, the Department of Justice, the Department of Commerce, and the Federal Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes," disagreed to by the House; requests a further conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. MCCARRAN, Mr. MCKELLAR, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. BANKHEAD, Mr. TRUMAN, Mr. BRIDGES, and Mr. WHITE to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate recedes from its amendment numbered 6 to the bill (H. R. 7232) entitled "An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for prior fiscal years, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 2032) entitled "An act to amend section 7 (a) of the act of May 21, 1920 (41 Stat. 613), as amended by section 601 of the act of June 30, 1932 (47 Stat. 417), to authorize interdepartmental procurement by contract," requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. THOMAS of Utah, Mr. LEE, Mr. SCHWARTZ, Mr. BRIDGES, and Mr. GURNEY to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a concurrent resolution of the following title in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. Con. Res. 29. Concurrent resolution authorizing a change in the enrollment of the title of the bill (S. 2586) to amend sections 1 and 3 of the act entitled "An act to authorize the President to requisition articles and materials for the use of the United States and for other purposes," approved October 19, 1940 (54 Stat. 1090), to continue the act in effect during the existing war, and for other purposes.

STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1943

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I call up the Senate amendments to the bill (H. R. 6599) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and for the Judiciary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the two amendments in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 21: On page 41, line 10, after the word "division" insert ": *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the payment of any person hereafter appointed at a salary of $5,000 or more for the enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws unless such person is appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

Senate amendment No. 23: On page 45, line 12, after the word "duties", insert ": *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the payment of any person hereafter appointed at a salary of $5,000 or more and paid from this appropriation unless such person is appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the two amendments may be considered together.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I offer motions which are now at the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. RABAUT moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Strike out the sum "$5,000" where it appears in said amendment and insert in lieu thereof the sum "$7,500."

Mr. RABAUT also moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Strike out the sum "$5,000" where it appears in said amendment and insert in lieu thereof the sum "$7,500."

Mr. CARTER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield to the gentleman from California [Mr. CARTER].

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, may I say to the membership of the House that the conferees are in unanimous agreement on this. The Senate gave way and the amendment disagreed to provides for confirmation by the Senate where the salary is $7,500 or more. We had some argument with them as to whether or not we should lower that to $5,000, but it was finally agreed to let it remain at $7,500.

Mr. RABAUT. I may say to the gentleman that $7,500 has been the rule heretofore. Because these two amendments have been in controversy so long, I ask for the yeas and nays. First, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on taking the vote by yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were refused.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Messrs. RABAUT and CARTER) there were—ayes 92, noes 0.

So the motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include an editorial written by Tom Linder.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN]?

There was no objection.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include an address by the Librarian of Congress, Archibald MacLeish.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT]?

There was no objection.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS]?

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks on the subject of forest-fire protection in the Pacific Northwest and to include statements which I made before the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington [Mr. SMITH]?

There was no objection.

Mr. COFFEE of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD on two topics, in one to include a radio address of mine, and in the other to include two letters from constituents.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington [Mr. COFFEE]?

There was no objection.

(Mr. DOMENGEAUX asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

June 30

Lucas	O'Mahoney	Thomas, Idaho
McCarran	Pepper	Thomas, Okla.
McFarland	Radcliffe	Thomas, Utah
McKellar	Reed	Truman
McNary	Rosier	Tunnell
Maybank	Russell	Tydings
Mead	Schwartz	Vandenberg
Millikin	Shipstead	Wagner
Murdock	Smathers	Walsh
Murray	Smith	White
Norris	Stewart	Wiley
Nye	Taft	Willis

The VICE PRESIDENT. Sixty-nine Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND THE JUDICIARY

The VICE PRESIDENT, as in legislative session, laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 6599, which was read, as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVE,
June 29, 1942.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 21 to the bill (H. R. 6599) making appropriations for the Department of State, the Department of Justice, the Department of Commerce, and the Federal Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: Strike out the sum "$5,000" where it appears in said amendment and insert "$7,500"; and

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 23 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: Strike out the sum "$5,000", where it appears in said amendment and insert "$7,500."

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House to Senate amendments Nos. 21 and 23.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Nevada.

The motion was agreed to.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, as in legislative session, I submit a conference report and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, as in legislative session, the report will be received and read.

The Chief Clerk read the report as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6845) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 37, 39, 43, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 61, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 91, 96, 105, 113, 114, 115, 118, 119, 123, 124, 125, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 135, 144, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 155, 158, 163, 172, 174, 179, 180, 184, 189, 190, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 202, 207, 208, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 259, 264, 265, 266, 267, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 277, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, and 297.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 15, 24, 29, 45, 63, 64, 65, 88, 89, 90, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 106, 107, 108, 120, 121, 126, 136, 137, 147, 148, 160, 164, 165, 166, 173, 176, 185, 186, 203, 204, 205, 210, 261, 280, and 281; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$967,170"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$2,447,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$1 340,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"Fire protection of forests, forest industries, and strategic facilities (national defense): For an additional amount to be added to the appropriation contained in the 'Sixth Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942' for 'Fire protection of forests, forest industries, and strategic facilities (national defense)', $95,900, to be immediately available, of which not to exceed $8,000 may be used for personal services in the District of Columbia."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 25: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$47,320"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 34: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$703,680"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 35: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$115,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 36: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$125,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 38: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$100,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 40: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 40, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$32,750"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 41: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 41, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$32,750"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 42: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 42, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$6,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 44: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 44, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$210,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 46: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 46, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$65,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 60: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 60, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$165,980"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 62: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 62, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$85,130"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 66: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 66, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$134,750"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 67: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 67, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$551,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 68: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 68, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$5,822,505"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 87: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 87, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$5,551,936"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 92: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 92, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$2,620,870"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 93: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 93, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$925,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 94: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 94, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$44,750"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 95: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 95, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$39,700"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 97: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 97, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows: ", including not to exceed $40,000 of said amount to be used for exterminating wolves and coyotes"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 110: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amend-

ment of the Senate numbered 110, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$1,253,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 116: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 116, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$40,850"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 117: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 117, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$147,850"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 122: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 122, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$113,875"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 132: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 132, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$43,855"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 133: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 133, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "$50,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 134: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 134, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "$100,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 138: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 138, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$724,840"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 139: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 139, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$375,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 140: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 140, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$80,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 141: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 141, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$175,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 142: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 142, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$1,475,840"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 143: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 143, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$2,647,060"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 145: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 145, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$399,750; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 146: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 146, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$9,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 154: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 154, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$1,249,750"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 157: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 157, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$6,249,070"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 159: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 159, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$750,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 161: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 161, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$2,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 167: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 167, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$800,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 168: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 168, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$625,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 169: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 169, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$225,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 170: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 170, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$525,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 175: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 175, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$997,015"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 177: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 177, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$644,580"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 178: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 178, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$100,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 181: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 181, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$1,298,800"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 182: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 182, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$170,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 183: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 183, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$975,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 187: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 187, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$339,750"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 188: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 188, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$4,691,090"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 191: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 191, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$356,205"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 206: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 206, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$742,875"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 209: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 209, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$55,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 211: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 211, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$2,167,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 258: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 258, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$910,715"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 260: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 260, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$467,080"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 262: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 262, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "$365,540, of which $25,000 shall be available immediately"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 263: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 263, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$85,690"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 268: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 268, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$35,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 269: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 269, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$200,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 270: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 270, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "$748,550"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 276: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 276, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed in-

FILE COPY

[PUBLIC LAW 644—77TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 472—2D SESSION]

[H. R. 6599]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of State, the Department of Justice, the Department of Commerce, and the Federal Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Department of State, the Department of Justice, the Department of Commerce, and the Federal Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Salaries: For Secretary of State; Under Secretary of State, $10,000; counselor, $10,000; and other personal services in the District of Columbia, including temporary employees, and not to exceed $6,500 for employees engaged on piece work at rates to be fixed by the Secretary of State; $4,975,000.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES (DEPARTMENTAL)

Contingent expenses: For contingent and miscellaneous expenses, including stationery, furniture, fixtures; typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices, including rental, exchange, and repair thereof (not to exceed $50,000); microfilming equipment, including rental and repair thereof; translating services by contract without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5); purchase and presentation of various objects of a cultural nature suitable for presentation (through diplomatic and consular offices) to foreign governments, schools, or other cultural or patriotic organizations, the purchase, rental, distribution, and operation of motion-picture projection equipment and supplies, including rental of halls, hire of motion-picture projector operators, and all other necessary services by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; purchase and exchange of books, maps, and periodicals, domestic and foreign, and, when authorized by the Secretary of State, dues for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only, or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members, newspapers, teletype rentals, and tolls (not to exceed $13,400); purchase of one passenger-carrying automobile; maintenance and repair of motor-trucks and motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; streetcar fare; traveling expenses, including not to exceed $5,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Depart-

ment of State when authorized by the Secretary of State; refund of fees erroneously charged and paid for the issue of passports to persons who are exempted from the payment of such fee by section 1 of the Act making appropriations for the Diplomatic and Consular Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, approved June 4, 1920 (22 U. S. C. 214, 214a); the examination of estimates of appropriations in the field; and other miscellaneous items not included in the foregoing, $311,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed $3,000 of this appropriation may be expended for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of section 4 of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Tariff Act of 1930", approved June 12, 1934, as amended (54 Stat. 107), this sum to be available in addition to the other authorized purposes of this appropriation for stenographic reporting services, by contract if deemed necessary, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, and such other expenses as the President may deem necessary.

PRINTING AND BINDING

Printing and binding: For all printing and binding in the Department of State, including all of its bureaus, offices, institutions, and services, located in Washington, District of Columbia, and elsewhere, $228,600.

PASSPORT AGENCIES

Passport agencies: For salaries and expenses of maintenance, rent, cost of insurance covering shipments of money by messenger, registered mail, or otherwise, and traveling expenses not to exceed $500, for not to exceed five passport agencies, $54,400.

Collecting and editing official papers of Territories of the United States: For the expenses of collecting, editing, copying, and arranging for publication the official papers of the Territories of the United States, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, printing and binding, and contingent and traveling expenses, as provided by the Act approved February 28, 1929, as amended by the Act approved June 28, 1937 (5 U. S. C. 168–168b), $14,200.

FOREIGN INTERCOURSE

AMBASSADORS AND MINISTERS

Salaries, ambassadors and ministers: For salaries of ambassadors and ministers, including salaries as authorized by section 1740, Revised Statutes, as amended by the Act of April 24, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 3, 121), as follows: Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Argentina, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, France, Great Britain, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Poland, Spain, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay, and Venezuela, at $17,500 each;

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Belgium and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Luxembourg, $17,500;

Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Bolivia, Ecuador, and Paraguay, at $10,000 each;

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Netherlands, $12,000;

Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary to Albania, Australia, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Dominion of Canada, El Salvador, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Liberia, Lithuania, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Portugal, Rumania, Union of South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, and Yugoslavia, at $10,000 each; to Egypt and Saudi Arabia, $10,000; to Iran and Afghanistan, $10,000; and to Estonia and Latvia, $10,000;

In all, not to exceed $595,000:

Provided, That no salary herein appropriated shall be paid to any official receiving any other salary from the United States Government: *Provided further*, That during the period of the existing state of emergency proclaimed by the President on September 8, 1939, any Ambassador or Minister whose salary as such is payable from the appropriation "Salaries, Ambassadors and Ministers" and who, prior to appointment as Ambassador or Minister was legally appointed and served as a diplomatic or consular officer or as a Foreign Service officer, and who, on account of emergent conditions abroad, is unable properly to serve the United States at his regular post of duty, or, on account of such emergent conditions abroad, it shall be or has been found necessary in the public interest to terminate his appointment as Ambassador or Minister at such post, may be appointed or assigned to serve in any capacity in which a Foreign Service officer is authorized by law to serve, and, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the payment from such appropriation for the fiscal year 1943 of the salary of such officer, while serving under such assignment, is hereby authorized: *Provided further*, That no person, while serving under such emergency appointment or assignment, shall receive compensation in excess of $9,000 per annum while serving in the continental United States or in excess of $10,000 per annum while serving elsewhere.

SALARIES OF FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS

Salaries, Foreign Service officers: For salaries of Foreign Service officers as provided in the Act approved February 23, 1931, as amended by the Act of April 24, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 3, 3a), including salaries of such officers for the period actually and necessarily occupied in receiving instructions and in making transits to and from their posts, and while awaiting recognition and authority to act in pursuance with the provisions of section 1740 of the Revised Statutes (22 U. S. C. 121); and salaries of Foreign Service officers or vice consuls while acting as Chargés d'Affaires ad interim or while in charge of a consulate general or consulate during the absence of the principal officer (22 U. S. C. 20); $4,224,000.

TRANSPORTATION, FOREIGN SERVICE

Transportation, Foreign Service: To pay the traveling expenses, including travel by airplane when specifically authorized by the Secretary of State, of Diplomatic, Consular, and Foreign Service officers, and other employees of the Foreign Service, including Foreign Service inspectors, and under such regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe, of their families and expenses of transporta-

tion of effects, in going to and returning from their posts, and in removing the family and effects of any such officer or employee from any foreign post, and thereafter transporting such family and effects to his post of assignment, to whatever extent may be determined necessary by the Secretary of State by reason of emergency conditions in any country that in his opinion may endanger the life of such officer or employee or any member of his family, including automobiles as authorized by the Act of April 30, 1940 (54 Stat. 174), and storage of effects while such officers or employees are absent from their permanent posts of duty, including also not to exceed $190,000 for expenses in connection with leaves of absence; attendance at trade and other conferences and congresses under orders of the Secretary of State as authorized by the Act approved February 23, 1931 (22 U. S. C. 16, 17); preparation and transportation of the remains of those officers and employees of the Foreign Service, who have died or may die abroad or in transit while in the discharge of their official duties, to their former homes in this country or to a place not more distant for interment, and for the ordinary expenses of such interment, and also for payment under the provisions of section 1749 of the Revised Statutes (22 U. S. C. 130) of allowances to the widows or heirs at law of Diplomatic, Consular, and Foreign Service officers of the United States dying in foreign countries in the discharge of their duties, $717,000, of which amount not to exceed $50,000 shall be available until June 30, 1944, for disbursement for expenses of travel under orders issued by the Secretary of State during the fiscal year 1943: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available also for the authorized subsistence expenses of Consular and Foreign Service officers while on temporary detail under commission.

Office and living quarters allowances, Foreign Service: For rent, heat, fuel, and light for the Foreign Service for offices and grounds, and, as authorized by the Act approved June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), for living quarters and for allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, $2,080,000: *Provided*, That payment for rent may be made in advance: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of State may enter into leases for such offices, grounds, and living quarters for periods not exceeding ten years and without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5): *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, in an amount exceeding $3,000 for an ambassador, minister, or chargé d'affaires, and not exceeding $1,700 for any other Foreign Service officer: *Provided further*, That under this appropriation and the appropriations herein for "Contingent expenses, Foreign Service", and "Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service", not more than $5,000 shall be expended for heat, fuel, and light for living quarters for each ambassador or minister occupying a Government-owned building for residence or residence and office purposes, and not more than $1,700 for such purposes in the case of any other Foreign Service officer, and during the incumbency of a chargé d'affaires the limitation on such expenditures shall be the same as for the occupancy by the principal officer.

Cost of living allowances, Foreign Service: To carry out the provisions of the Act approved February 23, 1931, as amended by the Act of April 24, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 12, 23c), relating to allowances and additional compensation to diplomatic, consular, and Foreign Service officers, clerks, and other employees when such allowances and additional compensation are necessary to enable such officers, clerks, and other employees to carry on their work efficiently, $458,000: *Provided*, That such allowances and additional compensation shall be granted only in the discretion of the President, and under such regulations as he may prescribe.

Representation allowances, Foreign Service: For representation allowances as authorized by the Act approved February 23, 1931 (22 U. S. C. 12), $150,000.

Foreign Service retirement and disability fund: For financing the liability of the United States, created by the Act approved February 23, 1931, as amended by the Act of April 24, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 21–21 (o)), $630,800, which amount shall be placed to the credit of the "Foreign Service retirement and disability fund".

Salaries of clerks, Foreign Service: For salaries of clerks in the Foreign Service, as provided in the Act approved February 23, 1931 (22 U. S. C. 23a), including salaries while under instruction in the United States and during transit to and from homes in the United States upon the beginning and after termination of service, $2,897,000.

Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service: For salaries or compensation of kavasses, guards, dragomans, porters, interpreters, prison keepers, translators, archive collators, Chinese writers, messengers, couriers, telephone operators, supervisors of construction, and custodial and operating force for maintenance and operation of Government-owned and leased diplomatic and consular properties in foreign countries, including salaries while under instruction in the United States and during transit to and from their homes in the United States upon the beginning and after termination of service in foreign countries; compensation of agents and employees of dispatch agencies at New York, San Francisco, Seattle, and New Orleans; operation of motor-propelled and other passenger and non-passenger-carrying vehicles; for allowances to consular officers, who are paid in whole or in part by fees, for services necessarily rendered to American vessels and seamen, as provided in the Act of June 26, 1884 (22 U. S. C. 89; 46 U. S. C. 101); and such other miscellaneous personal services as the President may deem necessary, $722,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for salaries or wages of persons not American citizens performing clerical services (except interpreters, translators, and messengers), whether officially designated as clerks or not, in any foreign mission: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Navy is authorized, upon request by the Secretary of State, to assign enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps to serve as custodians, under the immediate supervision of the Secretary of State or the chief of mission, whichever the Secretary of State shall direct, at embassies, legations, or consulates of the United States located in foreign countries.

Foreign Service, auxiliary (emergency): For all necessary expenses to enable the Department of State during the fiscal year

1943 to continue to perform functions or activities in connection with the Auxiliary Foreign Service for the performance of which, during the fiscal years 1941 and 1942, the Department of State received allocations of funds from the appropriations "Emergency fund for the President" contained in the Military Appropriation Act, 1941, and the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, including the objects for which and subject to the conditions under which such allocations were provided or expended during the fiscal years 1941 and 1942, $750,000.

Contingent expenses, Foreign Service: For stationery; blanks; record and other books; seals; presses; flags; signs; military equipment and supplies; repairs and alterations; repairs, preservation, and maintenance of Government-owned and leased diplomatic and consular properties in foreign countries, including water, materials, supplies, tools, seeds, plants, shrubs, and similar objects; newspapers (foreign and domestic); freight; postage; telegrams; advertising; ice and drinking water for office purposes; purchase, exchange, maintenance, and hire of motor-propelled or horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles, and exchange, purchase, maintenance, and hire of other passenger-carrying vehicles; exchange of trucks; insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries when required by the law of such countries; funds for establishment and maintenance of commissary service; uniforms; furniture; household furniture and furnishings, except as provided by the Act of May 7, 1926, as amended (22 U. S. C. 292–299), for Government-owned or rented buildings; typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices, and exchange of same; maintenance and rental of launch for embassy in Turkey, not exceeding $3,500, including personnel for operation; rent and other expenses for dispatch agencies at New York, San Francisco, Seattle, and New Orleans; traveling expenses, including the transportation of members of families and personal effects of diplomatic officers or Foreign Service officers acting as chargés d'affaires in traveling to seats of government at which they are accredited other than the city of usual residence and returning to the city of usual residence; loss by exchange; payment in advance for subscriptions to commercial information, telephone and other similar services, including telephone service in residences as authorized by the Act of April 30, 1940 (54 Stat. 175); burial expenses and expenses in connection with last illness and death of certain native employees, as authorized by and in accordance with the Act of July 15, 1939 (5 U. S. C. 118f); expenses of vice consulates and consular agencies for any of the foregoing objects; allowances for special instruction, education, and individual training of Foreign Service officers at home and abroad, not to exceed $7,500; cost, not exceeding $500 per annum each, of the tuition of Foreign Service officers assigned for the study of the languages of Asia and eastern Europe; for relief, protection, and burial of American seamen in foreign countries, in the Panama Canal Zone, and in the Philippine Islands, and shipwrecked American seamen in the Territory of Alaska, in the Hawaiian Islands, in Puerto Rico, and in the Virgin Islands, and for expenses which may be incurred in the acknowledgment of the services of masters and crews of foreign vessels in rescuing American seamen or citizens from shipwreck or other catastrophe at sea; for expenses of maintaining in

China, Egypt, Ethiopia, Morocco, and Muscat, institutions for incarcerating American convicts and persons declared insane by any consular court, rent of quarters for prisons, ice and drinking water for prison purposes, and for the expenses of keeping, feeding, and transportation of prisoners and persons declared insane by any consular court in China, Egypt, Ethiopia, Morocco, and Muscat; for every expenditure requisite for or incident to the bringing home from foreign countries of persons charged with crime as authorized by section 5275 of the revised Statutes (18 U. S. C. 659); and such other miscellaneous expenses as the President may deem necessary; $2,310,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for reimbursement of appropriations for the Navy Department, in an amount not to exceed $40,000 for materials, supplies, equipment, and services furnished by the Navy Department, including pay, subsistence, allowances, and transportation of enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps who may be assigned by the Secretary of the Navy, upon request of the Secretary of State, to embassies, legations, or consular offices of the United States located in foreign countries.

Not to exceed 10 per centum of any of the foregoing appropriations under the caption "Foreign Intercourse" for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, may be transferred, with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, to any other foregoing appropriation or appropriations under such caption for such fiscal year, but no appropriation shall be increased more than 10 per centum thereby: *Provided*, That all such transfers and contemplated transfers shall be set forth in the Budget for the fiscal year 1944.

FOREIGN SERVICE BUILDINGS FUND

Foreign Service Buildings Fund: For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the Act of May 25, 1938, entitled "An Act to provide additional funds for buildings for the use of the diplomatic and consular establishments of the United States" (52 Stat. 441), including the initial alterations, repair, and furnishing of buildings acquired under said Act, $275,000, to remain available until expended.

EMERGENCIES ARISING IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

Emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service: To enable the President to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, and to extend the commercial and other interests of the United States and to meet the necessary expenses attendant upon the execution of the Neutrality Act, to be expended pursuant to the requirement of section 291 of the Revised Statues (31 U. S. C. 107), $1,500,000, of which not to exceed $25,000 shall, in the discretion of the President, be available for personal services in the District of Columbia; and of which (without in any way restricting the use of other moneys herein appropriated) $500,000 shall be available for the protection of American citizens in any foreign country whenever the President shall find that a state of emergency exists endangering the lives of such citizens; and reimbursements by American citizens to whom relief has been extended hereunder shall be credited to this appropriation.

During the period of the existing state of emergency proclaimed by the President on September 8, 1939, American citizens holding positions in the Foreign Service of the United States and who on account of emergent conditions abroad are unable properly to serve the United States at their regular posts of duty may be assigned to the Department of State to perform temporary services in that Department or to be detailed for temporary services of comparable importance, difficulty, responsibility, and value in any other department or agency of the United States, in cases where there is found to be a need of services for the performance of which such persons have the requisite qualifications. The salaries of such persons shall, nothwithstanding the provisions of any other law, continue to be paid during the periods of such assignments from the appropriations under the caption "Foreign Intercourse" in the Department of State Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1943.

Contracts entered into in foreign countries involving expenditures from any of the foregoing appropriations under the caption "Foreign Intercourse" shall not be subject to the provisions of section 3741 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 22).

CONTRIBUTIONS, QUOTAS, AND SO FORTH

For payment of the annual contributions, quotas, and expenses, including loss by exchange in discharge of the obligations of the United States in connection with international commissions, congresses, bureaus, and other objects, in not to exceed the respective amounts, as follows: Cape Spartel and Tangier Light, Coast of Morocco, $1,176; Pan American Union, $246,473.73, including not to exceed $20,000 for printing and binding; Bureau of Interparliamentary Union for Promotion of International Arbitration, $10,000; Pan American Sanitary Bureau, $60,392.99; Bureau of International Telecommunication Union, Radio Section, $5,790; Inter-American Radio Office, $6,794; Government of Panama, $430,000; International Hydrographic Bureau, $5,404; Inter-American Trade-Mark Bureau, $14,330.20; International Bureau for Protection of Industrial Property, $1,471.63; Gorgas Memorial Laboratory, $50,000: *Provided*, That hereafter, notwithstanding the provisions of section 3 of the Act of May 7, 1928 (45 Stat. 491), the report of the operation and work of the laboratory, including the statement of the receipts and expenditures, shall be made to Congress during the first week of each regular session thereof, such a report to cover a fiscal year period ending on June 30 of the calendar year immediately preceding the convening of each such session; American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood, $2,000; International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale, $50; International Penal and Penitentiary Commission, $4,332, including not to exceed $800 for the necessary expenses of the Commissioner to represent the United States on the Commission at its annual meetings, personal services without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, printing and binding, traveling expenses, and such other expenses as the Secretary of State may deem necessary; International Labor Organization, $121,748.30, including not to exceed $6,000 for the expenses of participation by the United States in the meetings of the General Conference and of the Governing Body of the International Labor Office and in such regional, industrial, or other special meetings

as may be duly called by such Governing Body, including personal services, in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, rent, traveling expenses, purchase of books, documents, newspapers, periodicals, and charts, stationery, official cards, printing and binding, entertainment, hire, maintenance, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and such other expenses as may be authorized by the Secretary of State: Implementing the Narcotics Convention of 1931, $10,551.85; International Council of Scientific Unions and Associated Unions, as follows: International Council of Scientific Unions, $19.30; International Astronomical Union, $617.60; International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics, $2,316; International Scientific Radio Union, $232.40; in all, $3,185.30; Pan American Institute of Geography and History, $10,000; Inter-American Coffee Board, $8,000; and Inter-American Indian Institute, $4,800; in all, $996,500, together with such additional sums, due to increase in rates of exchange as the Secretary of State may determine and certify to the Secretary of the Treasury to be necessary to pay, in foreign currencies, the quotas and contributions required by the several treaties, conventions, or laws establishing the amount of the obligation.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

Salaries and expenses: For expenses of meeting the obligations of the United States under the treaties of 1884, 1889, 1905, 1906, and 1933 between the United States and Mexico, and of compliance with the Act approved August 19, 1935, as amended (49 Stat. 660, 1370), operation and maintenance of the Rio Grande rectification and canalization projects; construction and operation of gaging stations where necessary and their equipment; personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; rent; fees for professional or expert services at rates and in amounts to be determined by the Secretary of State; expenses of attendance at meetings which, in the discretion of the Commissioner, may be necessary for the efficient discharge of the responsibilities of the Commission (not to exceed $500); traveling expenses, including transfer of household goods and effects, as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder; printing and binding; lawbooks and books of reference; subscriptions to foreign and domestic newspapers and periodicals; purchase, exchange, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger- and freight-carrying vehicles, machinery and equipment and parts thereof, typewriters, including those electrically operated, adding machines, calculating machines, mimeographs, multigraphs, and map-reproduction machines; hire with or without personal services, of work animals, and animal-drawn and motor-propelled vehicles and equipment; reimbursement to other agencies of the Government for expenses incurred by them in connection with the making of maps or making of photographs by airplane; purchase of rubber boots and waders, asbestos gloves and welders' goggles, for official use of employees; purchase of ice and drinking water; inspection of equipment, supplies, and materials by contract; advertising in newspapers and technical publications without regard to section 3828 of the Revised Statutes; drilling and testing of foundations and dam sites, by contract if deemed necessary, purchase in the field of planographs and lithographs, and

leasing of private property to remove therefrom sand, gravel, stone, and other materials without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5); equipment and such other miscellaneous expenses as the Secretary of State may deem proper, $239,600.

Construction, operation, and maintenance, Public Works projects: For the construction (including surveys and operation and maintenance and protection during construction) of the following projects under the supervision of the International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico, United States section, including salaries and wages of employees, laborers, and mechanics; fees for professional or expert services at rates and in amounts to be determined by the Secretary of State; traveling expenses; rents; construction and operation of gaging stations; purchase, exchange, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger- and freight-carrying vehicles, machinery and equipment and parts thereof, typewriters, including those electrically operated, adding machines, calculating machines, mimeographs, multigraphs, and map reproduction machines; drilling and testing of foundations and dam sites, by contract if deemed necessary, and purchase in the field of planographs and lithographs and leasing of private property to remove therefrom sand, gravel, stone, and other materials without regard to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5); hire, with or without personal services, of work animals and animal-drawn and motor-propelled vehicles and equipment; acquisition by donation, purchase, or condemnation, of real and personal property, including expenses of abstracts and certificates of title; inspection of equipment, supplies, and materials by contract; advertising in newspapers and technical publications without regard to section 3828 of the Revised Statutes; transportation of things (including household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder); printing and binding; communication services; equipment, materials and supplies, including purchase of ice, drinking water where suitable drinking water is otherwise unobtainable, rubber boots, waders, asbestos gloves and welders' goggles, for official use of employees, and such other miscellaneous expenses as the Secretary of State may deem necessary:

Lower Rio Grande flood-control project: For the United States portion of the project for flood control on the Lower Rio Grande, as authorized by the Act approved August 19, 1935, as amended (49 Stat. 660, 1370), including obligations chargeable against the appropriations for this purpose for the fiscal year 1942, $949,460, together with the unexpended balances of the appropriations for this purpose for the fiscal year 1942: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation for the Lower Rio Grande flood-control project shall be expended for construction on any land, site, or easement until title thereto has been conveyed to the United States by donation and the same has been approved by the Attorney General of the United States.

Rio Grande canalization project: For completion of the Rio Grande canalization project as authorized by the Acts approved August 29, 1935 (49 Stat. 961), and June 4, 1936 (49 Stat. 1463), including the reconstruction or replacement of certain bridges as authorized

by the Act approved April 22, 1940 (54 Stat. 151), and including obligations chargeable against the appropriations for these purposes for the fiscal year 1942, the funds made available under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1942, are continued available until June 30, 1943.

Douglas-Agua Prieta sanitation project: For the construction of the United States portion of the Douglas-Agua Prieta sanitation project at Douglas, Arizona, as authorized by section 2 of the Act approved August 19, 1935 (49 Stat. 660), in accordance with an agreement with Mexico effected by an exchange of notes pursuant to a joint report of the International Boundary Commission, $90,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for construction until the governing body of the city of Douglas, Arizona, has given assurances satisfactory to the Secretary of State that it will (a) cause to be furnished, without cost to the United States, evidence satisfactory to the Commissioner of the United States section of said Commission that title to all lands or easements in land which may be designated by said Commissioner as necessary for the construction, operation, and maintenance of the United States portion of said project is vested in the city of Douglas, Arizona; (b) upon notification by the said Commissioner that the United States portion of said project has been completed, take over and operate and maintain the said project; (c) hold the United States harmless on account of damage or claim of damage arising out of or connected with the construction or operation and maintenance of or failure to operate and maintain said project or any part thereof.

Fence construction on the international boundary: For construction of fence along the international boundary, as authorized by the Act of August 19, 1935 (49 Stat. 660), $15,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the acquisition of lands or easements for sites for boundary fences except for procurement of abstracts of certificates of title, payment of recording fees, and examination of titles.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND CANADA AND ALASKA AND CANADA

To enable the President to perform the obligations of the United States under the treaty between the United States and Great Britain in respect of Canada, signed February 24, 1925; for salaries and expenses, including the salary of the Commissioner and salaries of the necessary engineers, clerks, and other employees for duty at the seat of government and in the field; cost of office equipment and supplies; necessary traveling expenses; commutation of subsistence to employees while on field duty, not to exceed $4 per day each, but not to exceed $1.75 per day each when a member of a field party and subsisting in camp; for payment for timber necessarily cut in keeping the boundary line clear, not to exceed $500; and for all other necessary and reasonable expenses incurred by the United States in maintaining an effective demarcation of the international boundary line between the United States and Canada, and Alaska and Canada under the terms of the treaty aforesaid, including the completion of such remaining work as may be required under the award of the Alaskan Boundary

Tribunal and existing treaties between the United States and Great Britain, and including the hire of freight- and passenger-carrying vehicles from temporary field employees, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State, $43,800.

WATERWAYS TREATY, UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN: INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses, including not to exceed $7,500 for the salary of one Commissioner on the part of the United States, who shall serve at the pleasure of the President (the other Commissioners to serve in that capacity without compensation therefor), and salaries of clerks and other employees appointed by the Commissioners on the part of the United States, with the approval solely of the Secretary of State; for necessary traveling expenses, and for expenses incident to holding hearings and conferences at such places in Canada and the United States as shall be determined by the Commission or by the American Commissioners to be necessary, including traveling expense and compensation of necessary witnesses, making necessary transcript of testimony and proceedings; for cost of lawbooks, books of reference and periodicals, office equipment and supplies; and for one-half of all reasonable and necessary joint expenses of the International Joint Commission incurred under the terms of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain concerning the use of boundary waters between the United States and Canada, and for other purposes, signed January 11, 1909, $29,200, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State.

Special and technical investigations: For an additional amount for necessary special or technical investigations in connection with matters which fall within the scope of the jurisdiction of the International Joint Commission, including personal services in the District of Columbia or elsewhere, traveling expenses, procurement of technical and scientific equipment, and the purchase, exchange, hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles, $48,500, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State, who is authorized to transfer to any department or independent establishment of the Government, with the consent of the head thereof, any part of this amount for direct expenditure by such department or establishment for the purposes of this appropriation.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For the share of the United States of the expenses of the International Fisheries Commission, under the convention between the United States and Canada, concluded January 29, 1937, including salaries of two members and other employees of the Commission, traveling expenses, charter of vessels, purchase of books, periodicals, furniture, and scientific instruments, contingent expenses, rent, and such other expenses in the United States and elsewhere as the Secretary of State may deem proper, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State, $27,680, to be available immediately: *Provided*, That not to exceed $750 shall be expended by the Commissioners in attending meetings of the Commission.

INTERNATIONAL PACIFIC SALMON FISHERIES COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For the share of the United States of the expenses of the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission, under the convention between the United States and Canada, concluded May 26, 1930, including personal services; traveling expenses; purchase, exchange, maintenance, repair, and operation of not to exceed four motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; charter of vessels; purchase of books, periodicals, furniture, and scientific instruments; contingent expenses; rent; and such other expenses in the United States and elsewhere as the Secretary of State may deem proper, including the reimbursement of other appropriations from which payments may have been made for any of the purposes herein specified, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State, $39,960, to be available immediately.

COOPERATION WITH THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of State to meet the obligations of the United States under the Convention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations between the United States and the other American Republics, signed at Buenos Aires, December 23, 1936, and to carry out the purposes of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the President to render closer and more effective the relationship between the American Republics", approved August 9, 1939, and to supplement appropriations available for carrying out other provisions of law authorizing related activities, including the establishment and operation of agricultural and other experiment and demonstration stations in other American countries, on land acquired by gift or lease for the duration of the experiments and demonstrations, and construction of necessary buildings thereon; such expenses to include personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed $85,000 for printing and binding; stenographic reporting, translating and other services by contract, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5); expenses of attendance at meetings or conventions of societies and associations concerned with the furtherance of the purposes hereof; tuition, compensation, and monthly allowances while not in travel status, all to be fixed by the Secretary of State, and traveling expenses in the United States and abroad in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3, 1926, as amended, of educational, professional, and artistic leaders, and professors, students, and persons possessing special scientific or other technical qualifications, who are citizens of the United States or the other American republics: *Provided*, That the Secretary of State is authorized under such regulations as he may adopt, to pay the actual transportation expenses and not to exceed ten dollars per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses, of citizens of the other American republics while traveling in the Western Hemisphere, without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, and to make advances of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes; traveling expenses of members of advisory committees in accordance with section 2 of said Act of August 9, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 249a); purchase and exchange (not to exceed $6,000), hire,

maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled and animal-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles; and purchase of books and periodicals, $1,685,000; and the Secretary of State is hereby authorized, subject to the approval of the President, to transfer from this appropriation to other departments, agencies, and independent establishments of the Government for expenditure in the United States and in the other American republics any part of this amount for direct expenditure by such department or independent establishment for the purposes of this appropriation: *Provided further*, That any funds herein appropriated which may be transferred to the Federal Security Agency for the Public Health Service shall be available for the salaries and expenses of not to exceed two additional regular active commissioned officers: *Provided further*, That the unobligated balance of the $10,000 transferred to the Civil Aeronautics Board under the authority contained in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1942, under this heading, is hereby continued available until June 30, 1943.

The President, in his discretion, may assign officers of the Army or Navy or officers or employees of the Treasury Department or Federal Works Agency for duty as inspectors of buildings owned or occupied by the United States in foreign countries, or as inspectors or supervisors of buildings under construction or repair by or for the United States in foreign countries, under the jurisdiction of the Department of State, or for duty as couriers of the Department of State, and when so assigned they may receive the same traveling expenses as are authorized for officers of the Foreign Service, payable from the applicable appropriations of the Department of State.

Of the total amount available under this title for traveling expenses, the Secretary of State is authorized and directed, on or before August 1, 1942, to cover into the surplus fund of the Treasury the sum of $123,734, which shall be in addition to reductions in amounts available for traveling expenses resulting from decreases in the appropriations made by this title below the Budget estimates.

This title may be cited as the "Department of State Appropriation Act, 1943".

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

For personal services in the District of Columbia and for special attorneys and special assistants to the Attorney General in the District of Columbia or elsewhere as follows:

For the Office of the Attorney General, $121,200.

For the Office of the Solicitor General, $99,100.

For the Office of the Assistant Solicitor General, $89,100.

For the Office of Assistant to the Attorney General, $106,300.

For the Administrative Division, $900,000.

For the Tax Division, $620,600.

For the Criminal Division, $537,800.

For the Claims Division, $504,600.

For the Office of Pardon Attorney, $29,300.

Total, personal services, Office of the Attorney General, $3,024,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed 5 per centum of the foregoing appro-

priations for personal services shall be available interchangeably, subject to the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, for expenditures in the various offices and divisions named, but not more than 5 per centum shall be added to the amount appropriated for any one of said offices or divisions and any interchange of appropriations hereunder shall be reported to Congress in the annual Budget, and not to exceed $250,000 of said appropriations shall be available for the employment, on duties properly chargeable to each of said appropriations, of special assistants to the Attorney General without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

Contingent expenses: For stationery, furniture and repairs, floor coverings, file holders and cases; miscellaneous expenditures, including telegraphing and telephones, and teletype, rentals and tolls, postage, labor, typewriters and adding machines and the exchange thereof and repairs thereto, streetcar fares, newspapers not exceeding $500, stenographic reporting services by contract or otherwise, repair, maintenance, and operation of five motor-driven passenger cars; purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, and periodicals, including the exchange thereof; examination of estimates of appropriation in the field; and miscellaneous and emergency expenses authorized or approved by the Attorney General, to be expended at his discretion, $420,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed $2 per volume shall be paid for the current and future volumes of the United States Code Annotated: *Provided further*, That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes shall not be construed to apply to any purchase or service rendered under this appropriation when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed $50.

Traveling expenses: For all necessary traveling expenses, Department of Justice, not including traveling expenses otherwise payable under any appropriations for "Federal Bureau of Investigation", "Salaries and expenses of marshals", "Fees of witnesses", "Enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws", "Immigration and Naturalization Service", "Salaries and expenses, Special War Effort Unit", and "Penal and correctional institutions" (except as otherwise hereinbefore provided), $490,000: *Provided*, That this sum shall be available, in an amount not to exceed $3,500, for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Bureau of Prisons when incurred on the written authorization of the Attorney General.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Department of Justice, $500,000.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of crimes: For the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States; for the protection of the person of the President of the United States; the acquisition, collection, classification, and preservation of identification and other records and their exchange with the duly authorized officials of the Federal Government, of States, cities, and other institutions; for such other investigations regarding official matters under the control of the Department of Justice and the Department of State as may be directed by the Attorney General; purchase and exchange not to exceed $135,000, and hire, maintenance, upkeep, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying

vehicles, to be used only on official business; purchase (including exchange) at not to exceed $7,000 of one, and maintenance, upkeep, and operation, without regard to the provision of any Act limiting the amount that may be expended for repairs to automobiles, of not more than four armored automobiles; firearms and ammunition; such stationery, supplies, floor coverings, equipment, and telegraph, teletype, and telephone service at the seat of government or elsewhere as the Attorney General may direct; not to exceed $10,000 for taxicab hire to be used exclusively for the purposes set forth in this paragraph and to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General; traveling expenses, including expenses in an amount not to exceed $4,500, of attendance at meetings, concerned with the work of such Bureau when authorized in writing by the Attorney General; not to exceed $1,500 for membership in the International Criminal Police Commission; transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder; payment of rewards when specifically authorized by the Attorney General for information leading to the apprehension of fugitives from justice, including not to exceed $20,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General, who shall make a certificate of the amount of such expenditure as he may think it advisable not to specify, and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been expended; and including not to exceed $2,500,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, $7,653,000.

Salaries and expenses for certain emergencies: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, including the same purposes and under the same conditions specified in the preceding paragraph, $100,000, to be held as a reserve for emergencies arising in connection with kidnaping, extortion, bank robbery, and to be released for expenditure in such amounts and at such times as the Attorney General may determine.

Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of crimes (emergency): For salaries and expenses, during the limited national emergency, in the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States; for the protection of the person of the President of the United States; the acquisition, collection, classification, and preservation of identification and other records and their exchange with the duly authorized officials of the Federal Government, of States, cities, and other institutions; for such other investigations regarding official matters under the control of the Department of Justice and the Department of State as may be directed by the Attorney General; purchase and exchange not to exceed $150,000, and hire, maintenance, upkeep, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, to be used only on official business; firearms and ammunition; such stationery, supplies, floor coverings, equipment, and telegraph, teletype, and telephone service at the seat of government or elsewhere as the Attorney General may direct; not to exceed $3,000 for taxicab hire to be used exclusively for the purposes set forth in this paragraph and to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General; transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations

promulgated thereunder; traveling expenses; payment of rewards when specifically authorized by the Attorney General for information leading to the apprehension of fugitives from justice, including not to exceed $100,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General, who shall make a certificate of the amount of such expenditure as he may think it advisable not to specify, and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been expended; and including not to exceed $5,250,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia; $21,883,000; of which $200,000 shall be available immediately to investigate the employees of every department, agency, and independent establishment of the Federal Government who are members of subversive organizations or advocate the overthrow of the Federal Government by force, and report the findings forthwith to Congress.

None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of any civil-service employee.

BUREAU OF PRISONS

Salaries: For salaries in the District of Columbia and elsewhere in connection with the supervision of the maintenance and care of United States prisoners, $339,300.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service: For all expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the administration and enforcement of the laws relating to immigration, naturalization, alien registration, and Chinese exclusion; including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; care, detention, maintenance, transportation, and other expenses incident to the deportation, removal, and exclusion of aliens, and persons subject to the Chinese exclusion laws, in the United States and to, through, or in foreign countries; payment of rewards; purchase, exchange, and rental of typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices, including electric typewriting machines; traveling expenses, including attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; purchase (including exchange), hire, maintenance, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, boats, and aircraft; firearms and ammunition; lawbooks, books of reference, and periodicals, including the exchange thereof; refunds of head tax, maintenance bills, immigration fines, and other items properly returnable; mileage and fees of witnesses subpenaed on behalf of the United States; stenographic reporting services by contract or otherwise; operation, maintenance, remodeling, and repair of buildings and the purchase of equipment incident thereto; and allowances (not exceeding $1,700 for any one person) for living quarters, and so forth, as authorized by the Act of June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), $19,450,000: *Provided*, That the Attorney General may transfer to, or reimburse, any other department, agency, or office of Federal, State, or local governments, funds in such amounts as may be necessary for salaries and expenses incurred by them in rendering authorized assistance to the Depart-

ment of Justice in connection with the administration and enforcement of said laws: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available for alterations, improvements, and repairs to premises occupied for detention purposes without regard to section 322 of the Act of June 30, 1932 (40 U. S. C. 278a), when authorized or approved by the Attorney General, and for all necessary expenses incident to the maintenance, care, detention, surveillance, parole, and transportation of alien enemies, including transportation and other expenses in the return of such aliens to place of bona fide residence or to such other place as may be authorized by the Attorney General: *Provided further*, That not to exceed $200,000 of this appropriation may be expended for the employment of personnel, exclusive of attorneys, without regard to the Civil Service Act and regulations or the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and not to exceed $25,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General, who shall make a certificate of the amount of any such expenditure the purpose of which he may think it advisable not to specify, and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been expended: *Provided further*, That the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization may contract with officers and employees for the use, on official business, of privately owned horses: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available for the acquisition or construction of temporary buildings necessary for or incident to the detention of aliens, and when authorized or approved by the Attorney General obligations may be incurred for such purposes without reference to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes: *Provided further*, That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes shall not be construed to apply to any purchase or service rendered for the Immigration and Naturalization Service in the field when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed $100.

MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS

Conduct of customs cases: Assistant Attorney General, special attorneys and counselors at law in the conduct of customs cases, to be employed and their compensation fixed by the Attorney General; necessary clerical assistance and other employees at the seat of government and elsewhere, to be employed and their compensation fixed by the Attorney General, including experts at such rates of compensation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General; expenses of procuring evidence, supplies, Supreme Court Reports and Digests, and Federal Reporter and Digests, and other miscellaneous and incidental expenses, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General; in all, $146,900.

Enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws: For the enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws, including traveling expenses, and experts at such rates of compensation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General, except that the compensation paid to any person employed hereunder shall not exceed the rate of $10,000 per annum, including personal services in the District of Columbia, $1,800,000: *Provided*, That none of this appropriation shall be expended for the establishment and maintenance of permanent

regional offices of the Antitrust Division: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the payment of any person hereafter appointed at a salary of $7,500 or more for the enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws unless such person is appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Bond and Spirits Division: For salaries and expenses in connection with the preliminary determination of civil liabilities arising under acts pursuant to the eighteenth amendment before repeal; the preliminary determination of compromises and petitions for remission of forfeitures arising out of current internal-revenue liquor laws; the supervision of the collection on forfeited bail bonds and judgments and fines imposed in criminal cases; personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and such other expenditures as may be necessary, $170,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to compensate any person not appointed pursuant to civil-service laws and regulations, but this limitation shall not apply to attorneys or the head of the division.

Examination of judicial offices: For the investigation of the official acts, records, and accounts of marshals, attorneys, clerks of the United States courts and Territorial courts, probation officers, and United States commissioners, for which purpose all the official papers, records, and dockets of said officers, without exception, shall be examined by the agents of the Attorney General at any time; and also the official acts, records, and accounts of referees and trustees of such courts; in all, $62,500, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General.

Salaries and expenses, veterans' insurance litigation: For salaries and expenses incident to the defense of suits against the United States under section 19, of the World War Veterans' Act, 1924, approved June 7, 1924, as amended and supplemented, or the compromise of the same under the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1934, approved June 16, 1933, including office expenses, lawbooks, supplies, equipment, stenographic reporting services by contract or otherwise, including notarial fees or like services and stenographic work in taking depositions at such rates of compensation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General, printing and binding, the employment of experts at such rates of compensation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General, and personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, $363,400.

Salaries and expenses, Lands Division: For personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and for other necessary expenses, including employment of experts at such rates of compensation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General, purchase and exchange of typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices, stenographic reporting services by contract or otherwise, and notarial fees or like services, $3,000,000.

Salaries and expenses, special war effort unit: For personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, including supplies and equipment, and all other expenses (except printing and binding) necessary for the enforcement of the Voorhis Act and other Acts relating to the national security and defense, including the purchase, exchange, and rental of typewriters; travel expenses, including

attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; stenographic reporting services by contract or otherwise; and books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers (not exceeding $2,500), $385,000.

Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field: For salaries not otherwise specifically provided for (not to exceed $100,000), and for such other expenses for the field service, Department of Justice, as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General, including experts, and notarial fees or like services and stenographic work in taking depositions, at such rates of compensation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General, so much as may be necessary in the discretion of the Attorney General for such expenses in the District of Alaska, and in courts other than Federal courts; patent applications and contested proceedings involving inventions; supplies and equipment, including the exchange of typewriting and adding machines, firearms and ammunition therefor; purchase of lawbooks, including exchange thereof, and the Federal Reporter and continuations thereto as issued, $420,000.

Salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so forth: For salaries and expenses of United States district attorneys and their regular assistants, clerks, and other employees, including the office expenses of United States district attorneys in Alaska, and for salaries of regularly appointed clerks to United States district attorneys for services rendered during vacancy in the office of the United States district attorney, $3,265,000.

Salaries and expenses of special attorneys, and so forth: For compensation of special attorneys and assistants to the Attorney General and to United States district attorneys not otherwise provided for employed by the Attorney General to aid in special matters and cases, and for payment of foreign counsel employed by the Attorney General in special cases, $200,000, no part of which, except for payment of foreign counsel, shall be used to pay the compensation of any persons except attorneys duly licensed and authorized to practice under the laws of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That the amount paid as compensation out of the funds herein appropriated to any person employed hereunder shall not exceed the rate of $10,000 per annum: *Provided further*, That reports be submitted to the Congress on the 1st day of July and January showing the names of the persons employed hereunder, the annual rate of compensation or amount of any fee paid to each together with a description of their duties: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the payment of any person hereafter appointed at a salary of $7,500 or more and paid from this appropriation unless such person is appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth: For salaries, fees, and expenses of United States marshals, deputy marshals, and clerical assistants, including services rendered in behalf of the United States or otherwise; services in Alaska in collecting evidence for the United States when so specifically directed by the Attorney General; traveling expenses, including the actual and necessary expenses incident to the transfer of prisoners in the custody of United States marshals to narcotic farms without regard to the provisions of the Act approved

January 19, 1929 (21 U. S. C. 227); purchase, when authorized by the Attorney General, of ten motor-propelled passenger-carrying vans at not to exceed $2,000 each; and maintenance, alteration, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles used in connection with the transaction of the official business of the United States marshals; $3,820,000: *Provided*, That United States marshals and their deputies may be allowed, in lieu of actual expenses of transportation, not to exceed 4 cents per mile for the use of privately owned automobiles for transportation when traveling on official business within the limits of their official station.

Fees of witnesses: For expenses, mileage, and per diems of witnesses and for per diems in lieu of subsistence, including the expenses, mileage, and per diems of witnesses on behalf of the Government before the United States Customs Court, such payments to be made on the certification of the attorney for the United States and to be conclusive as provided by section 846, Revised Statutes (28 U. S. C. 577), $1,210,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed $25,000 of this amount shall be available for such compensation and expenses of witnesses or informants as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General, which approval shall be conclusive: *Provided further*, That no part of the sum herein appropriated shall be used to pay any witness more than one attendance fee for any one calendar day, which fee shall not exceed $1.50 except in the District of Alaska: *Provided further*, That whenever an employee of the United States performs travel in order to appear as a witness on behalf of the United States in any case involving the activity in connection with which such person is employed, his travel expenses in connection therewith shall be payable from the appropriation otherwise available for the travel expenses of such employee.

Pay and expenses of bailiffs: For pay of bailiffs, not exceeding three bailiffs in each court, except in the southern district of New York and the northern district of Illinois; and meals and lodging for bailiffs or deputy marshals in attendance upon juries in United States cases, when ordered by the court, $305,000: *Provided*, That, except in the case of bailiffs in charge of juries over Sundays and holidays, no per diem shall be paid to any bailiff unless the judge is present and presiding in court or present in chambers: *Provided further*, That none of this appropriation shall be used for the pay of bailiffs when deputy marshals or marshals are available for the duties ordinarily executed by bailiffs, the fact of unavailability to be determined by the certificate of the marshal.

PENAL AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Salaries and expenses: For every expenditure authorized by law or by orders and regulations made in pursuance of law, not otherwise provided for, requisite for and incident to the support of prisoners, and the maintenance and operation of Federal penal and correctional institutions; expenses of interment or transporting remains of deceased inmates to their relatives or friends in the United States; purchase of not to exceed fourteen passenger-carrying automobiles; purchase of one bus at not to exceed $2,000; maintenance and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Prison Service when authorized in

writing by the Attorney General; traveling expenses, including traveling expenses of members of advisory boards authorized by law incurred in the discharge of their official duties; transfer of household goods and effects, as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder; furnishing of uniforms and other distinctive wearing apparel necessary for employees in the performance of their official duties; newspapers, books, and periodicals; firearms and ammunition; purchase and exchange of farm products and livestock; under the following heads: *Provided*, That any part of the appropriations under this heading used for payment of salaries of personnel employed in the operation of prison commissaries shall be reimbursed from commissary earnings, and such reimbursement shall be in addition to the amounts appropriated herein.

Penitentiaries and reformatories: For maintenance and operation of United States penitentiaries and reformatories, including not to exceed $4,470,000 for salaries and wages of all officers and employees, $7,995,000.

Medical Center for Federal Prisoners: For maintenance and operation of the Medical Center for Federal Prisoners at Springfield, Missouri, including not to exceed $260,000 for salaries and wages of all officers and employees, $612,000.

Jails and correctional institutions: For maintenance and operation of Federal jails and correctional institutions, including not to exceed $1,913,000 for salaries and wages of all officers and employees, $3,278,000.

Prison camps: For the construction and repair of buildings at prison camps and for maintenance and operation of prison camps, $704,000.

Medical and hospital service: For medical relief for inmates of penal and correctional institutions and appliances necessary for patients including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; and furnishing and laundering of uniforms and other distinctive wearing apparel necessary for the employees in the performance of their official duties, $1,015,000: *Provided*, That there may be transferred without limitation accounts to the appropriation "Pay, and so forth, commissioned officers, Public Health Service", such amount as may be necessary for the pay of not to exceed thirty officers assigned to the Federal Prison Service, and to other appropriations of the Public Health Service such amounts as may be necessary, in the discretion of the Attorney General, for direct expenditure by that Service for the other objects mentioned above.

Construction of buildings and facilities: For construction, remodeling, and equipping necessary buildings and facilities at existing penal and correctional institutions and all necessary expenses incident thereto, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General by contract or purchase of material and hire of labor and services and utilization of labor of United States prisoners as the Attorney General may direct, $280,000: *Provided*, That there is hereby authorized to be transferred to this appropriation not in excess of $2,000,000 from any appropriation of the Navy Department available for construction purposes, with which to acquire a site and begin construction of an institution to replace the Federal Correctional Institution on Terminal Island, California, heretofore taken over by the Navy Department as a war emergency measure.

Support of United States prisoners: For support of United States prisoners in non-Federal institutions and in the Territory of Alaska, including necessary clothing and medical aid, discharge gratuities provided by law, and transportation to place of conviction or place of bona fide residence in the United States, or such other place within the United States as may be authorized by the Attorney General; and including rent, repair, alteration, and maintenance of buildings and the maintenance of prisoners therein, occupied under authority of sections 4 and 5 of the Act of May 14, 1930 (18 U. S. C. 753c, 753d); support of prisoners becoming insane during imprisonment and who continue insane after expiration of sentence, who have no relatives or friends to whom they can be sent; shipping remains of deceased prisoners to their relatives or friends in the United States and interment of deceased prisoners whose remains are unclaimed; expenses incurred in identifying, pursuing, and returning escaped prisoners and for rewards for their recapture; and for repairs, betterments, and improvements of United States jails, including sidewalks, $1,380,000.

None of the money appropriated by this title shall be used to pay any witness or bailiff more than one per diem for any one day's service even though he serves in more than one of such capacities on the same day.

None of the funds appropriated by this title may be used to pay the compensation of any person hereafter employed as an attorney unless such person shall be duly licensed and authorized to practice as an attorney under the laws of a State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

The appropriations in this title for "Traveling Expenses, Department of Justice", and "Salaries and Expenses of Marshals, and so forth, Department of Justice", shall be available, respectively, for traveling expenses of the district attorney and of the marshal of the United States Court for China and of employees of their offices and, under such regulations as the Attorney General may prescribe, of their families and effects in going to and returning from their posts, including travel expenses of said officers and employees and their families for travel performed from their posts to their homes in the United States and return to their posts while on authorized leave of absence; for the expenses of preparation and transportation of remains of such officers and employees who may die abroad or in transit while in the discharge of their official duties to their former homes in the United States or to a place not more distant for interment; and for the traveling expenses of said officers and employees and their dependents while en route to or from places of temporary refuge in time of war, political disturbance, earthquake, epidemic, or similar emergency, and for per diem in lieu of subsistence of such officers, employees, and their dependents while in a refugee status; and the appropriations "Salaries and Expenses of District Attorneys, and so forth, Department of Justice", and "Salaries and Expenses of Marshals, and so forth, Department of Justice", shall be available, respectively, to the district attorney and marshal of the United States Court for China and to employees in their offices for allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light as authorized by the Act of June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), not to exceed $1,700 for any

one person, in no event to exceed the amount actually and reasonably expended by the recipient of such allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light; lawbooks and other books of reference; ice and drinking water for office purposes; and expenses of maintaining in China American convicts and persons declared insane by the Court; rent of quarters for prisoners; ice and drinking water for prison purposes; wages of prison keepers; and the expense of keeping, feeding, and transporting prisoners and persons declared insane by the Court.

Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the offices of the United States District Attorney and the United States Marshal for the District of Columbia from all appropriations in this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from any funds in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the District of Columbia.

That of the sums heretofore appropriated in title II of this Act $300,000 is made immediately available for the purposes of investigating and prosecuting Japanese and those of Japanese descent in the States of California, Oregon, Washington, and the Territories of Hawaii and Alaska.

Of the total amount available under this title for traveling expenses, with the exception of the amount for traveling expenses of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Attorney General is authorized and directed on or before August 1, 1942, to cover into the surplus fund of the Treasury the sum of $253,350, which shall be in addition to reductions in amounts available for traveling expenses resulting from decreases in the appropriations made by this title below the Budget estimates.

This title may be cited as the "Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1943".

TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries: Secretary of Commerce, Under Secretary of Commerce, Assistant Secretary, and other personal services in the District of Columbia, including the Chief Clerk and Superintendent, who shall be chief executive officer of the Department and who may be designated by the Secretary of Commerce to sign minor routine official papers and documents during the temporary absence of the Secretary, the Under Secretary, and the Assistant Secretary of the Department, $513,600.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Contingent expenses: For contingent and miscellaneous expenses of the offices and bureaus of the Department, except the Patent Office, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, the Civil Aeronautics Board, and for the period July 1, 1942, to December 31, 1942, the Bureau of the Census, including those for which appropriations for contingent and miscellaneous expenses are specifically made, including professional and scientific books, lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, blank books, pamphlets, maps, newspapers (not exceeding $1,500); purchase of atlases or maps, stationery, furniture and repairs

to same; carpets, matting, oilcloth, file cases, towels, ice, brooms, soap, sponges; fuel, lighting and heating; purchase and exchange of motortrucks and bicycles; maintenance, repair, and operation of three motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles (one for the Secretary of Commerce and two for the general use of the Department), and motortrucks and bicycles, to be used only for official purposes; freight and express charges; postage to foreign countries; telegraph and telephone service; teletype service and tolls (not to exceed $1,000), typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices, including their repair and exchange; first-aid outfits for use in the buildings occupied by employees of this Department; uniforms for guards of Weather Bureau property; $80,000.

Traveling expenses: For all necessary traveling expenses of the Department of Commerce, including all bureaus and divisions thereunder except the Bureau of the Census for the period July 1, 1942, to December 31, 1942, the Weather Bureau, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, and Civil Aeronautics Board, and including the examination of estimates of appropriations in the field, $275,000: *Provided*, That not exceeding $2,500 of this appropriation shall be available for the hire of automobiles for travel on official business, without regard to the provisions of the Act of July 16, 1914 (5 U. S. C. 78), and not exceeding $2,000 shall be available for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Office of the Secretary of Commerce.

Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for the Department of Commerce, including all of its bureaus, offices, institutions, and services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, except the Patent Office, the Bureau of the Census for the period July 1, 1942, to December 31, 1942, and for printing Sixteenth Census material, the Civil Aeronautics Board, and work done at the field printing plants of the Weather Bureau authorized by the Joint Committee on Printing, in accordance with the Act approved March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111, 220), $440,000: *Provided*, That an amount not to exceed $2,000 of this appropriation may be expended for salaries of persons detailed from the Government Printing Office for service as copy editors.

Salaries and expenses, National Inventors Council Service Staff: For all necessary expenses of the servicing staff of the National Inventors Council, including personal services in the District of Columbia, printing and binding and traveling expenses, $119,200.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

For completing the work of taking, compiling, and publishing the Sixteenth Census of the United States, as authorized by the Act of June 18, 1929 (13 U. S. C. 201–218), and the national census of housing as authorized by the Act of August 11, 1939 (13 U. S. C. 106, 107), and for carrying on other authorized census work, including personal services and rentals in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; the cost of transcribing State, municipal, and other records; contracts for the preparation of monographs on census subjects and other work of specialized character which cannot be accomplished through ordinary employment; per diem compensation of employees of the Department of Commerce and other departments

and independent establishments of the Government who may be detailed for field work; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the collection of statistics, when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Commerce; purchase of books of reference, periodicals, maps, newspapers, manuscripts, first-aid outfits for use in the buildings occupied by employees of the census; maintenance, operation, and repair of a passenger-carrying automobile to be used on official business; construction, purchase, exchange, or rental of punching, tabulating, sorting, and other labor-saving machines, including technical, mechanical, and other services in connection therewith; printing and binding, traveling expenses, streetcar fares, and all other contingent expenses in the District of Columbia and in the field, including the obligations chargeable against the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1942, $3,175,000, together with the unexpended balance of the appropriation under this head for the fiscal year 1942.

Salaries and expenses, age and citizenship certification: For salaries and expenses necessary for searching census records and supplying information incident to carrying out the provisions of the Social Security Act, and other statutory requirements with respect to citizenship, including personal services in the District of Columbia and binding records, $554,500: *Provided*, That the procedure hereunder for the furnishing from census records of evidence for the establishment of age of individuals shall be pursuant to regulations approved jointly by the Secretary of Commerce and the Social Security Board.

Customs statistics: For all expenses necessary for the operation of the section of customs statistics transferred to the Department of Commerce from the Treasury Department by the Act approved January 5, 1923 (15 U. S. C. 194), and expenses connected with the monthly publication of statistics showing the United States exports and imports by customs districts and destinations, including personal services in the District of Columbia (not to exceed $68,500) and elsewhere; rent of or purchase of tabulating, punching, sorting, and other mechanical labor-saving machinery or devices, including adding, typewriting, billing, computing, mimeographic, multigraphing, photostat, and other duplicating machines and devices, including their exchange and repair; telegraph and telephone service; freight, express, drayage; tabulating cards, stationery, and miscellaneous office supplies; books of reference and periodicals; furniture and equipment; ice, water, heat, light, and power; streetcar fare; and all other necessary incidental expenses not included in the foregoing, $417,500.

Compiling census reports and so forth: For salaries and expenses necessary for securing information for and compiling the census reports provided for by law, including personal services in the District of Columbia; temporary employees at per diem rates to be fixed by the Director of the Census; the cost of transcribing State, municipal, and other records; preparation of monographs on census subjects and other work of specialized character by contract or otherwise; construction and repair of tabulating machines and other mechanical appliances, and the rental or purchase and exchange of

necessary machinery, appliances, and supplies, $1,242,000, to become available January 1, 1943.

Licensed exports statistics: For all salaries and expenses necessary for the preparation, at the New York section of customs statistics of the Bureau of the Census, of reports of licensed exports on a daily cumulative basis, including traveling expenses, rental of tabulating equipment, and printing and binding, $53,000.

The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses shall be available for the Census Bureau, in an amount not to exceed $500, for attendance at meetings concerned with the collection of statistics when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Commerce.

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS

General administration, Office of the Administrator: For necessary expenses of the Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics in carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting services; fees and mileage of expert and other witnesses; expenses of examination of estimates of appropriations in the field; purchase (including exchange), operation, maintenance, and repair of aircraft, aircraft engines, propellers, instruments, equipment, and spare parts therefor; hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles, and the purchase (including exchange) of one such vehicle; $1,635,000.

Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities: For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of air-navigation facilities and air-traffic control, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; purchase and exchange (not to exceed $20,850), hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles; and not to exceed 3 cents per mile for travel, in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official posts of duty, of employees engaged in the maintenance and operation of remotely controlled air-navigation facilities; $18,388,000.

Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For the acquisition and establishment by contract or purchase and hire of air-navigation facilities, including the equipment of additional civil airways for day and night flying; the construction of additional necessary lighting, radio, and other signaling and communicating structures and apparatus; the alteration and modernization of existing air-navigation facilities; the acquisition of the necessary sites by lease or grant; and purchase, including exchange (not to exceed $1,000), hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles, $9,315,000, of which $2,875,000 shall be immediately available: *Provided*, That this appropriation and the unexpended balances of all appropriations heretofore made under this head for the fiscal year 1942 are hereby consolidated and shall be disbursed and accounted for as one fund and remain available until June 30, 1943: *Provided further*, That not to exceed $800,000 of this amount shall be available for the establishment of landing areas.

Technical development: For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 relative to such devel-

opmental work and service testing as tends to the creation of improved air-navigation facilities, including landing areas, aircraft, aircraft engines, propellers, appliances, personnel, and operation methods, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles; and purchase of reports, documents, plans, and specifications, $899,600, of which $519,600 shall be immediately available.

Enforcement of safety regulations: For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 relating to safety regulation, except air-traffic control, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting services; fees and mileage of expert and other witnesses; employment of attorneys and examiners on a fee basis (not to exceed $7,500); and purchase and exchange (not to exceed $16,650), hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles; $2,590,000.

Civilian pilot training: For all necessary expenses of the Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics in carrying out the duties, powers, and functions devolving upon it pursuant to the authority contained in the Civilian Pilot Training Act of 1939 (49 U. S. C. 751, 752), including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; traveling expenses; hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles; $36,000,000, of which sum $8,000,000 shall be available immediately: *Provided*, That not to exceed $402,000 of this amount may be transferred to the appropriation "Enforcement of Safety Regulations, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics", for expenditure in connection with payment of salaries and travel of aeronautical inspectors engaged in supervision and promotion of the safety features of the civilian pilot training program.

Maintenance and operation, Washington National Airport: For salaries and expenses incident to the care, operation, maintenance, and protection of the Washington National Airport, including the operation, repair, and maintenance of passenger-carrying automobiles, and not to exceed $750 for the purchase, cleaning, and repair of uniforms for the guards, $465,000.

Development of landing areas: For continuation of the program for the construction, improvement, and repair of not to exceed six hundred and sixty-eight public airports and other public landing areas in the United States and its Territories and possessions, selected by the Administrator, and approved by a Board composed of the Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, and Secretary of Commerce, as necessary for national defense, including areas essential for safe approaches and including the acquisition of land, $199,740,000, to be immediately available, of which not to exceed $14,716,500 shall be available for administrative expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be construed as precluding the use of other appropriations available for any of the purposes for which this appropriation is made: *Provided further*, That any or all of the foregoing appropriation of $199,740,000, as well as any unexpended balances of appropriations heretofore made under this head for the fiscal years 1941

and 1942 are hereby consolidated and shall be disbursed and accounted for as one fund under the appropriation under this head in the Sixth Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, to remain available until June 30, 1943, and may be transferred to any other Federal agency organized to undertake the work herein provided for either by contract or by force account, and such agency is authorized to proceed with such work.

Section 3709 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (41 U. S. C. 5) shall not be construed to apply to any purchase or service rendered for the Office of the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed $100.

The foregoing appropriations under the Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics shall be available when specifically authorized by the Administrator for expenses of attendance at meetings of associations and other properly constituted bodies concerned with aeronautics (not to exceed $4,000); the transfer of household goods and effects, as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder; the purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, atlases, maps, and periodicals; traveling expenses; salaries and traveling expenses of employees detailed to attend courses of training conducted by the Government or other agencies serving aviation; and the purchase, cleaning, and repair of special wearing apparel (including skis and snowshoes).

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

Civil Aeronautics Board. Salaries and Expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Civil Aeronautics Board in exercising the powers and performing the duties vested in and imposed upon it by the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 (49 U. S. C. 681), as amended, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; traveling expenses (including travel and miscellaneous expenses incidental to the investigation of accidents involving certificated aircraft operated by air carriers occurring outside the continental limits of the United States); contract stenographic reporting services; fees and mileage of expert and other witnesses; temporary employment of attorneys, examiners, consultants, experts, and guards on a contract or fee basis without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; salaries and traveling expenses of employees detailed to attend courses of training conducted by the Government or industries serving aviation; expenses of examination of estimates of appropriations in the field; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals and newspapers; hire and operation of aircraft; purchase and exchange, hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles; purchase and hire of special wearing apparel and equipment for aviation purposes (including rubber boots, snowshoes, and skis); $1,225,500: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available, when specifically authorized by the Chairman of the Board, for expenses of attendance at meetings of associations, organizations, or other properly constituted bodies concerned with aeronautics (not to exceed $4,000); and for transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding, $18,000.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

For every expenditure requisite for and incident to the work of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, including purchase of not more than four motor-propelled station wagons and maintenance, repair, exchange, and operation of motor-propelled or horse-drawn vehicles for official use in field work, purchase of motorcycles with side cars, including their exchange, not to exceed $500, surveying instruments, including their exchange, rubber boots, canvas and rubber gloves, goggles, and caps, coats, and aprons for stewards' departments on vessels, packing, crating, and transporting personal household effects of commissioned officers and civilian personnel when transferred from one official station to another for permanent duty, and of commissioned officers who die while on active duty and funeral expenses of commissioned officers, as authorized by section 9 of the Act of January 19, 1942 (Public Law 402), extra compensation at not to exceed $15 per month to each member of the crew of a vessel when assigned duties as bomber or fathometer reader, extra compensation at not to exceed $1 per day for each station to employees of the Coast Guard and the Weather Bureau while observing tides or currents or tending seismographs; services of one tide observer in the District of Columbia at not to exceed $1 per day, and compensation, not otherwise appropriated for, of persons employed in the field work, for operation, maintenance, and repair of an airplane for photographic survey, and expenses incident to the execution of field work upon approval by the head of the Bureau, to be expended in accordance with the regulations relating to the Coast and Geodetic Survey subscribed by the Secretary of Commerce, and under the following heads:

Field expenses, coastal surveys: For surveys and necessary resurveys of coasts on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and the Gulf of Mexico under the jurisdiction of the United States; continuing researches in physical hydrography relating to harbors and bars, and for tidal and current observations on the coasts of the United States or other coasts under the jurisdiction of the United States; compilation of the Coast Pilot, including the employment of pilots and nautical experts; the preparation or purchase of plans and specifications of vessels and the employment of hull draftsmen; the reimbursement, under rules prescribed by the Secretary of Commerce, of officers of the Coast and Geodetic Survey for food, clothing, medicines, and other supplies furnished for the temporary relief of distressed persons in remote localities and to shipwrecked persons temporarily provided for by them, not to exceed a total of $500 and actual necessary expenses of officers of the field force temporarily ordered to the office in the District of Columbia for consultation with the director, $529,000, of which amount not to exceed $21,200 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Magnetic and seismological work: For continuing magnetic and seismological observations and to establish meridian lines in connection therewith in all parts of the United States; making magnetic and seismological observations in other regions under the jurisdiction of the United States; purchase of additional magnetic and

seismological instruments; lease of sites where necessary and the erection of temporary magnetic and seismological buildings; and including the employment in the field and office of such magnetic and seismological observers, and instrument makers and stenographic services as may be necessary, $81,000.

Geodetic control surveys: For continuing lines of exact levels between the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf coasts; determining geographic positions by triangulation and traverse to establish the control for a national mapping program, and for the control of Federal, State, boundary, county, city, and other surveys and engineering works in all parts of the United States; including printing and binding, traveling and all other expenses necessary therefor; special geodetic surveys of first-order triangulation and leveling in regions subject to earthquakes, not exceeding $10,000; determining field astronomic positions and the variation of latitude, including the maintenance and operation of the latitude observatories at Ukiah, California, and Gaithersburg, Maryland, not exceeding $2,700 each; establishing lines of exact levels, determining geographic positions by triangulation and traverse, and making astronomic observations in Alaska; and continuing gravity observations in the United States and for making such observations in regions under the jurisdiction of the United States and also on islands and coasts adjacent thereto, $449,400, of which amount not to exceed $75,640 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Vessels: For repair of vessels, and replacement of equipment thereon, exclusive of engineers' supplies and other ship chandlery, $120,000.

Pay of officers and men on vessels: For all necessary employees to man and equip the vessels, including professional seamen serving as mates on vessels of the Survey, to execute the work of the Survey herein provided for and authorized by law, $832,000.

Pay, commissioned officers: For pay and allowances prescribed by law for not to exceed one hundred and seventy-one commissioned officers on the active list and of officers retired in accordance with existing law, including payment of six months' death gratuity as authorized by section 9 of the Act of January 19, 1942 (Public Law 402), $885,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Commerce may designate one of the hydrographic and geodetic engineers to act as assistant director.

Office force: For personal services, $771,000.

Office expenses: For purchase of new instruments (except surveying instruments), including their exchange, materials, equipment, and supplies required in the instrument shop, carpenter shop, and chart division; books, scientific and technical books, journals, books of reference, maps, charts, and subscriptions; copper plates, chart paper, printer's ink, copper, zinc, and chemicals for electrotyping and photographing; engraving, printing, photographing, rubber gloves, and electrotyping supplies; photolithographing and printing charts for immediate use; stationery for office and field parties; transportation of instruments and supplies when not charged to field expenses; telegrams; washing; office furniture, repairs; miscellaneous expenses, contingencies of all kinds, not exceeding $90 for streetcar fares, $132,000.

Aeronautical charts: For compilation and printing of aeronautical charts, including personal services in the District of Columbia (not to exceed $194,000), operation of airplane for check flights, and aerial photographs, execution of ground surveys at air terminals, and the purchase of drafting, photographic, photolithographic, and printing supplies and equipment, $330,000.

Appropriations herein made for traveling expenses or for the Coast and Geodetic Survey shall not be available for allowance to civilian or other officers for subsistence while on duty at Washington (except as hereinbefore provided for officers of the field force ordered to Washington for short periods for consultation with the director), except as now provided by law.

The appropriation in this title herein for traveling expenses shall be available, in an amount not to exceed $650, for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Coast and Geodetic Survey when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Commerce.

Not to exceed $2,500 of the appropriations herein made for the Coast and Geodetic Survey shall be available for the payment of part-time or intermittent employment in the District of Columbia, or elsewhere, of such architects, engineers, scientists, and technicists as may be contracted for by the Secretary of Commerce, in his discretion, at a rate of pay not exceeding $25 per diem for any person so employed.

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

Departmental salaries and expenses: For personal services (not to exceed $1,380,000) and other necessary expenses of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at the seat of government in performing the duties imposed by law or in pursuance of law, including functions incident to the establishment, operation, and maintenance of foreign trade zones in ports of entry of the United States and administration of the China Trade Act; newspapers (not exceeding $1,500), periodicals, and books of reference; purchase, exchange, and repair of typewriters and labor-saving devices; contract stenographic reporting services; fees and mileage of witnesses, and other contingent expenses in the District of Columbia; $1,423,000: *Provided*, That expenses, except printing and binding and traveling expenses, of field studies or surveys conducted by departmental personnel of the Bureau shall be payable from the amount herein appropriated.

Field office service: For salaries (not to exceed $397,000) and all other expenses necessary to operate and maintain regional, district, and cooperative branch offices for the collection and dissemination of information useful in the development and improvement of commerce throughout the United States and its possessions, including foreign and domestic newspapers (not exceeding $300), periodicals and books of reference, and the transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder, $430,000.

The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses shall be available in an amount not to exceed $6,500 for expenses of attend-

ance at meetings concerned with the promotion of foreign and domestic commerce, or either, and also expenses of illustrating the work of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce by showing of maps, charts, and graphs at such meetings, when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Commerce.

BUREAU OF MARINE INSPECTION AND NAVIGATION

Departmental salaries: For the director and other personal services in the District of Columbia, $400,000.

Salaries and general expenses: For salaries of shipping commissioners, inspectors, and other personal services; to enable the Secretary of Commerce to provide and operate such motorboats and employ such persons as may be necessary for the enforcement, under his direction, of laws relating to navigation and inspection of vessels, boarding of vessels, counting of passengers on excursion boats to prevent overcrowding, and to secure uniformity in the admeasurement of vessels; fees to witnesses; materials, supplies, equipment, and services, including rent and janitor service; the transfer of household goods and effects, as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940 (54 Stat. 1105), and regulations promulgated thereunder; purchase, exchange, and repair of instruments; plans and specifications; insignia, braid, and chin straps; coats, caps, and aprons for stewards' departments on vessels; and other incidental expenses of field offices, including contract stenographic reporting services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; $2,700,000: *Provided*, That $85,000 of the amount herein appropriated shall be available only for the payment of extra compensation for overtime services of local inspectors of steam vessels and their assistants, United States shipping commissioners and their deputies and assistants, and customs officers and employees for which the United States receives reimbursement in accordance with the provisions of the Act of May 11, 1938 (46 U. S. C. 382B).

PATENT OFFICE

Salaries: For the Commissioner of Patents and other personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, $3,893,000.

Photolithographing: For producing copies of weekly issue of drawings of patents and designs; reproduction of copies of drawings and specifications of exhausted patents, designs, trade-marks, and other papers, such other papers when reproduced for sale to be sold at not less than cost plus 10 per centum; reproduction of foreign patent drawings; photo prints of pending application drawings; and photostat and photographic supplies and dry mounts, $225,000: *Provided*, That the headings of the drawings for patented cases may be multigraphed in the Patent Office for the purpose of photolithography.

Miscellaneous expenses: For purchase and exchange of law, professional, and other reference books and publications and scientific books; expenses of transporting publications of patents issued by the Patent Office to foreign governments; directories, furniture, filing cases; exchange of labor-saving office devices for investigating the question of public use or sale of inventions for two years or more

prior to filing applications for patents, and such other questions arising in connection with applications for patents and the prior art as may be deemed necessary by the Commissioner of Patents; for expense attending defense of suits instituted against the Commissioner of Patents, and for other contingent and miscellaneous expenses of the Patent Office, $71,000.

Printing and binding: For printing the weekly issue of patents, designs, trade-marks, exclusive of illustrations; and for printing, engraving illustrations, and binding the Official Gazette, including weekly and annual indices, $700,000; for miscellaneous printing and binding, $60,000; in all, $760,000.

The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses shall be available, in an amount not to exceed $500, for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Patent Office when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Commerce.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

Salaries and expenses: For carrying out the provisions of the Act establishing the National Bureau of Standards, approved March 3, 1901 (5 U. S. C. 591, 597; 15 U. S. C. 271–278), and of Acts supplementary thereto affecting the functions of the Bureau and specifically including the functions as set forth under the Bureau of Standards in the "Department of Commerce Appropriation Act 1935", approved April 7, 1934, and for all necessary expenses, purchases, and personnel connected with administration and operation, testing, inspection, and technical information service, research and development, and standards for commerce, including rental of laboratories in the field, building of temporary experimental structures, communication service, transportation service; the transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder; streetcar fares not exceeding $100, expenses of the visiting committee, attendance of American member at the meeting of the International Committee of Weights and Measures; compensation and expenses of medical officers of the Public Health Service detailed to the National Bureau of Standards for the purpose of maintaining a first-aid station and making clinical observations; compiling and disseminating scientific and technical data; demonstrating the results of the Bureau's work by exhibits or otherwise as may be deemed most effective: purchases of supplies, materials, stationery, electric power, fuel for heat, light, and power, and accessories of all kinds needed in the work of the Bureau, including supplies for office, laboratory, shop, and plant, and cleaning and toilet supplies, gloves, goggles, rubber boots and aprons; contingencies of all kinds; supplies for operation, maintenance, and repair of motor-trucks and a passenger automobile for official use, including their exchange; purchases of equipment of all kinds, including its repair and exchange, including apparatus, machines and tools, furniture, typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices, books, periodicals, and reference books, including their exchange when not needed for permanent use; translation of technical articles when required; salary of the Director and other personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended:

Operation and administration: For the general operation and administration of the Bureau; improvement and care of the grounds; plant equipment; necessary repairs and alterations to buildings; $406,700, of which amount $2,000 shall be available immediately.

Testing, inspection, and information service: For calibrating and certifying measuring instruments, apparatus, and standards in terms of the national standards; the preparation and distribution of standard materials; the broadcasting of radio signals of standard frequency; the testing of equipment, materials, and supplies in connection with Government purchases; the improvement of methods of testing; advisory services to governmental agencies on scientific and technical matters; and supplying available information to the public, upon request, in the field of physics, chemistry, and engineering; $1,044,000.

Research and development: For the maintenance and development of national standards of measurement; the development of improved methods of measurement; the determination of physical constants and the properties of materials; the investigation of mechanisms and structures, including their economy, efficiency, and safety; the study of fluid resistance and the flow of fluids and heat; the investigation of radiation, radioactive substances, and X-rays; the study of conditions affecting radio transmission; the development of methods of chemical analysis and synthesis, and the investigation of the properties of rare substances; investigations relating to the utilization of materials, including lubricants and liquid fuels; the study of new processes and methods of fabrication; and the solutions of problems arising in connection with standards, $802,000.

Standards for commerce: For cooperation with Government purchasing agencies, industries, and national organizations in developing specifications and facilitating their use; for encouraging the application of the latest developments in the utilization and standardization of building materials; for the development of engineering and safety codes simplified-practice recommendations, and commercial standards of quality and performance, $187,500.

During the fiscal year 1943 the head of any department or independent establishment of the Government having funds available for scientific investigations and requiring cooperative work by the National Bureau of Standards on scientific investigations within the scope of the functions of that Bureau, and which the National Bureau of Standards is unable to perform within the limits of its appropriations, may, with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce, transfer to the National Bureau of Standards such sums as may be necessary to carry on such investigations. The Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer on the books of the Treasury Department any sums which may be authorized hereunder, and such amounts shall be placed to the credit of the National Bureau of Standards for performance of work for the department or establishment from which the transfer is made, including, where necessary, travel expenses and compensation for personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field.

The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses shall be available for the National Bureau of Standards in an amount not to exceed $4,500 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned

with standardization and research or either, when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Commerce.

Not to exceed $50,000 of funds available to the Bureau by appropriation and transfer shall be available for payment of part-time or intermittent employment in the District of Columbia, or elsewhere, of such scientists and technicians as may be contracted for by the Secretary of Commerce, in his discretion, at a rate of pay not exceeding $25 per diem for any person so employed.

Total, National Bureau of Standards, $2,440,200, of which amount not to exceed $2,161,700 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

WEATHER BUREAU

Salaries and expenses: For the employment of persons and means, including rental of buildings, required for carrying into effect in the District of Columbia and elsewhere in the United States, in the West Indies, in the Panama Canal, the Caribbean Sea, and on adjacent coasts, in the Hawaiian Islands, in Bermuda, and in Alaska the provisions of sections 1 and 3 of an Act approved October 1, 1890 (15 U. S. C. 311–313), and section 803 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 (49 U. S. C. 603); for purchase of books of reference; for traveling expenses; for necessary expenses (not to exceed $2,000) of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Bureau when authorized by the Secretary of Commerce; for the purchase, exchange, maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; transfer of household goods and effects, as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder; detail of not to exceed a total of ten members of the Weather Bureau personnel for training at Government expense at civilian institutions in advanced methods of meteorological science; for repair, alterations, and improvements to existing buildings and care and preservation of grounds, including the construction of necessary outbuildings and sidewalks on public streets, abutting Weather Bureau grounds; for the erection of temporary buildings for living quarters of observers; for telephone rentals, and for telegraphing, telephoning, and cabling reports and messages, rates to be fixed by the Secretary of Commerce by agreement with the companies performing the service; for the establishment, equipment, and maintenance of meteorological offices and stations and for the issuing of weather forecasts and warnings of storms, cold waves, frosts, and heavy snows, the gaging and measuring of the flow of rivers and the issuing of river forecasts and warnings; for observations and reports relating to crops; for promoting the safety and efficiency of aircraft, as provided by section 803 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, and for observing, measuring, and investigating atmospheric phenomena; and for other necessary observations and reports, including cooperation with other bureaus of the Government and societies and institutions of learning as follows:

General administrative expenses: For necessary expenses for general administrative purposes, including the salary of chief of bureau and other personal services in the District of Columbia, $147,800.

Observations, warnings, and general weather service: For necessary expenses incident to collecting and disseminating meteorological, aerological, climatological, and marine information, and for investigations in meteorology, climatology, seismology, evaporation, and aerology in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, $8,761,135, of which not to exceed $1,500 may be expended for the contribution of the United States to the cost of the office of the secretariat of the International Meteorological Committee, and not to exceed $10,000 may be expended for the maintenance of a printing office in the city of Washington for the printing of weather maps, bulletins, circulars, forms, and other publications: *Provided*, That no printing shall be done by the Weather Bureau that can be done at the Government Printing Office without impairing the service of said Bureau.

Total, salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, $8,908,935, of which amount not to exceed $900,880 may be expended for departmental personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That Weather Bureau part-time employees, appointed by designation or otherwise, under regulations of the Civil Service Commission, for observational work, may perform odd jobs in the installation, repair, improvement, alteration, cleaning, or removal of Government property and receive compensation therefor at rates of pay to be fixed by the Secretary of Commerce.

Section 3709 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (41 U. S. C. 5) shall not be construed to apply to any purchase or service rendered for the Weather Bureau when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed $50.

Of the total amount available under this title for traveling expenses, with the exception of the amount for traveling expenses of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, the Secretary of Commerce is authorized and directed, on or before August 1, 1942, to cover into the surplus fund of the Treasury the sum of $64,804, which shall be in addition to reductions in amounts available for traveling expenses resulting from decreases in the appropriations made by this title below the Budget estimates.

This title may be cited as the "Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1943".

TITLE IV—THE JUDICIARY

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

Salaries: For the Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices; Reporter of the Court; and all other officers and employees, whose compensation shall be fixed by the Court, except as otherwise provided by law, and who may be employed and assigned by the Chief Justice to any office or work of the Court, $472,400.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Supreme Court of the United States, $27,700, of which amount not to exceed $2,100 shall be available immediately to be expended as required without allotment by quarters, and to be executed by such printer as the Court may designate.

Miscellaneous expenses: For miscellaneous expenses of the Supreme Court of the United States, to be expended as the Chief Justice may approve, $27,000.

Structural and mechanical care of the building and grounds: For such expenditures as may be necessary to enable the Architect of the Capitol to carry out the duties imposed upon him by the Act approved May 7, 1934 (40 U. S. C. 13a–13d), including improvements, maintenance, repairs, equipment, supplies, materials, and appurtenances, special clothing for workmen; purchase of waterproof wearing apparel; and personal and other services, including temporary labor without reference to the Classification and Retirement Acts, as amended, and for snow removal by hire of men and equipment or under contract without compliance with sections 3709 and 3744 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5, 16), $68,000.

UNITED STATES COURTS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia from all appropriations under this title and 30 per centum of the expenditures for the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia from all appropriations under this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from any funds in the Treasury to the credit of the District of Columbia.

Repairs and improvements, District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia: For repairs and improvements to the courthouse, including repair and maintenance of the mechanical equipment, and for labor and material and every item incident thereto, $12,300, to be expended under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol.

Repairs and improvements, United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia: For repairs and improvements to the United States Court of Appeals Building, including repair and maintenance of the mechanical equipment, and for labor and material and every item incident thereto, $2,500, to be expended under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol.

COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

Salaries: Presiding judge and four associate judges and all other officers and employees of the court, $107,500.

Contingent expenses: For books and periodicals, including their exchange; stationery, supplies, traveling expenses; drugs, chemicals, cleansers, furniture; and for such other miscellaneous expenses as may be approved by the presiding judge, $3,000.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding, $6,700.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS COURT

Salaries: Presiding judge and eight judges; and all other officers and employees of the court, $236,500.

Contingent expenses: For books and periodicals, including their exchange; stationery, supplies, traveling expenses; and for such

other miscellaneous expenses as may be approved by the presiding judge, $17,000.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding, $1,000.

COURT OF CLAIMS

Salaries: Chief justice and four judges, seven regular commissioners, and all other officers and employees of the court, $207,000, including the compensation of stenographers authorized by the court, and for stenographic and other fees and charges necessary in the taking of testimony and in the performance of the duties as authorized by the Act entitled "An Act amending section 2 and repealing section 3 of the Act approved February 24, 1925 (28 U. S. C. 269, 270), entitled 'An Act to authorize the appointment of commissioners by the Court of Claims and to prescribe their powers and compensation', and for other purposes", approved June 23, 1930 (28 U. S. C. 270) (28 U. S. C. 241, 244; 55 Stat. 299).

Contingent expenses: For stationery, court library, repairs, fuel, electric light, traveling expenses, and other miscellaneous expenses, $18,500.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding, $26,500.

Repairs and improvements: For necessary repairs and improvements to the Court of Claims buildings, to be expended under the supervision of the Architect of the Capitol, $4,550.

TERRITORIAL COURTS

Hawaii: For salaries of the chief justice and two associate justices of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii, of judges of the circuit courts in Hawaii, and of judges retired under the Act of May 31, 1938, $103,500.

DISTRICT COURT, PANAMA CANAL ZONE

Salaries: For salaries of the officials and employees of the District Court of the United States for the Panama Canal Zone, $27,300.

UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

Salaries and expenses: For salaries of the judge and other officers and employees of the United States Court for China; allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, as authorized by the Act approved June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), not to exceed $1,700 for any one person and in no event to exceed the amount actually and reasonably expended by the recipient of such allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light; court expenses, including reference and lawbooks, printing and binding, ice and drinking water for office purposes, traveling expenses of officers and employees of the court, and, under such regulations as the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts may prescribe, of their families and effects, in going to and returning from their posts including travel expenses of said officers and employees and their families for travel performed from their posts

to their homes in the United States and return to their posts while on authorized leave of absence; preparation and transportation of remains of officers and employees who may die abroad or in transit while in the discharge of their official duties to their former homes in the United States, or to a place not more distant for interment and for the ordinary expenses of such interment; including traveling expenses of officers and employees of the court and of their dependents, while en route to or from places of temporary refuge in time of war, political disturbance, earthquake, epidemic, or similar emergency and for per diem in lieu of subsistence of such officers, employees, and their dependents, while in a refugee status, $26,000.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF EXPENSE

Salaries of judges: For salaries of circuit judges; district judges (including two in the Territory of Hawaii, one in the Territory of Puerto Rico, four in the Territory of Alaska, and one in the Virgin Islands); and judges retired under section 260 of the Judicial Code, as amended, and section 518 of the Tariff Act of 1930; in all, $3,170,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for the salaries of all United States justices and circuit and district judges lawfully entitled thereto, whether active or retired.

Salaries and expenses, clerks of courts: For salaries of clerks of United States circuit courts of appeals and United States district courts, their deputies, and other assistants, and expenses of conducting their respective offices, $2,462,900.

Probation system, United States courts: For salaries and expenses of probation officers, as authorized by the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Act of March 4, 1925, chapter 521, and for other purposes", approved June 6, 1930 (18 U. S. C. 726), $988,000: *Provided*, That the salary of no probation officer shall be less than $1,800 per annum nor more than $3,600 per annum: *Provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to abridge the right of the district judges to appoint probation officers, or to make such orders as may be necessary to govern probation officers in their own courts: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the salary or expenses of any probation officer who, in the judgment of the senior or presiding judge certified to the Attorney General, fails to carry out the official orders of the Attorney General with respect to supervising or furnishing information concerning any prisoner released conditionally or on parole from any Federal penal or correctional institution.

Fees of commissioners: For fees of the United States commissioners and other committing magistrates acting under section 1014, Revised Statutes (18 U. S. C. 591), including fees and expenses of conciliation commissioners, United States courts, including the objects and subject to the conditions specified for such fees and expenses of conciliation commissioners in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1937, $350,000.

Fees of jurors: For mileage and per diems of jurors; meals and lodging for jurors in United States cases when ordered by the court, and meals and lodging for jurors in Alaska, as provided by section 193, title II, of the Act of June 6, 1900 (28 U. S. C. 9,

557–570, 595, 596), and compensation for jury commissioners, $5 per day, not exceeding three days for any one term of court, $1,940,000: *Provided*, That the compensation of jury commissioners for the District of Columbia shall conform to the provisions of title 18, chapter 10, section 341, of the Code of the District of Columbia, but such compensation shall not exceed $250 each per annum.

Miscellaneous salaries: For salaries of all officials and employees of the Federal judiciary, not otherwise specifically provided for, $893,100: *Provided*, That the compensation of secretaries and law clerks of district judges shall be fixed by the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, except that the salaries of secretaries shall not exceed that of the senior clerical grade and the salaries of law clerks shall not exceed that of the principal subprofessional grade: *Provided further*, That none of this fund shall be used for the pay of a law clerk appointed by a district judge unless the senior circuit judge of the circuit (the District of Columbia being considered a circuit) in which the district where the clerk is needed, is situated, shall certify to the necessity of the appointment: *Provided further*, That not to exceed three law clerks to district judges shall be appointed in any one circuit.

Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries): For such miscellaneous expenses as may be authorized or approved by the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, for the United States courts and their officers, including rent of rooms for United States courts and judicial officers; supplies and equipment, including the exchange of typewriting and adding machines, for the United States courts and judicial officers, including firearms and ammunition therefor; stenographic reporting services without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, provided that the rates of payment shall not exceed those fixed by the district court pursuant to Rule 80 (b) Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, in the jurisdiction of which the services are rendered; purchase of lawbooks, including the exchange thereof, for United States judges, and other judicial officers, including the libraries of the United States circuit courts of appeals, and the Federal Reporter and continuations thereto as issued, $307,200: *Provided*, That such books shall in all cases be transmitted to their successors in office; all books purchased hereunder to be marked plainly, "The Property of the United States": *Provided further*, That not to exceed $2 per volume shall be paid for the current and future volumes of the United States Code, Annotated, and that the reports of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia shall not be sold for a price exceeding that approved by the court and for not more than $6.50 per volume.

Traveling expenses: For all necessary traveling expenses, not otherwise provided for, incurred by the Judiciary, including traveling expenses of probation officers and their clerks, $567,000: *Provided*, That this sum shall be available, in an amount not to exceed $4,000, for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of Federal probation when incurred on the written authorization of the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts: *Provided further*, That United States probation officers may be allowed, in lieu of actual expenses of transportation, not to exceed

4 cents per mile for the use of their own automobiles for transportation when traveling on official business within the city limits of their official station.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Administrative Office and Courts of the United States, $89,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

Salaries: For the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, the Assistant Director, and for other personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, as may be necessary to enable the Director to carry into effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the administration of the United States courts, and for other purposes", approved August 7, 1939 (53 Stat. 1223), $242,500: *Provided*, That in expending appropriations or portions of appropriations contained in this Act for the payment of personal services in the District of Columbia, the Director shall fix compensation according to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

Miscellaneous expenses: For stationery, supplies, materials and equipment, freight, express, and drayage charges, washing towels, advertising, purchase of lawbooks and books of reference, periodicals and newspapers, communication service and postage; for the maintenance, repair, and operation of one motor-propelled delivery truck; for rent in the District of Columbia, and elsewhere; for official traveling expenses and other miscellaneous expenses not otherwise provided for, necessary to effectively carry out the provisions of the Act providing for the administration of the United States Courts, and for other purposes, $39,000: *Provided*, That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5) shall not be construed to apply to any purchase or service for the Administrative Office of the United States Courts when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed the sum of $50.

As used in this Act, the term "circuit court of appeals" includes the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia; the term "senior circuit judge" includes the Chief Justice of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia; the term "circuit judge" includes associate justice of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia; and the term "judge" includes justice.

Of the total amount available under this title for traveling expenses, the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts is authorized and directed, on or before August 1, 1942, to cover into the surplus fund of the Treasury the sum of $30,387, which shall be in addition to reductions in amounts available for traveling expenses resulting from decreases in the appropriations made by this title below the Budget estimates.

This title may be cited as the "Judiciary Establishment Appropriation Act, 1943".

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 501. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay in excess of $2 per volume for the current and future

volumes of the United States Code Annotated or in excess of $3.25 per volume for the current or future volumes of the Lifetime Federal Digest.

SEC. 502. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act or authorized hereby to be expended shall be used to pay the compensation of any officer or employee of the Government of the United States, or of any agency the majority of the stock of which is owned by the Government of the United States, whose post of duty is in continental United States unless such officer or employee is a citizen of the United States or a person in the service of the United States on the date of the approval of this Act who being eligible for citizenship has filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen or who owes allegiance to the United States: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to the employment of interpreters in the Immigration and Naturalization Service (not to exceed ten permanent employees and such temporary employees as are required from time to time) where competent citizen interpreters are not available: *Provided further*, That this section shall not apply to citizens of the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

SEC. 503. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be paid to any person for the filling of any position for which he or she has been nominated after the Senate has voted not to approve of the nomination of said person.

SEC. 504. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment, the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act, shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

SEC. 505. Hereafter, no part of the funds appropriated for salaries of judges, the Attorney General, Assistant Attorneys General, Solicitor General, district attorneys, marshals, and clerks of court shall be used for any other purpose whatsoever, but such salaries shall be allotted out of appropriations made for such salaries and retained by the Department or the Administrative Office of the United States Courts and paid to such officials severally, as and when such salaries fall due and without delay.

Approved, July 2, 1942.

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